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Ontario. Legislative Assembly

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

132

VOL. XXXII.—PART X.

THIRD SESSION, NINTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SESSION 1900.

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TORONTO.

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" " agreement with Ontario Power Company	79	*Not printed.*
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No. 2.. Estimates (Vote of Credit) for the year 1900. Presented to the Legislature, 15th February, 1900. *Not Printed.* Estimates for the year 1900. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1900. *Printed.* Estimates (Supplementary). Presented to the Legislature, 25th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 3.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 4.. Report of the Royal Commission, on the Financial position of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 6.. Report of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 7. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 8.. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 13.. Reports of Auditor and Standing Committee on Finance for 1899-1900, of the University of Toronto. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 14 Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 15 Report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union of Ontario for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 16.. Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for the year 1899 Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 17.. Report of the Fruit Experiment Stations of Ontario for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 18.. Report of the Superintendent of Spraying for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1900. *Printed*

No. 19.. Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 20. Report of the Bee Keepers' Association for the Province for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 21.. Report of the Poultry Associations of the Province for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 23.. Report of the Live Stock Associations of the Province for the year 1899, Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 24.. Report of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes of the Province for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 27.. Report of the Ontario Game and Fish Commissioners for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 28.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 29.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 30.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No 31.. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1899 with statement of fees and emoluments of Registrars. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No 32.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 25th April, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 34.. Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums for the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 35.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 36.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province for the year ending the 30th September, 1899, Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 37.. Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 38.. Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1900. *Printed.*

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No. 39.. Report of the Work under the Children's Protection Act for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 40.. Report on the working of the Tavern and Shop Licenses Acts for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 41.. Report of the Provincial Municipal Auditor for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 42.. Return from the Record of the several Elections of the Legislative Assembly in the Electoral Divisions of West Peterborough, South Renfrew, East Elgin, West Elgin, South Brant, and East Middlesex, since the General Election of March 1st, 1898, shewing:—(1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last Census. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 43.. Report of the Commission of Enquiry, concerning the operation of the San José Scale Act, 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 44.. Report of the Inspector of Fumigation Appliances for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 45.. Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 14th February, 1900. *Not printed.*

No. 46.. Copy of an Order-in-Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the thirty-first day of January, 1900, directing that a Commission be appointed to enquire into matters connected with the election for the West Riding of Elgin, and also a copy of the Commission issued thereunder. Presented to the Legislature, 15th February, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 47.. Copy of a Commission appointing Messieurs Hoskin, Walker and Kirkland, Commissioners to enquire into the Financial affairs of the Province of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 48.. Report by Prof. James Mavor on Workmen's Compensation for Injuries. Presented to the Legislature, 25th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 49.. Copy of Agreement between Her Majesty, represented by the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, of the one part, and the Blanche River Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, of the other part, and bearing date on the 14th April, 1900. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 50.. Copy of Agreement with the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company Limited. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 51.. Awards of the Arbitrators on the Unsettled Accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 52.. Statement as to distribution of the Statutes, Revised and Sessional, for the year, 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No. 53.. Return to an Order of the House of the Seventeenth day of March, 1899, for a Return shewing specificially the nature and amount of each investment now outstanding of the moneys or funds of infants and others in Court, the date when each such investment was made, the rate of interest the same bears, when and how payable, and the security held for each of such investments. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1900. Mr. *Carscallen. Not Printed.*

No. 54.. Return to an Order of the House of the Sixth day of March, 1900, for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with the appointment of Donald McNiven, as a fishery officer for Lake Simcoe, together with copies of all reports made by him. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1900. Mr. *Thompson. Not Printed.*

No. 55.. Return to an Order of the House of the Seventeenth day of March, 1899, for a Return shewing the total amount of moneys now on deposit in, or subject to the control and distribution of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, or either division thereof; the style of cause of each action or proceeding in which such moneys have been so paid in, and the County in which each action or proceedings was commenced, as far as practicable, together with the amount now standing to the credit of each such action or proceeding; the names of the persons by whom such payments were respectively made, and on what account, where practicable; the names of and last known addresses of the persons entitled thereto, in all cases in which no payment out of Court has been made within the last ten years, so far as appears by the books and papers in the office of the Accountant of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, and the amounts due to such persons respectively, so far as appears by the said books. Presented to the Legislature, 9th March, 1900. Mr. *Carscallen. Not printed.*

No. 56.. Regulations *in re* Staking out Locations under Mines Act, in the unsurveyed territory of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 57.. Reported on Tenders for Departmental and Legislative Printing and Binding, and Contract with Warwick Bro's & Rutter. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 58.. Copy of Order in Council directing the payment of Surplus Surrogate fees to His Honour Judge Doyle. Presented to the Legislature, 16th March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No. 59.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-second day of March, 1899, for a Return of copies of all papers and correspondence between any member of the Government and any individual with respect to the audit asked for by citizens of the Town of Amherstburg, of the accounts of the local collector. Presented to the Legislature, 21st March, 1900. Mr. *Reid, (Addington.) Not Printed.*

No. 60.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March, 1900, for a Return of copies of all instructions issued by the Department to the inspector or commissioners of the County of Grenville, referring to application for hotel licenses in the Village of North Augusta in the County of Grenville, for the last four years, and all reports from the commissioners and inspector in relation thereto. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1900. Mr. *Joynt*. *Not Printed.*

No. 61.. Copy of an Order-in-Council commuting the Surrogate Court fees payable to His Honour Judge Morson. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No. 62.. Copy of an Order-in-Council respecting the payment to certain Judges mentioned therein of surplus Surrogate fees. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No. 63.. Copy of an Order-in-Council directing that the bonds or guarantee policies of certain insurance companies mentioned therein may be given and accepted as security under the Statutes of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No. 64.. Copy of an Order-in-Council commuting the fees of His Honour Judge Barron as Local Master at Stratford. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No 65.. Analysis of Reports of District, Township, Agricultural and Horticultural Societies for the years 1887, 1888 and 1889. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1900. *Not Printed.*

No. 66.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1900 for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with the appointment of Frederick Warren as Division Court Clerk in the Township of Osnabruck in the County of Stormont. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1900. Mr. *McLaughlin*. *Not Printed.*

No. 67.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of March, 1900, for a Return shewing:—

1st. The name and salary of each License Inspector in the Province for the year 1899, and the County for which he was appointed.

2nd. The amount allowed each such Inspector for expenses.

3rd. The names of License Commissioners in each License District and the amount of expenses allowed to each in the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1900. Mr. *Marter*. *Not printed.*

No. 68.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 4th April, 1900. *Not printed.*

No. 69.. Return to an Order of the House of the first day of March, 1899, for a Return giving information under the following heads, respecting bonuses and exemptions to manufacturing industries granted by each municipality in the Province since the year 1870:—1. Amount

of aid by way of absolute bonus and the names of firms or companies receiving same. 2. Amount of aid by way of loan, with names of firms or companies receiving same and the amount of such loan or loans repaid to each municipality. 3. Number of factories which have been granted exemptions from taxation in whole or in part, and approximately the amount of such exemption based on municipal assessors' estimate of the rateable property of each industry. 4. Number of firms or companies which have received municipal aid in any form, more than once 5. Number of such firms or companies which have failed or removed from the municipalities which gave them aid by way of bonus, loan or exemption. Presented to the Legislature, 4th April, 1900. Mr. *Pattullo. Not printed.*

No. 70.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March, 1900, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government or any member thereof, or any official of the Government and the County Crown Attorney of Elgin, or any other person, in connection with the cases of Queen *vs.* Bole, and Queen *vs.* Cahill. Presented to the Legislature, 4th April, 1900. Mr. *McDiarmid. Not printed.*

No. 71.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty sixth day of March, 1900, for a Return shewing names, or the official numbers, of Boys reprieved from the Penetanguishene Reformatory, and of Girls reprieved from the Industrial Refuge for Girls, Toronto, during the two years previous to the first February, 1900. The date when the reprieve was recommended by the Warden or Superintendent. The date when the reprieve was finally granted. Presented to the Legislature, 4th April, 1900. Mr. *Pyne. Not printed.*

No. 72.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of April, 1900, for a Return, shewing the quantity of binder twine sold during the season of 1899. To whom sold, with names of purchasers and price *per* pound received. Shewing as well, the names of persons still indebted to the Government, and to what amount, in each case. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1900. Mr. *Duff. Not printed.*

No. 73.. Report of the Registrar of Live Stock for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 9th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 74.. Commercial Report of the Canadian Section of the Imperial Institute. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1900. *Not printed.*

No. 75.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March, 1900, for a Return shewing the salary paid to Mr. John Hoskin as Official Guardian. The number and names of the clerks in his office with dates of appointment, and the salary paid by Government to each. Also shewing what other emoluments are received by Mr. Hoskin as such Official Guardian each year, and what amount of other emoulment, if any, was so received or earned by Mr. Hoskin for the year 1899 in his capacity as such official guardian. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1900. Mr. *Whitney. Not Printed.*

No. 76.. Return to an Order of the House of the second day of April, 1900, for a Return shewing amount of Revenue received during the year 1899, by each of the Departments of Government as audited and passed by the Commission appointed to investigate and report as to the Finances of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 10th April, 1900. Mr. *Miscampbell. Not printed.*

No. 77.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1900, for a Return stating the number of hours female *employés* in factories have to work each day. Also the minimum amount of wages paid *per* day to any female *employé* under the Factory Act. Also, whether separate sanitary conveniences are supplied where male and female *employés* are working, under the Factory Act. And shewing as well what system of Government inspection the factories are now under. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1900. Mr. *Pyne. Not printed.*

No. 78.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of March, 1900, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between any member of the Government and any official thereof relating to the distribution of the Statutes. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1900. Mr. *Carnegie. Not Printed.*

No. 79.. Agreement between the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park and the Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, dated 11th day of April, 1900. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1900. *Not printed.*

No. 80.. Agreement between Her Majesty, represented by the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the first part and The Nepigon Pulp, Paper and Manufacturing Company, Limited, of the other part, bearing date on the 18th April, 1900. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 81.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March, 1900 for a Return shewing the number of dates and places of sittings of the County and Districts Courts, and Courts of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery and of the High Court of Justice, respectively, held in the various county and district towns of the Province, during the years 1895 to 1899, both inclusive:—

(*a*) At which there has been no business to be tried before the petit jury,—

(*b*) At which there has been no action, matter or other proceedings to be tried by a judge without a jury,—

(*c*) At which there have been no indictments laid before the Grand Jury, Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. Mr. *Hoyle. Not printed.*

No. 82.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April, 1900, for a Return of copies of all correspondence and papers, between any member of the Government, or any official thereof, or any other person or persons, in reference to a claim made by the Counties of

Leeds and Grenville against the Government *re* Criminal Justice Account shewing as well, the balance due the Counties. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1900. Mr. *Joynt*. *Not printed.*

No. 83.. Report of Upper Canada College and Bursars Statement, for the year 1899. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1900. *Printed.*

No. 84.. Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of April, 1900, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the License Commissioners or License Inspector for the East Riding of the County of Lambton, or any person, relating to the issuing of a Liquor License in the Village of Thedford for the year 1900. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1900. Mr. *Marter*. *Not Printed.*

Seventh Report

OF

THE DEPARTMENT OF

Neglected and Dependent Children

OF ONTARIO

For the Year ending December 15,
1899

INCLUDING REPORTS CONCERNING:

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS
IMMIGRATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN

Prepared by J. J. KELSO, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

TORONTO:
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS.
1900.

Office of the Superintendent of Neglected
and Dependent Children of Ontario.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, January 15, 1900.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Seventh Report of the work of this office under the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, being for the year ending December 15th, 1899.

Also a Report on the work carried on by the Industrial Schools of the Province, and by the British Agencies engaged in providing situations and foster-homes for youthful immigrants.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. Kelso

Superintendent.

The Honorable J. M. Gibson,
Attorney-General of Ontario.

ONTARIO.

TORONTO, January 5th, 1900.

IN PRESENTING the Seventh Report of the work carried on under the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, I have thought that possibly a review of the provisions of the Act, and the conditions that led to its adoption, might form a fitting introduction to a summary of the year's operations.

The Act was really the outcome of an extensive public agitation of a two-fold character; first, that a more vigorous effort should be made to reduce the burden caused by the presence of a large and growing criminal and pauper element; and secondly, to surround young children with such safeguards as would ensure their growing up to careers of usefulness and honor.

The measure was prepared and introduced by the Hon. J. M. Gibson, and was passed by the Legislature with practical unanimity, receiving the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor, in May, 1893. Under it the rights of children received an emphasis that had long been wanting; their value and importance to the community were recognized, and many abuses that had been tolerated, though deplored, were speedily brought to an end.

The Act empowers the courts to remove children from vicious control and teaching, and to place them under public guardianship, so that they may have reasonable opportunities for obtaining that moral and mental equipment so necessary for life's duties. There are many excellent provisions in the Act, such as the providing of foster homes instead of institutional life for homeless children; but all these centralize around the one great fact that it is made possible to interfere on behalf of a child, even as against its own parents. This power to annul parental control, it is satisfactory to note, has led to the strengthening instead of the weakening of natural ties, for there are many parents who, lightly regarding their responsibilities, have developed a sudden affection for their children when they realized the possibility of losing them.

The good that has been wrought through the instrumentality of this Act during the past six years is simply incalculable. It has placed a high premium on child-life, and has created and fostered a strong public sentiment in favor of the better protection of children. Probably the most important result from the

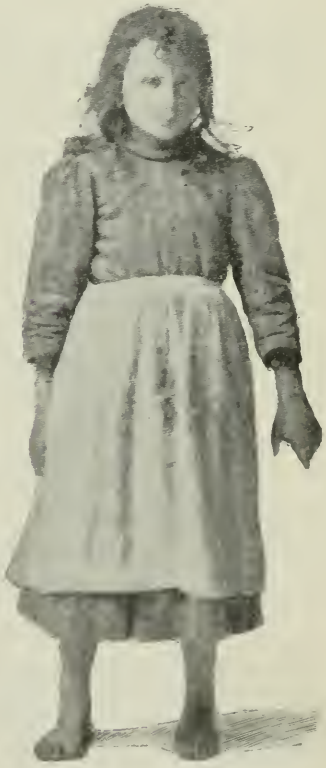
adoption of the Act has been this educational propaganda, by which parents and guardians have been led to a realization of their responsibility for the children under their care. Much indifference and passive neglect have come to an end, and thousands of children to-day are happier and cleaner and healthier because of the force of public opinion on the question of the rights of children. This means much to the community generally, for it strikes a heavy blow at many social evils that are the result of the neglect of children, promising in the near future to reduce materially the number of those who form the criminal and worthless classes.

Under the provisions of the Act, Children's Aid Societies have been formed in nearly all the leading cities and towns of the Province, and the united work of these organizations, obtained at a minimum of expenditure, would surprise and gratify all who are interested in this subject. In addition to putting a stop, in a large measure, to such glaring evils as street-begging, peddling of small wares, youthful immorality and truancy, the Societies have rescued children from the control of criminals, drunkards and depraved women; have gathered up from the poorhouses, jails and refuges many unwanted and motherless little ones, and have transplanted upwards of a thousand children from a condition of misery and destitution into homes of respectability and Christian culture.

All that is possible under the Act has not been accomplished. Indeed, only a beginning has been made, but the results so far are sufficient to indicate how much can be done when once the full value and importance of this work to the community is realized.

Unfortunately, the Children's Aid Act has hitherto been looked upon as only an adjunct to existing methods and institutions, instead of as a new and fundamental system, the proper carrying out of which would mean the extinction of a good deal of the partial work of former years, and a steady diminution in the number of criminal, degraded and worthless persons who at present infest and burden every community. Its importance has not yet been properly appreciated, for even among our public men and educators there are those who unthinkingly class this Act as something for the experimentation of faddists and old ladies with nothing to do. If such men could be pursuaded to study this problem up and realize the direct relationship that exists between a neglected childhood and a perverted manhood, they would, I am certain, be found among the most earnest advocates of preventive methods. Let the results already attained through this Department, at a less expenditure than $5,000 per annum, be compared with the work of even the smallest prison or poorhouse, at three times the annual expenditure, and it will readily be seen how enormous are the advantages of child-rescue and protection. The care of the children is the highest form of patriotism, and is the first duty resting upon every citizen. At present economy is being practised at the wrong end. I have seen $50,000 voted without a moment's hesitation for an institution dealing with the hopeless dregs of society,

THERE is a crucial moment in the life of every child when decision has to be given for a good or an evil life. A little more abuse, a few extra curses, and the die is cast for a career of reckless indulgence and self-abandonment; while on the other hand a few kind words,



a little practical help, and the current of a young life is turned into a channel of worthy ambition and public service.—Here are children who have reached the deciding point.

—*J. J. K.*

and at the same time I have had difficulty in getting twenty-five or fifty dollars to save bright, healthy boys and girls from drifting, through neglect, into conditions of crime and outlawry. There should be a more liberal expenditure upon the children, and, if economy is essential, there are other departments in which it might be applied to greater advantage. The custodial institutions of the Province at present cost the Government and private philanthropic societies about two million dollars per year, and if any reduction in this amount is ever to be made, it can only be through a timely expenditure in looking after children who otherwise would, in a few years, drift into these Institutions Practically, work under the Children's Protection Act has now reached its highest point of development, unless the annual appropriation is materially increased so that a larger work may be undertaken. Any candid person carefully studying the results already achieved, and considering the present condition of children under supervision as compared with their former environment, would see at once the great value of the work to the country from an economic as well as a social standpoint.

Central Office.

In addition to assisting the Children's Aid Societies in the carrying on of their work, the Central office deals with matters relating to Industrial schools, the colonization of English children, the preparation of literature, addresses, etc., the giving of advice *re* neglected children to magistrates and philanthropic persons and societies, the supervision of children in foster homes, and the receiving and placing of children from country and unorganized districts. Every phase of child-life passes daily under review, and many opportunities are afforded for practically assisting the young. With an increasing public knowledge and recognition of the work, there has been a steady increase in the amount of business transacted, and every transaction means a distinct gain to the Province in the help and encouragement extended to its youthful citizens. In dealing with children it is often remarkable how simple the act that affects for all time the destiny of a young life. When friendless and neglected, the children are ripe for sympathy and protection, and in nearly every instance worthily respond to the efforts made in their behalf. These opportunities, rightly taken advantage of, mean much in the sum total of known and unknown good.

Industrial Schools.

The three Industrial Schools of the province have been doing a quiet but useful work in re-forming the character of children who have been neglected past the age when they could be effectively cared for by a Children's Aid Society. In the majority of instances these children suffer for the sins of their parents, who failed to worthily discharge their parental responsibilities. The total population of the three schools is 215—not by any means a large number for a province the size of Ontario. There has been a great deal of objection from municipalities to the $2 per week which they are required to pay for the maintenance

of a child in an Industrial School, and often children who ought to be in an institution of this kind are not sent simply because of the expense. It has been complained, also, that children are retained too long, thus adding unnecessarily to the cost. A solution for this difficulty might be found in a lessening of the charge on the municipality, and the placing out of children after one year's training and discipline, instead of retaining them for a term of years as at present. Some of these children could safely be parolled in six months' time, and in the event of failure to make good progress it would be an easy matter to bring them back to the school for further training. A detailed report of the work of the schools will be found elsewhere in this report.

Juvenile Immigration.

The work of the eight agencies engaged in providing homes in Ontario for British children, has reached a higher standard of efficiency under the legislation of 1897 than formerly prevailed. Only half the number of children brought to this country previous to the adoption of the Act now arrive, and they are carefully inspected and certified to as healthy, well-disposed children by the Ontario agent at Liverpool, who visits the various charitable institutions in England and sees each child selected for emigration. It is also worthy of note that these children are now much better treated in this country than they were in former years. The abuse and overwork of English children that used to be tolerated, now calls forth very indignant protests, and a remedy soon results. This is not the least of the many good offices of the Children's Protection Act, and the crimes and misdemeanors that were the natural sequence of harsh and unjust treatment are happily becoming rare. During the past year the total number of these children provided with homes in this Province was 892. A statement of the work of each agency is given in this report.

A Great Preventive Work.

A perusal of the reports of the thirty Children's Aid Societies that have been organized in various parts of the province, will convey some idea of the work done, bearing in mind, however, that the greatest results are of a preventive character, secured through the mere existence of the Society, operating as a check on those who would otherwise be inclined to neglect and ill-treat children. This silent influence has been a powerful factor for good, and while not recordable in any tangible shape, it must nevertheless be regarded as the most satisfactory and commendable feature of child protection work.

Steady Progress Made.

The figures for the year show that more dependent children have been provided with foster homes than in any previous period, and in every department a larger volume of work has been accomplished. This is probably due to the fact

that the movement is becoming better known and appreciated, and that there is a corresponding co-operation on the part of those having to do with neglected, deserted or orphaned children. It is no longer necessary for any child in Ontario to be homeless or to be sent to jails, poor-houses or other refuges for care and maintenance. An exceedingly gratifying feature, too, is the facility with which suitable foster homes are found for children in need. Since the inauguration of the work, there has not been a time when homes did not freely offer for even the youngest and most helpless wards of the Department. And at the present moment there is not in the shelters of the Societies an aggregate of over twenty-five or thirty children awaiting placement. This certainly speaks volumes for the compassionate interest taken in these children by all classes of the people, and a close personal supervision of the thousand children now in foster homes reveals the fact that they are treated with kindness and consideration, and are advancing to manhood and womanhood under favorable auspices. Further reference to this most hopeful branch of the work will be found elsewhere in this report, but it might be pointed out in passing that whatever good work orphanages and children's institutions may do in helping to maintain the children of needy parents, it has been demonstrated that they are no longer a necessity for the absolutely homeless or dependent child.

The Tramp Problem.

Recently there has been a good deal written and said upon the tramp question, and many remedies have been suggested for ridding the country of this undesirable class. But none of the articles I have seen deal with the all-important feature, namely, the early training and environment of the tramp and criminal. This is undoubtedly the most important point at which radical improvement can be brought about. The tramp was once a boy, and the actions of his manhood are simply the lessons of his youth put into practice. From my knowledge of the neglected conditions under which many boys grow up I believe the majority of tramps are more to be pitied than blamed, and that society is punished righteously for tolerating the neglect of children by unworthy guardians.

I know boys to-day in various parts of the province who cannot, in the natural order of things, be anything but paupers and tramps when they become a few years older. They are living in squalor and wretchedness, never attend school, know nothing of religion or moral precept, and are steadily acquiring a supreme contempt for labor or restraint of any kind.

Not long ago in visiting some of the smaller towns of the province I came across a number of boys unable to read or write, and idling away their time when not pilfering, although old enough to be self-supporting.

At one wretched abode where a boy of fourteen was loafing about, the mother, herself quite uneducated and chiefly supported by charity, said that her boy was not working because he was only offered six dollars per month and she

thought he ought to get ten. Four other children in the same family were not attending school, and a girl of twelve was unable to read.—Her vacant look spoke volumes for the training she had *not* received.

In another case a widow with a large family was receiving charitable aid, while two boys, eleven and thirteen, idled away their time on the streets. In an adjoining town the constable told me of half a dozen boys who gave him more trouble than all the grown people. Two of these lads I met with bags over their shoulders foraging through the lanes and outhouses, and was informed they were sent out by degraded parents to bring home anything they could find. As these boys never attended school, I enquired the cause, and was told they were too dirty and objectionable to be allowed to associate with ordinary children. One by one they drift away as they attain the age of sixteen or seventeen, and they are generally heard of again in some court for stealing or vagrancy.

Very little is being done for the elevation of such lads, and chiefly for two reasons: One is the unwillingness of neighbors and individuals to encounter the ill-will of unscrupulous parents; and the second is the expense involved in taking hold of and reforming them, which calls down the wrath of economical councillors. It takes more than an ordinary amount of courage for an official to run up against these two obstacles, and I have seen more than one public-spirited constable or official snubbed and condemned because of his attempt to secure fair treatment for children in bad surroundings. A more successful plan than the present system would, in my opinion, be to have an outsider bear the brunt of the investigation and prosecution, and to readjust the Industrial School law in one or two particulars—notably, doing away with the per capita system of maintenance.

We are not doing a sufficiently aggressive work for the neglected boys of our province. Valuable material is being wasted—indeed, worse than wasted for they become a danger and an expense, whereas, with a little effort and outlay, they might easily be saved to good citizenship. It would not be necessary or desirable to detain them for any length of time in a reform school, but simply to give them such rudimentary training as would fit them for earning their living on a farm, where their assistance would be highly prized. In England it has been found that a year's discipline is quite sufficient to start lads out for themselves, as any longer detention under institutional care would tend to make them dependent and thriftless. There is no reason why we in Ontario should not be able to take hold of at least one hundred such neglected lads each year and start them in life under good auspices without increasing the public burden to any unreasonable extent. The boys are our country's most valuable asset, and they are worth saving, looking at the question from any standpoint.

Treatment of Wayward Boys.

While these neglected boys should certainly be looked after, and prevented

BOYS are the most valuable asset in the Province of Ontario to-day. Without them there would be no possibility of developing the country or even carrying on the industries that already exist. At a low commercial estimate the value of a boy would be one thousand dollars, and every boy who is allowed through neglect to grow up without moral training or habits of industry is not only a direct loss, but is likely to become a burden and a tax on the community. A little timely effort and outlay would save many young lads to good citizenship who are now neglected.—*J. J. K.*

from drifting on to crime and vagrancy, long detention in a reform school is not always the best method of saving them to good citizenship. Indeed, this course is attended by many dangers and I have often deplored the apparently unnecessary retention of bright, intelligent, and well-disposed lads in institutions where they were not only wasting time, but were daily under the influence of companions older in crime and general wickedness than themselves. In a recent report of the Howard Association the thought is expressed that "prisons and reformatory institutions should never be so attractive as to increase the evils they were intended to diminish." Some persons have the idea that half the boys in the country ought to be committed to these institutions in order that they might be forced and disciplined into a correct life, and even parents will sometimes do all in their power to have a lad sentenced in order that he may as they think, get a good education. While it is true that there are many boys benefitted by a course in one of these institutions, it is also true that some lads graduate from the institution much worse than when they entered. It is a well known fact that some of our worst criminals are graduates of the Reformatory. The reason for this appears to be that the acquaintanceship formed among lads of bad disposition lasts after they leave the school, and they assist and encourage each other in a criminal career. Also, where the institutional methods fail to soften, they almost invariably harden character. In looking over the records of some of the most hopeless criminals in the Province I found that they have been chums together as boys and that there was a rivalry existing among them as to which should become most distinguished in the police annals. The knowledge that the majority of criminals have become so in early life. and are in some instances graduates of institutions, should lead to greater effort along the line of prevention, and reformation before character is formed beyond hope of change. Isolation from bad companionship is one of the first aids in securing reformation.

It is exceedingly rare that criminals change their habits of life after twenty or twenty-five years of age. While in the Prison the other day I was shown the record of a man who had been a criminal for the past thirty years, and who complacently expressed the conviction that he would be a criminal as long as he lived. There was recently discharged from the Central Prison a youth who, beginning at the tender age of nine, had spent some fifteen or twenty short terms in the Toronto Jail, and six years in the Ontario Reformatory. Bad parentage and early neglect were the causes that led to this misspent life, and had be been dealt with in the right way at the start it is altogether likely that this wasted, and to the community very expensive, criminal career would have been avoided. It is a noteworthy fact also that many of these habitual criminals are of low mental calibre, and are quite unable to withstand the temptations of city life. If sent when young to farm work in a new settlement they would have full scope for their energies in a useful direction, and society would be protected from their predatory inclinations.

Many of these neglected boys should be taken hold of, and with a short preliminary training placed out on the farms of the province, as already indicated, where they would in all probability make good progress. My experience is that when sent directly to farm situations they are much more contented and succeed better in every way, than when kept for several years in training. The fact that so many English lads are annually apprenticed on the farms of this country should stimulate us to secure the same clean and healthy life for as many of our own neglected boys as possible.

Punishment of Young Offenders.

There are many cases in which a youthful offender is permanently injured by being sent to the lockup or gaol for a few days as a punishment. Association with police routine and prison life is a dangerous initiation for a young lad, and every possible effort ought to be made to avoid the evils of such contact. What is needed in the majority of these cases is a short, sharp punishment that will be thoroughly convincing. Remanding a boy from day to day and surrounding him with the dignity of a Police Court trial, with probably a loquacious, pettifogging lawyer to defend him, only hardens and encourages him in his tendencies toward wrong-doing.

Some four years ago a strong deputation waited upon the Minister of Justice Sir John Thompson, and urged that magistrates should have power to order a birching instead of imprisonment. This course the Minister seemed inclined to favor personally, but he thought the country was not yet prepared for a change that would savor of cruelty. This subject has been thoroughly discussed in Great Britain for some years past, and in view of the almost unanimous request from the Bench and philanthropic workers an Act was passed by the Imperial House of Lords in July, 1899, and will be introduced at the next session of the Commons, which contains the following provision :

" Where a child or young person, being a male, is convicted either on indictment or summarily of any offence other than homicide, the court may, in lieu of sentencing him to penal servitude or imprisonment, or instead of committing him to prison for non-payment of any fine, costs, or damages, adjudge that he be privately whipped with a birch rod, and thereupon he shall be whipped accordingly by a constable in the presence of an inspector or other officer of police of higher rank than a constable, and also, if the parent or guardian desires to be present, of that parent or guardian.

" The number of strokes shall not exceed—

(a) In the case of a child, six ;

(b) In the case of a boy who appears to the court the age of fourteen, twelve : and

(c) In any other case, eighteen.

" This section shall not derogate from any other statutory power to inflict whipping as a punishment."

Such a clause in our Dominion Criminal Code would, I feel satisfied, be exceedingly helpful in deterring boys from entering at an early age upon a career of crime.

Amendments to Criminal Code.

During the last session of the Senate a number of amendments to the Dominion Criminal Code were passed, but unfortunately the Bill in going through the House of Commons was crowded out by other business. Some of the proposed amendments deal with the protection of young girls, and it is very desirable that they should become law. Under one of the clauses the age of consent is advanced from fourteen to sixteen years, thus bringing the Dominion age of protection up to a standard that prevails in the majority of the United States. The various societies interested in the protection of children and the safe-guarding of the morals of the young, should take an interest in this measure and endeavor to secure its passage at the approaching session of the House of Commons.

A Practical Illustration.

Just before this Report finally passed out of my hands, the following account of the trial in the Central Prison Assault case appeared in the "Globe" of Jan'y 29, 1900:—

"A Wasted Life.—At the Assize Court on Saturday morning Arthur Cardinal, the Central Prison convict, was arraigned on a charge of having committed an assault on John Hughes, a fellow-prisoner, with intent to murder. He pleaded not guilty to that charge, but pleaded guilty to having committed an assault with intent to do grevious bodily harm. This plea was accepted by Crown Prosecutor Kerr.

"The Counsel for the defence, Mr. MacDonald, admitted previous convictions of theft and assault against the prisoner. His father was sentenced to Kingston for fourteen years for robbery and assault. Another term of five years was served by the father. The mother was a dissolute character, and frequently served terms in jail. The young man, who was only twenty-two years of age, had received no home training, and had been without any influence for good from infancy. He had been hardly used by the world, and had felt like unto an Ishmaelite, every one's hand against him and his hand against every one. It was hard to appreciate such a situation, but it was so nevertheless. If Cardinal had been properly cared for, the result would have been different. That was all that could be said for leniency.

"Does it occur to you that you have not shown that the prisoner ever tried to fit himself to be a proper member of Society?" asked the Court.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he could show that the prisoner was not of sound mind, and on occasions not responsible for his actions.

"I do not think that you have shown that he is worthy of citizenship," said the Court.

"Crown Prosecutor Kerr stated that the crime was the second instance when Cardinal had attempted to take life at the Central Prison. On the other occasion his murderous intention had failed because the weapon he had selected

was unsuitable. The motive of the assault on young Hughes was plain. The latter had reported Cardinal to the Warden for a revolting offence, and Cardinal had threatened his life on that account.

"In pronouncing sentence Mr. Justice Rose stated that it was manifestly a case where the indeterminate sentence would be of benefit. His misfortune of birth was not his own but the protection of Society demanded that he should be kept in restraint. The Court's duty was to protect Society. If anything could be done that would fit the prisoner for proper citizenship and trustworthiness at large, it would be done; but unfortunately there was only one course open. The case would be reported to the Minister of Justice for him to deal with and place the responsibility where it should rest. The Court felt that it was unwise to give the full sentence, which was life, and thereupon sentenced him to a term of twenty years in the Kingston Penitentiary."

This account illustrates in a clear and practical way the need of child-protection work in this Province. Note the description of the early home life of the prisoner, Arthur Cardinal, and imagine how it could be possible for a young lad in such circumstances to grow up with any appreciation of his moral responsibility to the community. The Judge in pronouncing sentence stated that it was the duty of the Court to protect Society, but surely it is the paramount duty of Society to protect the helplessness of childhood and see that these young lives receive some opportunity to rise higher than the dreadful circumstances into which they were born. The prisoner's counsel was asked why the young man "had never tried to fit himself to be a proper member of society." How could he, handicapped as he was, give a better account of himself? There is no power in this world that will enable a child to overcome the teachings of its early life or to rise higher than the example to which he is daily accustomed. In protecting Society the scale of Justice is weighted down while the balance of Mercy is nearly empty. In pursuing, capturing and imprisoning criminals there is probably expended each year in Ontario, no less a sum than two and a half or three million dollars. The Government proportion, merely for the maintenance of Judges officials, etc., amounts to over half a million dollars every year. The City of Toronto expends nearly a quarter of a million dollars on its Police force, and every village, town, city and county contributes its quota to criminal expenses. The creation of this Department was probably the inauguration of a policy of Mercy toward these unfortunate children, but what can an expenditure of five thousand dollars per annum accomplish over a field so large!

Another important feature about this case, from a child-protection standpoint, is that the boy Hughes, who was assaulted, had committed no crime and should never have been sent to the Prison. It appears that his father was convicted of vagrancy, and when sentenced to Prison requested that his boy should be allowed to go with him. A request such as this should, of course, never have been granted, for a Prison is about the last place on earth where an innocent lad should be asked to make his home. The trouble in this, as in many other cases, is the placing of too much weight upon the parental authority, and allowing

parents, simply because of their relationship, to forever blight the prospects of their children and permanently injure the community. Under such a policy society must continue to be cursed and burdened by an ignorant and lawless class and a great wrong perpetrated against defenceless childhood. Surely the above account, taken from an impartial source, should carry with it its own lesson.

Providing for Dependent Children.

The work of receiving and providing for homeless and unwanted children has been steadily growing, and in addition to the operations of the societies it was necessary for me to personally receive during the past year nearly sixty children. Some of these came from the country and outlying parts of the province, others were in the care of societies wishing to have homes found at a distance; others again, from public institutions, while a few were received from parties with whom they had been deserted or mothers unable and unwilling to bear the expense of maintenance. With the help of societies and friends of the work, all these children were happily disposed of and I must here especially thank the societies at Owen Sound, London, and Guelph, for the valuable assistance given me in placing children. The plan of transferring children entirely away from their former surroundings has worked well and is indeed the only correct procedure. In almost every case where children have been taken by parties in their old neighborhood there has been subsequent trouble. Either the relatives interfere and unsettle the child, or some injudicious persons will recall the wrong-doing of the parent and spoil the child's prospects. I have known so many sorrows and difficulties to arise from kindly-disposed persons adopting children from their own village that I invariably discountenance the practice. It is far better in every way, and just as simple, to adopt a child from a distance. For this reason I have transferred many children during the year from one Society to another, and the results have been eminently satisfactory. The child is deodorized, as it were, and the foster parents have the assurance of undisturbed possession. Recently a girl under the charge of one of our institutions was driven to a reckless, abandoned life through frequent taunts concerning her parentage. Her mother's name appears in the police court list every two or three months, and the girl, after a heroic struggle to do right, gave up, saying that with such a mother there was no use her trying to be respectable. Unthinking people would attribute her fall to the influence of heredity, but it was simply a case of bad environment, and if the girl had a few years before been removed to another part of the country, she would not now be a poor wretched street walker, daily tempting young men to wrongdoing.

Infant Protection.

Toronto is the only city in the Province which has put into force the Act regulating private maternity hospitals and infant boarding places. The object of this Act is to secure the protection of infant life by requiring that all maternity

houses should be under the supervision of the Medical Health Officer, and should be carried on with due regard to the best welfare of the community and to the infants more especially concerned. From the first this legislation has received the hearty endorsation of Dr. Sheard, the Medical Health Officer, and through his advocacy Dr. Harley Smith was appointed under him to supervise the work. The Medical Health Officer has very kindly forwarded me a copy of Dr. Smith's report which is as follows:

Toronto, October 25th, 1899.

Dr. Charles Sheard,

Medical Health Officer, Toronto.

Sir,—I herewith present my report as Inspector of Maternity and Baby Homes for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

The amended Act to regulate maternity boarding houses and for the protection of infant children was passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario January 8th 1898. It was put into force by the Municipal Council of the City of Toronto May 31st, 1898. After the completion of the necessary preliminary work, carried on by your department, I was instructed by you to begin my inspection on September 26th, 1898.

There were at this time four licensed maternity homes containing 17 patients, and six baby homes containing 16 babies. The number of places has increased during the year, so that at present there are eight maternity homes and twenty-six baby homes. The numbers of patients and babies in these places have, of course, varied from week to week. The greatest number at any one time in the maternity homes was during the first week in August when, in seven homes, there were 30 patients and 13 infants, most of the latter being under two weeks of age. The greatest number of babies in baby homes was during the week ending July 22nd, when, in thirty-four homes, there were 36 babies.

It can safely be asserted that the management of both classes of homes has been a vast improvement in every respect on that which existed prior to the present system of inspection. The maternity homes are clean and comfortable, The patients receive good nursing and proper medical attendance. Only one patient has died in a maternity home during the year. The cause of death in this case was Placenta Prævia. Two physicians were in attendance. Many of these patients, on leaving the maternity homes, have taken their infants with them; a few of them have sent their infants to the House of Providence, Toronto, and the House of Mercy, Ottawa, and the others have placed their infants in our Licensed Baby Homes. Most of them have taken a deep interest in their offspring, visiting them regularly when they remain in the city, or corresponding with the keepers of the homes when absent. In only two or three cases have the mothers left their infants on the hands of keepers of homes. In no case has an infant, deserted on the streets, been traced to any of our licensed places.

The Baby Homes are also good, warm, well-furnished homes, where the babies receive motherly care, good nourishment, and, when ill, proper nursing and medical treatment. In many cases the women who keep these homes become so attached to the babies that it is with great reluctance that they give them up, when the children are adopted or taken home by their mothers.

The deaths in baby homes were as follows: October, 1898, 6; December, 1898, 2; July, 1899, 6; August, 1899, 6; September, 1899, 3. Most of these deaths arose from intestinal disorders.

There have been three prosecutions of persons charged with receiving children for hire without license. In two cases a fine was imposed. In the third case, as the child's mother slept in the house, the accused was discharged.

The adoption of children from the licensed homes has been made in every case, except one, with the consent and approval of the Children's Aid Society. In this excepted case the woman, charged with violating the law, left the city before being arrested.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HARLEY SMITH, M.D.

Heredity vs. Environment.

It is such a common error to refer all the failings of humanity to "heredity," and to stand complacently by while young people are being destroyed body and soul, that a reference to my experiences along this line may not be out of place. It is true there is an immutable law of nature that like produces like, and that there are some children who after all that is possible has been done will remain a burden and a discouragement, but it is also true that the dangers and evils of heredity have been enormously exaggerated. Nine-tenths of the neglected children that have come under my notice have been the victims of destructive environment. Physically they have been well enough born, but constant neglect and evil example have produced symptoms that lead the casual observer to class them as hereditarily defective.

Neglect Leads to Imbecility.

Degeneration takes place after birth as well as before it. It is a fact of which I have known well authenticated cases that children have become feeble-minded and subjects for custodial care simply through the lack of proper nourishment and mental instruction during their early years. Several of the children that came to me during the past year were to some extent of this description. Reared in a miserable wayside hovel, with inadequate food and clothing, dirt and uncleanliness on all sides, no instruction for the dawning intellect, hearing nothing but profanity and vileness, the brain has ceased to grow and the child, who under different conditions would have been bright and interesting, becomes a mere g"ping and stunted mental dwarf. Such children are hard to restore to mental alertness, but some of them have made surprising progress, often after long years of neglect. Some of these children are simply "neglected," and continued neglect leads them, if not rescued, to a vagrant life and the poor-house—an aimless, burdensome existence. There is another class, however, who are deliberately taught at an early age to prey upon society, and these in time become a dangerous class of criminal, who keep the taxes up for police, maintenence of the judiciary, the prison system, etc. A boy eight years old who came to me in the early part of the year, although treated with great kindness, persisted in stealing money, watches, or anything that appeared of value. When reasoned with he said he thought it was all right, as he had always been taught to steal, but to avoid being found out. As the boy's story was literally correct, it was impossible to treat him other than as a sick child, but it can readily be seen that had he remained a few years more under his former environment he would have become a confirmed thief, beyond the possibility of any reformation. Many other cases might be cited to show that it is the presence of bad influences in early life that produces so many tramps and criminals, and not the "heredity," under which heading society is so willing to shift responsibility Speaking on this point, one writer says:—"If the people with whom a child earliest comes in

contact, and from whom he draws his ideals are ignorant, vicious and idle, its very being becomes saturated with the surrounding evil." Another writer has this thought:—"Children are strongly affected by early environment. In many cases this holds the individual in bonds which he, unaided, is never able to break." And still another says:—"The education of some children, instead of being symmetrical development of all the powers of man, might properly be defined to be the repression of all the elements of good in its nature, and the abnormal development of inherent tendencies to evil."

Fears of hereditary influences should never frighten the earnest worker, but rather should he possess the noble optimism of Froebel, who said:—"I see in every child the possibility of a perfect man."

Deprived of Education.

Pike, the author of "History of Crime in England," says:—"There is one great preventive of crime, one great antidote to instincts inherited from the past, and that is education." [Heart as well as head.] Notwithstanding the splendid facilities that exist for receiving a common school education in Ontario, it is surprising how many children never attend school, but are entirely deprived of their rights in this respect. Only a very limited number of the children received as neglected during the past year could read or write, and often those who were eleven and twelve years of age had only been in school for a few days in their whole career. Abont a month ago I came across a family of six children living in a shed, the eldest nearly sixteen years of age, and not one in the family from the mother down, could read or write. Two weeks ago a gentleman who wrote to ask if I could provide a solution for a neglected family in his neighborhood, stated that one girl of fourteen had only been in a school six months of her whole life, while another twelve years old had only attended nine months. There are also many children of a similiar description in the villages and towns of the province, but owing to public apathy, nothing is done to bring about a speedy and effective remedy.—And so long as these children are neglected in this way, so surely will the community have to pay dearly, both in the constant fear of dangerous criminals, and in the heavy expenditure of public money for prisons, hospitals, insane asylums, reformatories, and refuges.

It should be mentioned here that few of the children just described can be dealt with under the Truancy Law, as they would not be received in the ordinary schools of the country. Some of them after having been forced to attend were expelled, because they were covered with vermin, and in addition their language and actions corrupted the other children of the school. The parents of these children, often unmarried, bear such a bad name, and are usually of such a revengeful disposition, that the local authorities rarely interfere with them, and they soon get to know that they can do just about as they please, and rely upon the charitable public to provide for their necessities through sympathy

for the children. The only effective remedy, it seems to me, would be to have such cases dealt with from a provincial rather than a local standpoint, and the work might be carried on as an extension of the operations of this Department.

Absence of a Provincial Shelter

It has often been exceedingly difficult for me to know how to provide temporarily for the children committed to my care. This difficulty will be realized when it is borne in mind that from the inception of this work I have received and passed on to Children's Aid Societies and foster homes about three hundred and fifty children. In the United States and other countries where a somewhat similar Children's Law prevails, shelters for temporary care and training have been provided at a capital expenditure of over one hundred thousand dollars and an annual outlay for maintenance of from twenty to thirty thousand dollars. This large expenditure I have avoided by boarding the children in private families at a total expenditure of less than three thousand dollars for the entire number of children dealt with. This great economy has only been effected by means of much personal thought, solicitude, and planning. The interests of the children have not suffered to any great extent, although there certainly have been individual cases where a little training, and temporary stay under kindly influences, would have given a better preparation for a foster home. It has been impossible to utilize existing institutions; owing, first, to the dislike of managers to receive neglected and sometimes depraved children, and, second, to the fact that the children are kept on hand too short a time to make it worth while disturbing the usual routine of an institution. In the future it will be desirable to inaugurate a special shelter, but I trust it will never be necessary to have a large institution for this purpose, as the temptation in other countries has been to unduly prolong the training of a child before passing it on to a foster home. I believe in leaving something for the good women of the province to do,—and during the past few years a great deal of valuable work has been done gratuitously by worthy foster mothers, whose hearts were filled with Divine pity for the helplessness and ignorance of their charges.

HOME-FINDING.

DURING the past year the reports received from Children's Aid Societies indicate that homes have been found since my last report for an aggregate of 295 children. These are first placements, and in addition homes were provided for a number of children who required to be changed. Then I have personally received and sent to homes about sixty children, the Owen Sound, London, and Guelph branches helping in this work. The temporary care and disposal of these children, many of them constituting the "melancholy residuum" of the Societies and Institutions, has given me much anxiety, but one after another they have been happily provided for, to their own, as well as to the country's permanent advantage. There has been very little difficulty in securing good homes for the children, as the demand has always been much greater than the supply. This is a very gratifying and encouraging fact, and one that should strengthen the hands of those who are seeking the true interests of homeless children. If anything the number of applications increase year by year, as each child going to a foster home becomes an advertisement for the work in his or her neighborhood.

Reported for Supervision.

During the year the Children's Aid Societies have sent in the names of 203 children to be recorded on the books for future supervision. This number does not include children placed in former years and changed to new homes. Forty of the children received under my guardianship and sent to homes have also been entered, making a total of 243 names added to the register.

Sex and Age of the Children.

Of the 243 children recorded, 135 were girls, and 108 boys. Sixty-six of the children were under three years old; thirty-eight were between three and six years; fifty-five were between six and ten years and seventy-four were from ten to fifteen.

Societies Holding Guardianship.

Following is a statement showing the Societies holding guardianship of the 243 children now on the supervision books for 1899. This cannot be taken as a complete list of the children provided for, as the older children going to situations and children placed with near relatives, are not entered on the permanent records. Thus while only credited here with 25 children the Ottawa Society placed 34, and Owen Sound found homes for 25, although only credited with four under their direct guardianship:

Toronto	57	St. Vincent de Paul, Toronto	4
Ottawa	25	Napanee	4
London	20	Sarnia	4
Peterboro'	18	Barrie and Owen Sound	3
Chatham	10	Mr. Watch	2
Woodstock	10	Berlin	2
Lindsay	8	Brockville	2
Brantford	6	Brockville and London	2
St. Thomas	6	Barrie	1
Guelph	4	Dunnville	1
Windsor	4	Belleville	1
Owen Sound	4	Galt	1
Hamilton	4		——
			203

Location of Children.

The counties or districts in which children have been placed are chiefly as follows:—

York (chiefly Toronto)	39	Renfrew	3
Middlesex	18	Manitoba	2
Carlton	13	Lincoln	2
Peterboro'	12	Brant	3
Oxford	12	Peel	1
Kent	5	Grenville	1
Elgin	12	Leeds	1
Gray	15	Halton	2
Victoria	8	Haldimand	1
Lambton	7	U. S. A	2
Ontario	8	Russell	2
Simcoe	10	Addington	1
Welland	5	Glengarry	1
Wellington	7	Lanark	1
Bruce	6	Dufferin	1
Wentworth	4	Dundas	1
Muskoka	4	Northumberland	1
Parry Sound Dist	3	Halton	1
Essex	3	Bothwell	1
Hastings	4	Perth	1
Waterloo	3		——
Durham	4		243
Lennox	3		

Replacements, Institutions, Etc.

Of the children placed by the Societies during the year—203 in all—eight have been transferred from the first home to another; five are in shelters awaiting homes, two died, two ran away, and three are in Institutions in Toronto, while three have been returned to friends.

PERSONAL VISITATION.

TO make sure that children are well placed, and also to encourage both child and foster parent, it is absolutely necessary that the home should be visited from time to time. This is an indispensible part of all home-finding work, and it is important to note that when a child comes under the guardianship of this Department, it is assisted, guided and protected as far as can be, until fully old enough to do without such assistance. There is probably no other philanthropic work in existence that calls for so much tact and judgment as the supervision of a large number of children who have been adopted into various homes and under widely varying conditions. There must be no undue publicity or interference with the family life, and yet there must be a full knowledge of all the conditions in order that the child's interests may be safeguarded. In both visits and correspondence the greatest care should be observed to minimize any difficulties that may be connected with an indispensable supervision. That this branch of the work is carried on in a thorough and progressive manner, and with highly satisfactory results, I think I can say without hesitation. Mrs. Harvie, as children's visitor, has been an earnest, conscientious worker, and has brought into her labors exceptional ability and judgment Her influence in the lives of both children and foster-parents is very great, and often when entanglements had arisen, her kindly intervention has led to the restoration of peace and harmony. I give herewith her review of the year's visitations:

TORONTO, December 28th, 1899.

To the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario:

SIR,—The visitation of the children under your supervision has occupied the greater part of my time during the year. The travelling is principally done in the months between May and November, but the work is expanding from year to year and naturally there are many special visits and investigations. Since the 1st January, 1899, I have visited in all 525 children. To accomplish this, the distances covered were as follows: – 5,000 miles by rail and boat, 3,000 miles by driving in conveyances of various kinds. On my trip to the eastern counties alone, I travelled 1300 miles by rail, and 560 in livery rigs, visiting 115 children. You will observe that personally I have visited only about *half* of the number of children, 1067, which are recorded in your supervision books. This is accounted for as follows:— In many cases a yearly visit is unnecessary. This is specially the case where the children are young, and have been adopted into homes where there are no other little ones. About one hundred of the wards have in previous years been placed in Manitoba, the North West Territories, or other distant places. A most encouraging number are earning their own livelihood, or have been returned to friends, while a number are visited from time to time by the officers of the local organizations.

From past experience, it is safe to say that the time and strength required for the visitation of a larger number of children in the year, would not exceed, to any great extent, that demanded for the present number, for this reason: It

is almost as easy to visit a dozen children in the same locality, as two or three, and as the wards are more thickly settled in the various counties, the visiting of a larger number of homes, can be accomplished with the same expenditure of time, labor and money.

In as many homes as possible, I have arranged to stay all night, or to tea or dinner, in order that I might become better acquainted with the various members of the households, and also that I might have a better opportunity of observing the home, the surroundings, and the influence brought to bear upon the children. The welcome accorded me in all the homes visited, has been exceptionally kind and hearty, indeed in no one instance have I been unwelcome, or treated coldly or indifferently; but on the other hand, all that the kindest consideration and courtesy could do to make my visit a happy and comfortable one has been done. In one or two instances the children have appeared timid and anxious, and when one case, more striking then the others, occurred, I was able to ascertain the cause of this timidity, and take steps to prevent it in the future. One day last summer, I had driven several miles in North Ontario, to see a little boy about eight years old. Upon arriving within a mile and a half of the house, I found we could not take the rig in through the woods to the clearing, so I walked. Getting in sight of the homestead, I saw the boy, running with all possible haste to the barn. I called, but he only ran the faster, and it required considerable persuasion, and some force, to get him into the house. Of course, I inquired the reason of all this, and learned that every time the boy was wayward or naughty, instead of being punished, he was told that as soon as ever Mrs. Harvie came they would tell her, and she would take him off with her to some terrible place, where nobody would love him or do anything for him. It is almost needless to say that I made a strong effort to overcome this feeling, and with the aid of some little trinkets in my satchel a firm friendship was soon established between us, and subsequently have invariably pointed out to foster parents the disadvantage to the visitor when a course of this kind is resorted to.

Only one house I visited incognito, or without revealing my connection with the Children's Aid Society placing the child. The little girl was absent at school on my arrival, and in discussing my course of action, we came to the conclusion, as the child was, in every sense of the word, adopted as their own, was of a refined and high spirited disposition and most anxious to forget the past, it would be best to introduce me as a friend of the family. At the same time these foster parents stated that they wondered why no one had ever visited them before (child had been placed about a year.) and they urged me to return in the summer and stay a few days, promising to make my visit as pleasant as they possibly could.

In cases where I have supposed supervision unnecessary, and have remained away, I frequently find sentences like the following in my correspondence :—"We looked for you this summer, but you did not come." "Mother says when you come again, you must be sure to stay longer." or, "We do want you to come next year so that you can see what a big girl I am growing." The following incident will give some idea how visits are prized, especially in isolated localities: Calling at a house in one of the northern counties, I found the door locked, and the family, evidently, all away, wrote few a words on a visiting card, and pushed it under the door, to the effect that I would be leaving from the nearest station five miles away at 8'clock next morning, and regretting that I had missed seeing them. What was my surprise to find a few minutes before train time, foster-father and mother, with the little boy, at the station to see me off, the trio having walked the five miles in on the railway track. This they had to do, on account of the almost impassable state of the roads.

The difficulties in the way of judicious visiting, from the standpoint of both parents and children, are many, but these can generally be overcome by patience,

courtesy, and the application of ordinary common sense. It does not do to accept all the child says, and it is not safe to contradict or ridicule the complaints made by parents. The safest plan is by contrasting faults with good points to change the point of view. Frequently in the first interview with parents, the complaints are numerous, and the conversation shapes itself thus:—"Our little girl is very troublesome; she tells stories, 'snips' things, or is disobedient, saucy or heedless, and we are thinking of returning her." Or, "our boy will not study, takes no interest in the farm work, or is rude when checked, and we fear we cannot keep him any longer." In reply, I state calmly, that these difficulties and complaints are not unusual, that I have seldom or never found a really faultless child, and I inquire if there are no good qualities? A quick response comes. "Oh! yes, indeed: she is gentle and affectionate, or, honest and truthful, though disobedient," or, "our little lad is saucy and says bad words, but he is a splendid worker," and so on, until in the end we find that the child in question has many more good characteristics than bad ones. To settle the question, one needs only to call attention to the service foster parents are rendering both to the child and the community to the satisfaction they must assuredly feel, in successfully training a boy or girl for future good citizenship, and to the sure results, in nine cases out of ten, of developing good traits and restraining bad ones, in the average child. And the conclusion usually is, *another trial*, with the hope that there will be an improvement.

It is encouraging to be able to say that results usually establish the wisdom of conclusions of this kind. At my next visit there will be fewer complaints, perhaps none, or if any, these are so overbalanced by the marked, evident, and reported improvement, that all parties, parent, child and visitor are pleased and satisfied. This may be illustrated by the case of B—, a bright, intelligent, but troublesome girl. She was placed by one of the societies, some two years ago, in an excellent home. At every visit there was something unpleasant to report, waywardness, or incompatibility of temper, etc., until the patience of every one concerned was exhausted and a transfer seemed to be the only possible solution of the difficulty. During my last visit, after a prolonged interchange of views and opinions, (I remained for tea, and the entire evening,) foster parents decided to give the child one more trial, and this was to be the last. Nothing definite or satisfactory was heard for some time, when the foster mother wrote, saying, that now they were really having some comfort with B—, and if things continued as they were now, they would be amply repaid for their forbearance.

It does not do to inform children that such and such a complaint has been made regarding them. My plan is to secure their confidence, and in conversation casually inquire what they are specially reprimanded or corrected for. Children are, on the whole, transparent and guileless, and the pages of their little life histories are generally very easily read, without my appearing to have had any previous information.

In meeting with different classes of people in various parts of the Province, I have many questions to answer, such as:—"Do the children really confide in you and tell you their troubles?" "Are the homes good?" "Are the foster parents fond of the children they adopt?" "Are they not made to work too hard?" "Are your visits helpful?" etc., etc. Probably the following incidents taken from my note-book will illustrate these points better than any abstract statement of principles or facts: Some six months ago I had a call to make upon a boy of 13 years of age, placed in a sparsely settled part of the Province. The place was reached by boat, but at 11 o'clock p m. the little steamer had only arrived at the landing place next to the one I wanted, and the captain hesitated about going further, as the hour was so late. A resident gentleman, seeing my anxiety to make my visit and get out to meet the boat the following morning at

9:30 o'clock, kindly volunteered to row me over to the desired point (two miles away), if I would be out on the wharf at 5 o'clock a.m. to make a start. This we accomplished and reached A—about 6 o'clock. I deposited my hand-bag under the steps of the post-office for safe-keeping, and started for a brisk walk to the homestead. When I arrived the family had just breakfasted, and a very subdued expression was visible on all faces. Presently the foster father said ;—"We are all feeling badly, because Jack ran away yesterday about two o'clock in the afternoon. The trouble was, he let the cows into the corn, and I promised him a whipping. ; but, why ! (looking out of the window,) there he is now." The lad was brought in, and said he had been under the house since the previous day, without food. While explaining this, he looked at me with a relieved expression on his face, and reading between the lines I knew that as soon as he heard my voice he thought it was safe to make his appearance. The whole question of his stay or transfer was amicably and pleasantly discussed, and it was finally arranged that he should be transferred to the home of a wealthy farmer in another locality, who had expressed a wish to have just such a boy.

Some weeks ago I visited in the home of an intelligent, well-to-do family in the west who had adopted a little baby girl. There were no other children in the household. The little one had been ill with chronic indigestion. and I was simply amazed at the care and attention bestowed by both parents. A bath of cod liver oil, well rubbed in, was given at night, and one of sea salt and water in the morning, and the man said to me earnestly, with tears in his eyes :—"I hope M— may be spared to us, I would not take $1,000 for her this moment if placed on the table before me." Without hesitation, I say, that there are scores of just such homes, where little nameless, homeless ones are surrounded with every comfort that tenderness and affection can suggest. I am especially struck with the splendid homes secured for the nameless little ones. The law of compensation works with very visible results in their cases, and their lack of legal home protection is abundantly made up to them in the good homes provided for them, and the kind friends which, in every instance surround them.

Last Thanksgiving Day I spent in the home of a fairly well to do farmer, in one of our old and well settled counties. These good people having no children of their own, had opened their hearts and home, to two little boys, brothers, one 4, and the other 6 years of age. It was amusing to notice how these little fellows appropriated everything, almost, about the place, the horses, the cows, the lambs, fowls, etc. In the afternoon, the clergyman called according to arrangement, and the children were dedicated to God in the solemn service of baptism, the parents making the responses earnestly and seriously, and with a keen realization of their responsibility in the matter.

In a trip made a few days before the close of the year I found no less than three of the girls, from the ages of 10 to 12 years, learning music. One was taking her lesson when I called, another was asked to come to the parlor, and while a young gentleman of the family played the accompaniment, sang very sweetly, a pretty little song. The same child, was then requested to show me her new silk dress, and her Persian lamb storm collar and gauntlets. The homes are not all wealthy, some are humble and unostentatious : but in the majority of cases, there are abundant evidences of thrift, industry and prosperity.

The removals have been few, and in one or two cases where removals were suggested on account of apparent want of sympathy, or inattention to schooling, etc., deficiencies have been corrected and the children allowed to remain. The case of L— illustrates this. Through press of work on the farm, she had been given some outdoor duties, and kept from school. The girl was remarkably clever and intelligent, and after an interview with all parties, I suggested a transfer. The child was unwilling to leave, the foster parents unwilling to have

her go. Three visits were made to this home in a few months, and the last time I found L— at school, (had passed into the fourth book,) and a large girl had been engaged to do the work for the summer.

If the child is of a very reserved disposition it is exceedingly difficult, indeed almost impossible to find out the true state of affairs, with regard to treatment, etc. In one or two cases though I have taxed my patience and ingenuity to the utmost I have failed to discover all the circumstances, and have found afterwards, that all was not as it should be; but these cases are rare, and at a second visit I generally succeed in getting the information. Close attention is given to the following points:—Regular attendance at school, at religious services, Sunday School, etc., clothing suitable for station in life, the privileges of a member of the family, opportunities for recreation, companionship, a comfortable room, and, in general, kind and sympathetic treatment, training in household duties, sewing, etc., for girls, and in out-door employment for boys.

My plan of rewards for good conduct, or encouragements to advancement in various ways, has been very successful. In cases where girls have been disinclined to sewing, the promise of a gift for good needle work has brought me some splendid samples in a few weeks. Frequently, a lazy boy has been inspired to effort in study, or farm work by the promise of a pocket knife. The letters I get in this connection are often amusing. In one instance I had promised a knife with a stag's horn handle (a great prize for a boy, this,) if he would quit swearing. About three months afterwards, I received a note, containing just two lines, to the effect that, he was ready for that knife now, and I might send it on any time. Another little lad had the habit of playing two or three hours on the way home from school with some bad boys, etc. When visiting I promised a gift if he would be sure to run straight home. Before Christmas, a letter came from foster mother, saying: that W— had not been late once since I was there, and that she thought he had earned the reward. A Bible is a much prized gift, and through the kindness of a gentleman interested in the work, I have been in a position to give about fifty well bound Bibles to children in various parts of the country. I may also say here, that my fund for gifts has been generously supplied by a lady, who has contributed more than $15 for this purpose.

The correspondence connected with my department of work, has greatly increased this year, some hundreds of letters having been written and received. Too much importance cannot be attached to this part of the work, especially the keeping in touch in this way with the older boys and girls. When not engaged in travelling, the correspondence and the care of the Supervision Books—the making of thousands of entries in the year—fully occupy my time, and I am now becoming acquainted, either personally or by the exchange of letters, with every child recorded in the books, except those placed in distant parts of the Dominion, or in other lands.

Words can but very feebly express my appreciation of your own kindness, as Provincial Superintendent, as also, the courtesy of the various officers of the Children's Aid Societies throughout the Province, I can without hesitation always apply to you for counsel and direction, and my work in the outlying districts, cities and towns, would be much more difficult and laborious, were it not for the assistance and co-operation of the officers and members of the Children's Aid Societies and the kind friends interested in child-saving. Experience, it is said, is the best teacher for future service, and counting on this to be the case, I am planning for the trips of 1900 with at least a certain measure of encouragement.

Yours etc.,

L. J. HARVIE.

REVIEWING A THOUSAND CHILDREN.

IF IT were possible to collect all the young people who have been helped and benefited through the instrumentality of the Children's Protection Act during the past six or seven years, there would be such a gathering as would astonish and thrill the hearts of all who love their race and are laboring for the uplifting of our common humanity. But the children can never be collected in such a manner. They are scattered in every town and city and village, in every class of home from the humblest to the wealthiest, and in every occupation from that of the laborer or domestic to the higher callings and professions. They are part of the life of the country and every stigma that would prevent the development of all that is best in their natures has been removed. They have responded nobly to the efforts made on their behalf and the percentage of failures is very small indeed. In fact, the only ones who failed were those who had gone too far before they were brought under the influence of this work, and had acquired habits and tendencies that could not be lightly checked.

The babes of a few years ago are now fine, healthy, attractive boys and girls enjoying a wealth of affection and a carefulness of training which many natural parents do not pretend to give their offspring. Those who were taken in hand at eight or ten years of age have now become old enough to earn their way in life, while those who were twelve or thirteen when first received, have now passed that restless and unsettled period of life that causes so much anxiety to their friends, and have in some instances come back to express the gratitude they did not realize in earlier years. It has been said that a person's character can never be rightly estimated until he has attained old age or has passed away entirely from the scenes of earth. This is a rule that applies with a good deal of force to young people who come under the auspices of the Children's Aid movement. There were several children a few years ago, who from their conduct would certainly have been termed failures, but who are to-day among the most creditable wards of the department. They have profited by their mistakes and have lived down their early folly.

It is also interesting to note that out of 567 girls nearly half of them over fourteen ,there have only been three maternity cases in five years. Two of these girls were sisters living widely apart and having no intercourse with each other, and the cause of their downfall could be traced to a condition of feeblemindness inherited from very low stock. The third was not properly a ward, as she was a girl of seventeen who was simply helped to secure a situation.

A Marvellous Health Record.

The health of the children under the supervision of this Department has been remarkably good, indeed it might almost be termed phenomenal During the year there were no deaths to record among the thousand child-

All Saved from Vice and Degradation.

ren in foster homes, except, possibly two deserted infants under five months who succumbed within a week after they had been taken in hand. In nearly seven years the total number of deaths have been nine, out of a total of 1,071. There have also been very few cases of illness, and many children who were weak and sickly at the time of their adoption have developed into sturdy boys and girls without pain or ache of any kind. This seems to me to be a strong proof of the superiority of this method of dealing with the dependent children of the Province. Nearly all the children are placed out in country districts where they enjoy the advantages of fresh air, plain, substantial food, and a reasonable amount of employment. It may be, also, the long walk to the country school has something to do with the health record. In many cases the children walk from one to two and a half miles every morning to school, and this, with the return trip in the evening, gives them a freshness of color and a strength of limb that many city children would be the better of. The best prescription I know for a delicate child is to place it in the care of a kindly-disposed farmer's wife for a month or two, and allow it to enjoy the unrestrained activity of a country life. Such a course of treatment would put all the medicine in the Pharmacopœia to shame. Only a short time ago a delicate, listless child in one of our public institutions, whom the doctor said would never grow strong unless adopted by some one in the country, was provided with a home answering this requirement. He is rapidly losing his pallor and listlessness, and will, in all probability, develop into a ruddy-faced and strong-framed yeoman. For the health and prosperity of the children, not to speak of the economy of the system, a sound public policy should always give the preference to home-finding work for dependent children. The boys and girls of want and misery are thus removed from a hopeless condition, and are brought at once into direct assimilation with the moral and progressive life of the country. Large sums of money are annually being expended on an artifical system of training, and at the same time the children do not form those close ties of affection that are of so much help to every individual in meeting and overcoming the difficulties and temptations of early manhood and womanhood.

Growth in Home Finding.

The entries for each year show that there has been a steady increase in the number of children sent to homes. The table is as follows:

Children provided with homes in				1894.....	79
"	"	"	"	1895.....	115
"	"	"	"	1896.....	194
"	"	"	"	1897.....	215
"	"	"	"	1898.....	225
	"	"	"	1899.....	243
					1071

The proportion of sex was as follows:

Boys	481
Girls	590
	1071

Replacements.

The transfers from one home to another, during the period of five years, ending 1898, were:

Transferred once, 66; transferred twice, 31; transferred thrice, 12; transferred four times, 6; transferred five times, 5.

Several of the more frequent transfers were the larger boys and girls, who had commenced to earn their own livelihood.

Of the children recorded on the books, to the end of the year 1898, 57 have, previous to this date, been returned to friends, frequently by adoption; 37 are earning their own living; five have died; sixteen are in Shelters on account of physical defect; five are in the Boys' Reformatory; seven in Orillia Asylum for feeble minded; five in Provincial Refuge for Girls; four in Alexandra Industrial School for Girls; three in Victoria Industrial School for Boys; one in the Home for Incurable Children; one in the Boys' Home

Location of Children.

The large majority of the 1,071 children have been provided with homes in the Counties of Grey, Middlesex, Wellington, Wentworth, Simcoe, Carleton, Kent, Brant, York, Elgin, Peterboro and Bruce.

There are sixty-six children in Manitoba and the Northwest territories, but the sending of children so far away is not encouraged, owing to the great difficulty of maintaining adequate supervision. Twenty-five children are in the province of Quebec along the eastern border of Ontario.

THOUGHTS ON THE WORK. 1893 - 1900

SINCE the inauguration of this department in 1893, the work of caring for the Neglected and Homeless children of the Province has gone steadily forward, and the movement has met with favor from all classes of citizens.

There are now thirty Children's Aid Societies organized under this Act, and in every case the Boards of Management are composed of representative people, actuated by a sincere desire to benefit the cause of children.

A great preventive work has been done, homes have been improved and parents have been assisted and encouraged to properly look after their children: while, at the same time, hundreds of homeless boys and girls have been placed in good home surroundings where they are educated and trained without expense to the general community. The poor-houses, jails and refuges have been emptied, and very material assistance has been given to the orphanages and infant's homes in the work of home-finding.

These organizations carry on their work without direct Government aid, and in this respect they are quite unique, since almost every other charitable association receives assistance on the per capita basis.

The Province is to-day contributing an enormous sum annually for the care of the sick, the insane, the criminal and the destitute, and before long some retrenchment will have to be made in this expenditure.

It is generally believed, and, indeed, has been practically demonstrated, that if neglected children are properly looked after, much of the expense of providing for adult paupers and criminals will be unnecessary. The Children's Aid Societies of the Province are doing a very important preventive work and they are entitled to all the support and encouragement that can be given them.

Few measures have received so much commendation both at home and abroad as the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, and the wisdom and progressive spirit that prompted its adoption have been commented upon by hundreds of newspapers, magazines and public gatherings.

Society cannot afford to let the homeless waifs and strays of our cities and towns drift into a criminal career. Crime is ever the offspring of idleness and intemperance, and unless these poor children are rescued from their evil surroundings and set in the right path of honest industry, the street arabs of to-day will develop into the thieves and burglars of to-morrow.

The proverb that "cleanliness is next to Godliness" is a remarkably true one, as I have often noticed in dealing with neglected children. When unwashed and clothed in rags, boys and girls seem to feel that they have a natural affinity with low and vile things; but when they are nicely dressed and clean they almost at once put on an air of respectability, and develop aspirations for something higher than the squalor and wretchedness of their former life. The cleaning process penetrates deeper than the skin and the child begins to realize that he is of some importance and value to the community.

A boy, six or seven years old, was taken from a condition of great neglect and sent to me to be provided with a new home. All his early ideas seemed to be associated with the Police and Prison, for he would enquire when any large building was reached, "Is that the jail?" and on getting a reply in the negative would keep up the query, "Well, is that the jail?" pointing to the next large building.

A careful study of the early life of some of the prisoners in our jails would be an interesting demonstration of the cost of caring for those who are allowed, by the neglect of society, to pursue a predatory course of life, An instance came under my notice, a short time ago, of a young man twenty-one years of age in the Central Prison, who started his career in the Children's Hospital of Toronto, when between four and five years old, and was, for almost the entire period until he was twenty-one, provided for in the police cells, the jail, the reformatory, and the Central prison. That he was more sinned against than sinning may be judged from the fact that when committed to the jail as a boy, he frequently met his father, and sometimes his mother, in the same institution, they having been committed for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, etc.

The finding of a home for a child is sometimes a simple and delightful undertaking. The case of an infant who had been deserted by its mother and was suffering greatly from lack of proper attention, was brought to my notice, and the same afternoon a splendid, motherly woman called to enquire if I could find an infant which she could adopt as her own. The two were brought together without delay, and as a mutual attraction was soon established, the baby's fortune was made at once. Under the old system of putting such children into public institutions, an expense for maintenance extending over eight, ten or twelve years might have run up to a total of a thousand dollars, and in the end the child would still be unprovided for.

A lady a short time ago took a neglected girl of twelve into her home for a visit until a permanent home could be found. Afterwards she received a letter from the girl expressing a deep sense of gratitude, and containing the pathetic eulogy, "No one ever loved me like you before." Probably the influence of those two weeks will follow the girl through life.

Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting :
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere it's setting,
And cometh from afar ;
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home :
Heaven lies about us in our infancy !
Shades of the prison-house begin to close
Upon the growing boy,
But he beholds the light, and whence it flows,
He sees it in his joy ;
The youth, who daily farther from the east
Must travel, still is Nature's priest,
And by the vision splendid
Is on his way attended ;
At length the man perceives it die away,
And fade into the light of common day.—*Wordsworth.*

It is a curious fact that there is very little crying among the children who are received for the purpose of being provided with other homes. This is probably the strongest evidence that could be offered of the neglected conditions that previously prevailed, for if they greatly missed those from whom they had parted there would be a decided chorus of lamentation, The apparent carelessness of the children in this respect is one of the most notable incidents of the work.

The Governor of one of our jails told me a short time ago of a boy brought to him for the first time who had to be dragged along screaming in order to compel him to enter After his discharge he was only out two weeks until he was re-committed to jail on another charge. Not only was he willing to enter the second time, but came along with a smiling, triumphant look, as though he had performed some deed of which he had cause to be proud.

There are many pleasing and encouraging instances in connection with work for children One of these happened recently when a young lady, very tastefully dressed and apparently well brought up, called at the office to enquire about a child for adoption. After expressing great sympathy for homeless and destitute children, she explained that she herself had been adopted when very young from one of the public Institutions, and had been kindly and affectionately reared and educated by a worthy couple, whom she looked upon as her parents in the truest sense.

A great deal of harm and needless pain and annoyance is often caused in country districts by referring to adopted children as " Home children," and discussing and criticising both the children and the foster-parents, as though they were curiosities brought into the neighborhood. This is one of the times and places where Christian charity should be exercised, and worthy people encouraged to persevere in well doing, instead of discouraged by adverse criticism and comment.

Often the withholding of praise leads to the complete discouragement of a child who has been taken into a foster-home. I asked a girl how she was getting along in her place and she replied, "Oh, I try to do what is right but I cannot do anything to please her." As the mistress on another occasion had expressed to me her entire satisfaction with the girl, it was evident that all that was needed was a few encouraging words, and perhaps a little treat occasionally when she had done her work extra well.

One cold night about ten o'clock two children, a brother and a sister, were found on a down-town thoroughfare crying bitterly and afraid to go home because they had not collected enough money and would be beaten by their parents. They were taken to a refuge and the parents summoned to court next day. They were shown to be very depraved people, but the magistrate handed the children back to them. Seven years later the boy, after being convicted four different times of stealing, was committed to the Reformatory for a term of years, and later on in court the girl was shown to be thoroughly depraved and to have led many young girls astray. She was sent to the Mercer Reformatory, but there is no liklihood that she will ever reform, since I know for certainty that from her infancy she never had a pure thought instilled into her mind.

Mere scolding or punishment will not be of much service in dealing with neglected children. There should always be a sympathetic criticism and a friendly word of encouragement to persevere in well-doing. Usually these children have had all they could stand of blows and hard words.

No true manhood or womanhood will ever be developed in children without trusting them. The thought of being trusted calls out all that is good and best in character and leads to high endeavor and noble purpose.

A resident of St. Thomas very nearly left all his money to an American institution, but was fortunately better advised by a lawyer whom he consulted, and one of the charities of his native town was in consequence made richer by nearly $50,000. A few more persuasive lawyers would be in order, and the claims of the Children's Aid Society should not be forgotten.

During the year a farmer living near one of the north-western towns went to a lawyer to have his will drawn up. He expressed his desire to leave part of his money to charitable work, and the lawyer, who happened to be President of the Children's Aid Society called his attention to that work. The farmer has since died and the society will benefit by his will to the extent of some six or eight thousand dollars.

The effectual remedy, in the training of bad or wayward children, is to be found in complete isolation from other wayward children, and if they are removed from everything that would remind them of their former wrong-doing, their progress toward the acquirement of good habits and desires would be much more rapid and certain. For this reason it seems to me it would be desirable to try a system of boarding out such children with respectable farmers, so that contact with country life and good home surroundings might be brought to bear. There are many people who for a remuneration of $5 per month would be glad to receive such a child and would expend more thought and effort for his or her reclamation than could be expected from any institution.

"God bless us every one," prayed Tiny Tim,
Crippled, and dwarfed of body, yet so tall
Of soul, we tiptoe earth to look on him,
High towering over all.

He loved the loveless world, nor dreamed, indeed,
That it at best, could give to him, the while,
But pitying glances, when his only need
Was but a cheery smile.

And thus he prayed, "God bless us every one,"
Enfolding all the creeds within the span
Of his child-heart ; and so, despising none,
Was nearer saint than man.

James Whitcomb Riley.

It is easy to love the pretty children, who have bright attractive ways, and not so easy to lavish affection upon the homely, stunted or poorly-born child. Yet the proper care of the latter must be regarded as the true test of the sincerity of our feelings toward homeless and dependent children. Healthy, good-looking children do not need our sympathy or help one-tenth as much as the wretched little mites whose exteriors may be rough, yet who may possess an untold wealth of latent affection and goodness.

Could we trace the final result of all our efforts to impress upon children the beauty of a good life we would, I think, find that nothing has been lost, and that sooner or later the good will prevail.

In dealing with the many children passing through my hands, I have always abstained from speaking to them of their past life, and have as far as possible, sought to have others follow the same policy. Instead, I have tried to paint a bright future for them, and to get them looking hopefully forward to a newer and better life than they had hitherto known. One of the great advantages of a foster-home over an institution is that in the former the child much more easily and quickly forgets the past and assimilates almost at once with the life around it.

A lady went to a sullen, rebellious girl to try and influence her for good, and in the course of conversation said, "We want to make you better," to which the girl replied, "but I don't want to be better." Later on a wiser person appealed to the girl for help in making someone else better, and in a wonderful way she took hold of her new task, and in her exertions became a model girl herself.

One of the great advantages of this work is the opportunity it affords for active volunteer service on behalf of neglected and dependent children. There is no department of public activity in which the friendly services of good people can be utilized to greater advantage. There is probably in every neighborhood a neglected family where a little kindly intervention would bring about an improvement, and there are also many homes where a friendless child would be given a hearty reception if only the matter were brought before their attention. It has been my aim from the first to secure the co operation of as many persons as possible, and any success that has attended the efforts of this department is largely due to the wide-spread interest and hearty assistance given by good people in all sections of the province.

The direct home-finding system of providing for neglected or orphan children continues to demonstrate its great value over the institutional method. Not only is the child's condition at once and permanently improved, but the cost to the community is amazingly small. A child can be placed in a foster home, visited, and carefully supervised until of age, for an expenditure usually much less than the cost of maintaining it for one year in a public institution. The sense of homelessness, of dependency, and of isolation from the ordinary life of the community disappears, and the child is given the opportunity to compete on equal terms with all other children born under happier conditions. The managers of institutions still cling to the old methods, and this is probably the greatest obstacle against which the children and the friends of the children have to contend. It may take long years before the work of home-finding for dependent children is fully recognized, but it cannot come too soon in the best interests of all concerned.

It is a fortunate provision of nature that girls are more numerous than boys, since the great majority of persons wishing to adopt a child insist on having a girl. Boys after they pass the age of four or five are not usually very attractive, while their chief accomplishment consists in their ability to wear out clothes, and creating a good deal of noise and confusion. A close investigation will reveal the fact that, among homeless children, girls are in a majority of two to one, and there are probably four times as many applications received for girls as for boys.

It is a mistake to suppose that neglected and ill treated children are to be found exclusively in the cities and large towns. Many of the worst cases are found in the small villages and rural districts where the legal machinery is not so perfect, and good people hesitate to interfere. These children as they grow older gravitate to the larger centres, but they are then simply putting into practice the evil thoughts and habits acquired through long years of neglect and vicious teaching. If there could be some system whereby these cases would be vigorously taken hold of and a remedy applied before it was too late the good achieved would benefit the country to an almost incalculable extent.

It is a sad fact, verified day after day, that the children who fail after they leave the reform schools are almost always those who have gone back to relatives or to the surroundings from which they were originally rescued. One naturally feels a certain amount of sympathy with parents who, notwithstanding their failings, have a strong attachment for their children and who dislike to give them up, although quite incapable of controlling them or keeping them from mischief. Disagreeable as the duty may be it is yet absolutely necessary, if the child is to be saved to good society, that the parental authority should be set aside, not for a year or two, but during minority of the child

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The demand for children of all ages for adoption and apprenticeship continues to be one of the notable features of the work. At no time during the year has it been possible to meet all the requests that have been made for children. If any difficulty has been experienced at all it has been in the case of the small boys who do not so quickly ingratiate themselves into the affections of childless people. It has often been a matter of regret that so many worthy people have to be turned away, for there are certainly children somewhere or other who would be greatly benefitted and helped by the advantages of these homes. This experience, which is general with all the child-saving agencies of the Province, indicates that there is no absolute need for a healthy child to be kept in a public institution on the grounds of dependency, and it should be understood that where children are maintained in this way it is for the accommodation of the parents and friends and not because the child would otherwise be homeless.

The greatest difficulty to be encountered in maintaining a successful Reformatory for children is to create a moral atmosphere, which the children can breathe without a liability to contagion. The tone of an Institution of this kind will invariably be lowered unless constant effort is made to keep up the standard of excellence. Every new arrival brings a contribution from the tainted atmosphere of the slums, and nothing spreads so quickly as this moral miasma. If the new surroundings of the child can be purified, and kept pure, then a long step has been taken toward reformation. If the tone of the School is low, all the teachers in the world will fail to accomplish the desired results.

A regrettable thing is the slackening of interest on the part of some who, a few years ago, were among the most ardent friends of child protection work. They probably reason that the work is now fairly well known and established and does not need their active co-operation. This is the greatest fallacy possible, for the work certainly cannot prosper, as it should, unless it receives the continued and hearty support of *all* its friends. The children's cause is seriously suffering in many places, simply because the whole burden is left to one or two, and they soon grow discouraged over the unfair advantage taken of their willingness. A sustained enthusiasm and a reasonable division of labor would mean much to destitute children in many districts.

While there will always be cases where it will be absolutely necessary to remove children from the care of unworthy people; still I am more than ever convinced that the greatest good will be accomplished through the steady education of the poorer classes concerning their responsibility to childhood. Much has been done in this direction, and evils that existed to an alarming degree a

few years ago are now rarely heard of. Deep within the heart of every person is the conviction that the purity and innocence of childhood is something to be held in sacred respect, and this conviction, dormant in some, can by education be brought to the front as an active and saving influence. This is the true prevention, and is the ultimate goal of all our efforts.

"Fair little voyager on life's sea,
Smooth may the course of thy journey be,
Little thou knowest where danger lies,
Of shifting winds or of cloudy skies.

From a land unknown to a land unseen,
With wild and turbulent waves between,
We would that the gentlest breezes waft
The onward way of thy tiny craft.

And mayest thou ever a refuge make
Of Him who walked on the surging lake,
For He will bid all thy storms to cease,
And guide thee into the harbor peace."

Children crowded together in public institutions are exposed to the perilous contagion of immoral and dishonest companions. Sent to private boarding places or to foster homes they escape this danger, and have an opportunity of a permanent home and friends.

Very often the interference of relatives prevents childless people from taking a child for adoption. Not long ago a lady wrote, asking for a child about three years of age, as she felt very lonely and thought that the companionship of a child would brighten up her home. After a little enquiry, a suitable child was found for her and she came to the city in the full expectation of taking it home with her. But unfortunately she had a number of aristocratic relatives in the city to whom she explained her intention. They did not approve of the idea at all. Having a number of children of their own, and not understanding what it was to be lonely in a large, quiet house, they could not possibly sympathize with her, and yielding to their opposition she returned home alone. She still has the same earnest longing for a child, but I doubt if she will ever take one now, In two other cases that came before me recently, children were returned, although the people liked them, and gave them up simply on account of the interference and jealousy of relatives.

It will never be ours in this world to know the extent of our influence, but we do know that in the Divine economy no effort put forth for humanity will be lost. Perseverance in well-doing will ever remain a safe and wise investment, and no discouragement should be powerful enough to tie our hands in slothful inactivity or hateful pessimism.

How seldom it is that parents show the interest they should in the teachers of their children! They do not even take the trouble to call upon them, and never dream of inviting them up to spend an evening in their home. Children are notoriously indifferent to their teachers,—to whom they owe so much—and I sometimes think that much of this indifference is due to the example set by the parents. Surely those who labor so patiently and earnestly for the moral and intellectual development of a child win thereby a title to the respect and gratitude of at least the mother! A lady complained in my hearing a short time ago that the Sunday school teacher of her little girl had never called on her. She regarded this as a piece of great neglect, but did not seem to realize any responsibility on her part to call on the teacher or send her a special invitation. Recently a lady remarked to me that a girl whom she had faithfully instructed to the best of her ability for over four years, had left the school without even the courtesy of announcing the fact that she was going away. Instances might be multiplied, but my object in these few words will be attained if parents remember that *they* have obligations as well as the teacher, and if they would, instead of criticising and fault-finding, display a little gratitude.

About five years ago a girl was often sent to jail as a vagrant. Her mother had no control over her, and no one knew just exactly what to do with the child. Learning of the circumstances, I offered to receive the girl and place her in a home, and the guardianship was made over to me by the County Judge. There were two other children in the same family, the next oldest being a girl of seven. The mother, in addition to being a poor, shiftless character, was seldom at home and had no talent for looking after the children, although she professed regard for them. This was four years ago. While in the same town a few weeks ago, a number of people told me of a girl who they thought should be sent to the Reformatory. She was nearly always on the streets with low company, smoked cigarettes, used foul language, and misconducted herself generally. On further enquiry, I found that she was the younger sister of the girl whom I had received some years before. She has been neglected so long, and has become so depraved that it is difficult to know what can be done for her. This is but a sample of many such cases. The inevitable consequence of neglect is that when the children grow to be twelve or thirteen years of age they will become such a nuisance as to force themselves on public attention. It is then too late to do much more than put the child in a reform school or prison, and begin the difficult task of changing the character formed almost beyond the hope of any material change.

There are many persons who have adopted children, and have become as fully attached to them as if they were their own offspring. It is well for such persons to know that unless specially mentioned in the will adoptive children do not inherit. The neglect to have a will properly drawn up has occasioned much injustice and suffering. And those who have adopted children and wish to leave them provided for, should not put off attending to this very necessary detail.

No good influence brought to bear on the lives of children is ever lost, and this is a thought that should bring comfort and encouragement to every true worker. "In the morning sow thy seed," we are told, "and in the evening withhold not thy hand, for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good."

THE YEAR'S WORK

OF THE VARIOUS

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES.

THERE are at the present time thirty Children's Aid Societies in Ontario all engaged in the noble work of helping and befriending destitute and homeless children. These Societies, located as they are in the different sections of the Province, and composed of leading philanthropic citizens, cannot fail to exert a wide-spread influence that will be better realized and appreciated as the years go on and the children of to-day become the men and women of to-morrow.

During the past year the Societies have shown a pleasing willingness to co-operate in furthering the best interests of the work. Thus, one Society having a plethora of children awaiting homes is able to transfer two or three of its wards to another Society having good homes and no available children, and homes are found, not only with expedition, but also to the advantage of the child as it is sure to do better in a new neighborhood. By this system of transfer, which I am most anxious to encourage, the total number of homeless children under the care of the Societies does not aggregate at the time of writing more than twenty or twenty-five children, and it is not necessary to keep any healthy child of reasonable health and appearance in the Shelters more than a few weeks.

The larger Societies are becoming established on a sound basis, and their work is increasingly recognized by municipal officers and the general public. It has been said that "The absence of enthusiasm is the presence of despair." This

I have found to be exceedingly true in connection with the Children's Aid Societies, for the work has only prospered in those places where it has had hopeful, sanguine advocates, thoroughly loving children and appreciating the possibilities of Child-Protection work. Often the success of the work is due to the zea and faithfulness of an Agent or Secretary, and if it were not for the danger of omitting some that deserve recognition, I would gladly mention here the names of several whose devotion and service are beyond all praise. There are several cities where there is no active Children's Aid work going on, simply because of the absence of one enthusiastic individual to take hold and organize and sustain the movement.

While the Societies have provided homes or situations for nearly three hundred destitute children during the past year, I do not regard this as by any means the best work that has been done. The elevation and purification of the ordinary home life of children must always be regarded as of supreme importance. Through the medium of these Societies many dangers and temptations have been removed from the path of childhood, in addition to checking many abuses and injustices that formerly existed and flourished. In almost every instance the interference of this Society has a beneficial effect. Even in cases where parents strongly resent the action of the Society, the improvement that subsequently takes places in the home is a sufficient vindication of the wisdom of timely intervention. With an increasing knowledge of the Society's work, the good results achieved will be more noticeable, and life will be made easier and pleasanter for thousands of children without the necessity of removing them from their own homes. The Society seeks to awaken dormant instincts, to bring kindness where roughness exists, to induce parents to show their natural love and to realize the responsibility they have toward their children. Crime and sensuality are ever seeking for recruits, and all their efforts are directed toward the young, whose inexperience exposes them to peculiar dangers and temptations. If the children can be saved from evil example and wrong-doing until character is formed and developed, the danger is minimized, and toward the accomplishment of this the Society directs all its efforts. Neglected childhood means a constant addition to the enemies of religion, of morality, of temperance and of thrift, and the continuation of a costly system of Reformatories, Prisons, Asylums, and Refuges.

To those who are engaged in the work of helping and befriending young children there is much encouragement in the thought that in later years many of the boys and girls aided will become worthy and useful citizens and perhaps themselves be valuable workers in the cause of humanity. Sometimes the waywardness and wrong-doing of children will bring dissappointment and almost despair, but even in cases that are apparently hopeless a few years of patient waiting may see a return to the path of rectitude. There should not, indeed, be entertained a feeling of despair concerning any child. So long as the formative

period of character continues there is good reason to hope that early lessons will not be entirely lost, but that some change will occur even better than with reason could have been hoped for. I have myself during the past few years given up young people as hopeless who are to-day leading lives above reproach and who are deeply penitent for early folly. True, indeed, is the proverb: "Cast thy bread upon the waters and it shall return after many days." And, though it may not be our great joy to see the fruits of our labours, it is never-the-less certain, no conscientious effort put forth for the benefit of others will ever be lost.

In the following pages will be found extended reference to the various Societies:

OWEN SOUND.

The fifth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Grey County was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Owen Sound, on Friday evening, Nov. 28th, and proved an exceedingly interesting one.

The Chair was occupied by the President, Mr. John Armstrong, and addresses were given during the evening by Messrs. John Frost, M. Forhan, Rev. James Ardill, Rev. R. Rogers, Rev. James Lediard, Mr. A. E. Trout and Mr. J. J. Kelso of Toronto.

The pleasure of the meeting was much increased by the singing of the Cavanagh Quartette; a reading by Miss Galbraith, and a song by Miss Marion Harcourt.

The report of the Board of Management stated that the outlook for the future was very encouraging. Child-saving work was being better understood and more highly appreciated, while the friends of the Society were increasing in numbers and interest. The year which closed had been a very successful one, and as illustrating the economy exercised, it was stated that the County Council had only been called upon for thirty-five dollars to meet the expense of dealing with dependent children from outlying districts.

Agent's Report.

The following report was presented by the Agent for the County, Rev. James Lediard:—

In looking over the year just closed we have reason for thankfulness; because of the work done, the interest manifested, and the children sheltered and helped. We have also ground for thankfulness in the health and happiness of our wards both in the Shelter and in their foster homes.

Your Agent as usual began the year by preparing the Annual Report and circulating 500 copies. These have gone mainly to the many friends of the Society, and to others who have become friends by reading. In addition a quantity of literature sent me by Mr J. J. Kelso, the Provincial Superintendent of neglected children, has been sent out, thus keeping the aims of the Society before the people of the county.

During the year a circular letter was also sent out by the Society and distributed chiefly through the county. A number of county newspapers gave it notice, and several published it in full. Its object was to solicit aid from the county at large, much of the Society's work being done in behalf of children outside of Owen Sound.

As in the past reports, so in this, I shall give the Society's work as done by your Agent under various headings, as being better understood in that form.

Police Court Cases.

In November of last year your Agent was called on to interfere in the interest of two girls, aged respectively 8 and 10 years. The children were in a most deplorable condition, filthy in the extreme, with scant clothing and no food. The mother was both feeble-minded and dissolute, and their surroundings were of a very immoral character. The case was a very complicated one and called for the expenditure of much time and not a little patience. Eventually both children were committed to the Society's care, and are now doing well in good foster homes. If the Society had done no more than rescue these two girls this year it would have well justified its existence.

The second case calling for Police Court attention was the arrest of a small boy for stealing. On consultation with the Magistrate he was allowed to go on suspended sentence. You will be glad to know that he is now doing well, is in a good home and gives promise of turning out a good boy. To my question, "Willie, what does your father work at?" he innocently replied, "Please, sir, father does not work, he steals." Here lies the explanation of his youthful depravity. Don't blame him too severely. This Society is giving him a chance.

The third case worthy of note was that of a young girl of Owen Sound, whose surroundings were not desirable and who was much on the streets. The child was not committed to the Society, but was through the Society's efforts sent to a relative in another part of the Province, where she still remains.

Another case was that of the desertion of an infant by its mother. The child was committed by the Police Magistrate to the Society, and proceedings instituted by your Agent against the mother for desertion. The mother was allowed to go on suspended sentence, and the Society cared fon the babe for several months. The mother in the meantime securing work and eventually taking her child and supporting it for a number of months. It has now been adopted with your Agent's approval and is in a good home.

Another case of a like nature was made a matter of consideration between the Police Magistrate and your Agent, with the result that an illegitimate babe was cared for in the Shelter for a month or so, enabling the young mother to obtain work, and partly support the child. It has now been returned to her and she has made other provision for its support.

I need only mention two other cases calling for attendance in the courts, as these illustrate the character of this phase of your Agent's duties. The one—that of a girl nearly 16 years of age, who was without a home and was in the habit of sleeping in sheds and barns, and in lumber yards. She was of very dissolute character and a menace to the youth of the town. She was committed to the Mercer Reformatory for girls.

The other was a case of selling cigarettes to small boys. Two informations were laid and convictions secured. Besides these there was a case of parental neglect, two cases or incorrigibility, a case of theft, and interference on behalf of two children, when the father was in gaol and the mother a dissolute character. I removed those children to the care of their grandmother.

In all these cases I had the hearty co-operation of our respected Police Magistrate, for which I am very thankful.

Interference in Behalf of Children.

In my last report I spoke of a young girl who sought protection from her father. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he left the country. The Society cared for this girl and secured a situation for her until such times as she could return to her home. I may add that it was through the kindly offices of a Presbyterian minister that this case was brought to the Society's notice.

An English child said to be treated with great severity was removed and returned to the Society sending her out.

A young girl whose mother died some years ago and whose father was worthless came from an adjoining township. She was sick and poorly clad. She was placed in the Hospital for several weeks, the Hospital charges being met by an order on the township from which she came. The Society afterwards pro vided her with a home.

Your Agent has also interested himself in the oversight of several illegitimate children, aiding the mothers in providing suitable homes, and otherwise seeing to their interests.

This work while not, strictly speaking, the work of the Society, is yet making increasing demands upon your Agent, and is of the most serious and perplexing character.

Warnings Given.

Investigation of complaints is a growing demand. Ten cases of complaint have come to your Agent during the past year calling for investigation and warning. Begging on the streets, selling liquor to minors, selling cigarettes to small boys, alleged cruelty and neglect, failing to send children to school and truancy. Kindly counsel and warning prove very beneficial in most of these cases and much good work,—indeed the Society's best work, is done this way.

Visiting Children in Foster Homes.

This year I have visited 75 children in their foster homes. This is a pleasant and a most important part of my duties. The homes are in almost every case satisfactory, and the children generally so. I have removed two children where the homes were not satisfactory and in two other cases by complaint and counsel have secured the improvement which seemed to me to be needed. Insufficient school attendance in one case and insufficient clothing in another case called for censure, and led to improvement. The children visited were all in the enjoyment of good health and in every case were themselves well satisfied. There have been no deaths this year of any of the societies' wards for which we are thankful. The greater number of the children visited were in the County of Grey with some in Bruce County, and 18 on Manitoulin Island. There is no more important part of our work than judicious visiting. It should be done as often as possible and always thoroughly done. The children look forward to it and to them it means much, especially in the case of older children, for it impresses them with a sense of the society's care for them, and assures them they have friends on whom they can rely in any trouble which may arise. The foster parents enjoy the visit also. It lightens their sense of responsibility and the conference held between themselves and the visitor as to the best way of overcoming this difficulty or that bad habit is of real value, and if there is any ill-treatment or neglect, the prompt visit and complaint of the agent quickly leads to a removal of the evil complained of, and in addition to all this, the presence of the visitor impresses the community generally with the faithfulness of the society to its wards.

Refractory Children.

During the year only two children have needed to be severely dealt with—the one has been sent to the Reformatory and the other to the Industrial School. It is only after repeated trial and long patience that the society deals thus with its wards; and in the five years of its existence only 5 children have been so dealt with. It is always painful but sometimes necessary. Correspondence is kept up with these boys and girls, and your agent receives a good many interesting letters from them and has frequent reports as to their behavior and progress.

Replacing.

There have been more changes this year than formerly. Change of circumstances have led to the giving up of two children, while lack of adjustment especially in the case of older boys, who I suppose are naturally restless, have made change desirable in several other cases. I am learning that it is possible to have a good boy and a good home and yet for want of adjustment it may not be successful.

General.

The following summary will show the number of children dealt with during the year:—

Children committed to the society	8
Placed in foster homes	7
Placed in homes for Mr. Kelso	20
Children, other than wards provided with homes	4
Children in the shelter during the year	36
Children visited in foster homes	75

Now allow me to present you with a brief report of the five years of this society's operations:—

No. of children committed by the courts	38
No. of children committed by legal transfer	7
No. of children placed in foster homes	45
No. of children for Mr. Kelso	49
No. of children not placed but visited, corresponded with or otherwise cared for	26

This makes a total of 120 children in this field whom your agent has the pleasure of knowing and caring for, and I can assure you it is a pleasure as well as a responsibility.

Our Shelter.

The 36 children who have been in our shelter this year, for longer or shorter periods, have been well cared for by Mrs. Brown, the matron, who is beloved by the children for her kindly care of them. This number includes not only the society's wards, but also the waifs and strays and runaway children, or indeed any child needing temporary shelter. There are at present 4 children in the shelter.

Finance.

In this report I only touch the matter of finance to say that the society is steadily gaining friends who are helping us with their voluntary gifts. Meaford, Thornbury, Hanover, Collingwood, Clarksburg, and a number of other places have helped us liberally this year, as the financial record will show. White

children's clothing has been received from several places, and in Owen Sound our friends are growing more numerous and their contributions larger every year.

I must not close this part of my report without noticing an incident of the year worth putting on record.

In April last a group of bright little girls ranging in age from 5 to 10 years came to see me. They called themselves "The Self-denial Society" and their aim was to help the children in the shelter. They brought their first gift, 55c. I may tell you that far from wearying of the good work, they came with charming regularity once a month, bringing a little more each time. Their total gifts during these three months amount to nearly $9 00 Miss Effie Little has the honor of being President, with Nan. Kennedy as Vice-President, Kathleen Thorpe being Secretary, and Olive Flett, Treasurer. Long may the society live and the members increase.

Another incident in this connection was the receipt of an enquiry as to the society's work, from far-off Rat Portage. Your agent's reply to the questions asked, brought forth a kindly letter from the District Judge in that town, accompanied by a cheque for $20.

This growing interest in our work is very encouraging to the Board of Managers, and has our hearty thanks.

Begging on the Streets by Children.

The Society has been instrumental in lessening this evil very considerably but not entirely suppressing it, and we ask for the hearty co-operation of the public in our efforts to save the children from the almost certain ruin brought about by this practice. The remedy is very largely in your hands, for the evil is perpetuated and greatly strengthened by the unwise giving of well disposed but inconsiderate and careless people who find it easier to give to every child sent out with a touching story of want than to seek some safer and wiser channel for their benevolence. They forget that they are pauperizing the child, exposing it to evil influences and ruining its future; surely some better way should be found for the distribution of our charities than one so likely to ruin our children. It is the intention of this society to prosecute parents who send their children out to beg, wherever it is possible.

Truancy.

The evil of truancy is not a greater one here than elsewhere, but wherever it exists it proves itself to be the sure road to ruin. For the boys not a few of our habitual truants have eventually appeared in the police courts and have gone to the industrial school or the reformatory. I am in a position to know that our Public school principals and their excellent staff of teachers are doing much to lessen this evil and are succeeding admirably, but there is a considerable number of children of school age who do not go at all and who are not only being brought up in ignorance of what is good, but are forming idle and vicious habits and will soon become a serious menace to the community. The Society in its interest for children brings this matter to the attention of parents in particular, and expresses the hope that more care will be exercised to give to every child that good sound education it ought to have, and for which ample provision is made. It is the intention of the society to look somewhat sharply after delinquent parents as well as delinquent children in the future.

Cigarette Smoking.

The extent to which this evil is indulged in is not even suspected by many persons. Your agent is constantly coming in contact with it, and knows that it

is a growing evil and widely practised Groups of boys can be met with at any time everyone of whom will be smoking. In many cases this is quite unknown to parents and quiet corners are chosen for indulgence in this very doubtful pleasure. This leads me to say that if legislation could be secured making it possible to arrest the boy found smoking and lock him up until he tells where he got his cigarette much could be done to break up a very pernicious habit. The Society asks the co-operation of parents and others in the work of suppressing this evil, and reminds all persons that it is a breach of the law punishable by fine and imprisonment to sell or give tobacco or cigarettes to any person under 18 years of age, and of our intention to prosecute every time we are able to do so.

Illegitimacy.

During the year your agent is sorry to report that twelve cases of illegitimacy have called for attention and advice. It is quite impossible for this Society to assume the responsibility of caring for these unwelcome babies. The request of the young mother is always to be relieved of her child, and the reason is her inability to provide for offspring by working, while she has her babe in her charge. The reason given is a true one, and no matter how she loves her child she must place it somewhere with strangers, while she earned it bread. In some cases she is willing to work and do her duty by her babe, in others she is more anxious to be relieved of parental responsibility, and be rid of a child which is only a reminder of her fall, or a hindrance to her liberty. If the Society opens its Shelter to all such children it may lead to an increase of the evil: while to refuse such a child is sometimes a hardship to the mother and an injury to the child, who will not receive the care it should, and will finally be returned by some indirect channel to the society's care. It is one of the most perplexing problems with which we have to deal. Every poor girl I have met has been dependent on her labours for a living and without a home in which she was welcome. What can she do? Who ought to help her? Should we take charge of her babe and give her a chance? I do not know. My heart says yes, my head says no.

I suggest that the Society may do a good work by giving temporary help to such girls that they judge to be really desirous of redeeming themselves by taking care of their infant for the first month, charging her for one half of its support, if she is desirous of leaving it to the Society's care longer, then let her pay two-thirds or if possible its whole support until she finds it a permanent home. I am not unmindful of the fact that occasionally a girl may run away and leave the Society with a babe on its hands and an unpaid board bill. But a charge of desertion and a term of imprisonment may be found effective in deterring others. Three considerations lead me to suggest some such remedy. (*a*) The young mother cannot earn an honest living with a babe in her arms. (*b*) The presence of the child with the mother constantly, exposes the mother to temptation to return to the old life. (*c*) The child remaining with the mother grows up with a stain on its young life. (*d*) The unfortunate child left with the mother will in all probability have a wretched childhood and then find its way after all to the Society's Shelter to be cared for when it has fallen into evil ways and suffered much.

I greatly wish that Christian women needing domestic help would employ such girls wherever it were possible to do so and thus help them to regain their lost position in Society.

Officers.

The following officers were appointed:

President	John Armstrong.
Vice-Presidents	M. Forhan; Rev. H. T. Ferguson; Joseph Cleland, Meaford; J. Raymond, Thornbury; H. H. Miller, Hanover.
Treasurer	C. H. Moore.
Secretary	A. E. Trout.
General Agent	Rev. James Lediard.
Hon.-Solicitor	J. W. Frost.

Executive Committee.—A. M. Anderson, Dr. Allan Cameron, D. G. Shouldice, R. B. Miller, Rev. R. Rogers, J. C. Ryan, Mrs. D. A Creasor, Mrs. M. Galbraith, Miss Dr. E. Gray, Mrs. Bridgewater, Mrs. J. W. Frost, Mrs. D. R. Dobie, Mrs. Price, Miss Julyan, G. M. Boyd, M. P. P., P. C. Graham.

Shelter Committee.—Mrs. C. A. Fleming. Miss Dr. Gray, Miss Dobie, Mrs Jean Brebner, Mrs. R. B. Miller and W. J. Shean,

COLLINGWOOD.

The Children's Aid Society of Collingwood has been working as an auxiliary of the Society at Owen Sound. Mr. Lediard, who has devoted so much time to this cause, visited Collingwood on several occasions, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the organization. The Society has been in existence about two years, and with the assistance of Mr. Lediard, has provided for five children who were in a neglected and destitute condition. The Secretary, Mr. E. Ward, writes that much good work is possible, but there is a difficulty in getting the officers to attend the meetings and keep up an active interest in the movement. A number of cases of neglect were investigated, and although the children were not removed, the notice taken of them had a beneficial effect, as parents were thus led to be more attentive to their duties. On March 15th, 1898, a large public meeting was held in the Town Hall, and addresses were given by Mr. Lediard and Mr. Kelso. The Order-in-Council recognizing the Society as entitled to exercise the powers conferred by the Act was passed in November, 1898. The Society meets on the second Thursday in each month at eight o'clock. The receipts have been $69.09, of this sum $36 was contributed by the County for the maintenance of children, and the balance was received from collections and membership fees. The amount at present on hand is $5.79. The Society has one child in a temporary home, but expect to find a permanent home for it in the near future.

Children Provided with Homes.

The officers are as follows:

President ..... W. A Grieves.
Vice-President ..... M. S. Begg.
Agent ..... Fred Maiden.
Honorary Solicitor ..... W. T. Allen.
Photographer ..... A. S. Webb.
Secretary-Treasurer ..... Edw'd Ward.

LONDON.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of London was held on Tuesday, Nov. 28th. A special meeting of the Board was held in the afternoon to consider the reports and review the year's work, and a public meeting was held in the evening in the Music Hall, Dundas street. At the latter meeting addresses were given by the President, Mr. D. M. Cameron, Rev. C. C. Owen, Mr. T. R. Parker, and Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Toronto.

The various reports presented are given herewith, and they indicate a year of active service on behalf of neglected and dependent children.

President's Report

The following report of the Board of Management was submitted by the President:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—The reports of your Inspector, Mr. Sanders, and of your Treasurer, Mrs. Carrie E. Hunt, exhibit the operations of the Society from its two-fold aspect, of work accomplished and money spent. Your Board believes that combining results obtained with the cost of their achievement the Society shows results that cannot be exceeded in the working out of charitable effort. While the Society moves along this line it will continue to claim the support of all who desire to see child-saving work well directed. There can be no question that if criminal tendencies are to be arrested, Society must begin its work with the children. That is a generally recognized proposition. But the Children's Aid Society work goes further when it says that much of the initial expense and burden of teaching the abandoned, ill-treated or homeless child to grow up in habits of thrift and usefulness can be transferred from the community to the individual—that it is now ascertained beyond the question or experiment that for every homeless child there is somewhere available a good home, where the better instincts will be developed in congenial surroundings and without any expense to the community.

"The Society has every reason for thankfulness for the success that has attended its efforts during the year. While regretting that want and neglect should prevail in a community so highly blessed as ours, yet we do no more than our duty in recognizing the fact that the waif, the deserted, the ill-treated child will ever be with us while humanity retains many of its present forces. What has been done appears more directly set out in the report of our Inspector, and the figures he gives are suggestive of what remains to be done, as well as comforting in what has been accomplished.

The Society has to thank the City of London and the County of Middlesex for countenance and financial aid. The latter contributed $50 to the general

fund of the Society as well as paid the board of all county children while in charge of the Society waiting adoption.

"To the society of ladies and gentlemen who so kindly aided in the entertainment by which the funds in our treasury were increased last February by nearly $150, gratitude is also due.

"The Society's Inspector and Secretary Mr. Sanders is entitled to our highest praise for his active, energetic and self-sacrificing work during the year, Miss Smith the Assistant Secretary has discharged her duties to the satisfaction of the Board. Mrs. Tanner has also performed her duties satisfactorily as matron of the Shelter.

"The board desires especially to recognize the kindness of Dr. James D. Wilson for his attendance in cases of sickness in the Shelter, and Dr. Ovens for operating in a case of surgery. All of which is respectfully submitted. D. M. Cameron, President."

Report of Secretary and Agent.

The following report was submitted by the Secretary and Agent, Mr. J. Sanders:

"The year's operations of the Society, closing with the 31st of October last, have been characterized by two important features: First, the establishment of a Shelter Home: Second, the dealing with an increasing number of cases of juvenile depravity and want. I regret to say in respect to the latter that the number of children who are entitled to the intervention of the Society under "The Children's Protection Act" has perceptibly increased during the year. I would be glad to think that the increase was due to the extended efficiency of the Society in meeting the many cases of parental neglect and ill-treatment that are the manifest cause of youthful deliquency, but I cannot, on the facts within my knowledge, console myself with this reflection, and fear that from whatever cause the increased number of cases is an evidence of an increase of juvenile depravity. I can only submit the facts and express the regret that notwithstanding the effort of the Society during the year this should stand out so prominently.

"There were before the Police Magistrate in the juvenile Court during the year 152 children, Of these, disorderly 23, vagrancy 17, theft 24, truancy 5, trespass 5, assault and wounding 3, throwing stones at cars 19, malicious damage to property 8, a total of 108.

In most of the cases discharged as well as in those found guilty I regret to say the circumstances pointed to the criminal neglect of parents as a potent cause of the laxity in morals apparent in most of the children. What tells a further tale of parental neglect is the fact that of the boys no fewer than nine were up before the Magistrate twice, and six were up three times.

The Shelter.

The Shelter Home of the Society was opened in the 29th of May last, and has now been running for about five months. The wisdom of the step has been manifest in many ways since. To facilitate dealing with children the house on Fullerton St. was selected, and although it possesses few of the essentials of a good children's Shelter, it was, and is yet, the only possible building within the Society's means. It is centrally located and near the Police Station, both points of considerable value: The first because those seeking children for adoption can readily visit the home, and the second because the police are thereby enabled to place vagrant and other children in the Society's care without their being first

taken to the police cells. Unfortunately the demands upon the accommodation at the Shelter have been so much in excess of the provision made that the rooms intended for obstreperous boys and girls have had to be utilized for those otherwise placed in our care. As a result many of the boys and girls included in the list of 152 cases had to be confined in the police cells instead of in the Society's Shelter as they should have been. I trust the Society's funds will permit of such change as will give me the facilities of one or more detention wards before another anniversary is reached.

Number of Inmates.

There have been in all 42 children cared for in the Temporary or Shelter Home since its establishment on the 29th of May, 1899. The children have remained there for periods varying from one day to four months. There is now only one child in the Shelter of those who were there at the opening five months ago. The average stay has been about thirty days which practically means that the average child has a chance within one month of being adopted—of finding a home where he or she will be cared for and the community relieved of his or her support.

Results for the Year.

During the year since last report, and ending on the 31st of October, 1899, there were:

County of Middlesex children taken over by the Society	8
Children from other Societies cared for in Shelter	3
City children made over during the year	45
City children in Society's charge at date of last Report	5
Total	66

There were placed in foster homes:

County children	5
Children from other Children's Aid Societies placed in foster homes	8
City children placed in foster homes	39
There are now awaiting foster homes Catholic children in Mt. Hope Orphanage	5
In our Shelter	9
Total	66

Of the children dealt with during the year, four were returned to their parents, two left the Shelter without leave, and nine were returned from foster homes, and two were taken from foster homes as not suitable to the requirements of the child.

Foster Homes Provided.

The number of children for whom foster homes were found during the year shows the following increase:

	1898	1899
Middlesex County children	3	5
Outside children	6	8
City children	34	39

During the year there were received 82 applications for children, of which there were accepted 70, rejected 12.

Since the organization of the Society there were 298 applications received; an average of nearly fifty per annum. This year the number of applications, 82, is an increase of sixty per cent. over the average.

It is manifest from these last figures that there are plenty of homes available and that the fear of being unable to get homes for its wards need not deter the Society in its work.

During the year there were placed in foster homes: Girls 24, boys 27, a total of 51.

Since the Society's organization, girls placed in foster homes 83, boys placed in foster homes 78, a total of 161.

Four children ran away from foster homes and one died.

Cases of Neglect.

It is impossible to indicate the number or catalogue the variety of "Cases of Neglect" reported at my office during the year. The wife who has been deserted, the little ones left to the tender mercies of the neighbors, the lack of control by parents, the association of children, especially girls, with persons of depraved character, all have had a hearing and such action taken as aided in lessening the misfortune, where the law did not provide a more drastic means of dealing with it. This phase of my work during the year cannot and should not be particularized while humanity remains the mass of contradictions it is. Cases will constantly come where the agent of your Society can quietly but effectively secure an adjustment of differences in homes, which neglected would produce the worst moral results. I have, I am glad to say, become the intermediary between parent and children when each misunderstood and recriminated the other, and with good results, but the Society will excuse me making any further reference to such.

Tobacco and Truancy.

Before closing my report I desire to represent as strongly as I can the evil of the increasing use of tobacco among minors and to ask the assistance of our citizens in the suppression of the practice. Cigarette smoking is perniciously prevalent among lads from eight years old and upwards. Under chapter 261 of R.S.O. 1897, "any person, who either directly or indirectly, sells or gives or furnishes, to a minor under eighteen years of age, cigarettes, cigars or tobacco in any form shall on conviction, be subject to a penalty of not less than ten dollars or more than fifty dollars or imprisonment, for a period not exceeding thirty days." The evil is growing. In a letter received by me from a teacher in our Public schools, within the last month the statement is made referring to one lad, "this boy who is eight years old is simply steeped in tobacco." A little boy aged six years who is in the primary room also smokes. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the use of tobacco generally, there can be no two opinions as to the destruction of health and morals that follow its use by minors. But to put a stop to it, needs the active help of our citizens generally. The Children's Aid Society alone can not do it; the police can not do it, such an undertaking needs general help generously given.

Truancy which goes hand-in-hand with the tobacco habit is unfortunately prevalent in this city. I venture to say that there is a daily average of 200 children who absent themselves from school without leave. The possibilities for wrong-doing that follow in the wake of such a practice are so many as to justify one in saying that much of the crime in its incipient stage springs from this source. All truants do not become criminals, but it is safe to say that all crim

Now in Good Homes.

inals in this community have been truants. Parental neglect is responsible for a good deal, indeed for much the larger portion of the unfortunate conditions. A proper awakening of parents to their responsibilities would cure nine-tenths of the developing depravity. But who will discipline the parents? There is room for still another society among our multiplicity of organizations if this work is to be undertaken this side of the jail.

I wish to express my gratitude to the Chief, Officers and Members of the Police Force for the aid and active sympathy received from them during the year. They have been an active assistance in all efforts tending to the improvement of conditions of neglected children.

Messrs Magee, McKillop and Murphy have in every matter coming before them exerted themselves to the utmost in giving effect to the Children's Protection Act and their help in the many difficult matters I have had to deal with, has been of the utmost value.

To the late police magistrate, E. Jones Parke, Esq., I am equally indebted for sympathetic assistance and it is an evidence of his active endorsation of the Society's work, that an hour of the last day of his life was spent in talking over with me the cases of some juvenile offenders then engaging his attention."

Treasurer's Report.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. J. I. A. Hunt, showed receipts as follows :— Balance from last year, $60.35 ; city of London grant, $300 ; donations, $401.12 ; county of Middlesex, $395.18 ; J. J. Kelso, board of children, $79.88 ; Chatham society, $31.30 ; Goderich society, $19.05 ; interest, $7.36 ; Egan Home, $3.70 ; Dresden society, 50 cents. Total, $1,498.44. The disbursements amounted to $1,488.05, leaving a cash balance of $10.29.

Officers.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :—

President.....Sheriff Cameron.
1st Vice-President.....Verschoyle Cronyn.
2nd Vice-President.....T. R. Parker.
3rd Vice-President.....Andrew Thompson.
4th Vice-President.....Mrs. Yarker.
Secretary and Inspector.....Mr. Joseph Sanders.
Assistant Secretary.....Miss B. Smith.
Treasurer.....J. I. A. Hunt.
Honorary Solicitors.....Messrs. Magee, McKillop and Murphy.

Board of Management.....Mr. W. H. Wortman, Prof. Harrison, Messrs. T. H. Luscombe, Ald. Frank Plant, G Robinson, Ald. Graham, O. Labelle, Peter Elson, P. M. Frank Love, J. I. A. Hunt, T. B. Escott, J. S. Pearce, C. B. Keenleyside, Rev. W. J. Ford, G. A. Summerville, and Mes lames M. J. Kent, R. Inglis, T. McBeth, D. Regan, F. E. Leonard, P. Mulkern, B. A. Mitchell, H. Boomer, (Dr.) Piper, A. St. L. McIntosh, R. K. Cowan, R. M. Graham, Abigail Purdy, W. J. Reid, W. T. Strong, J. I. A. Hunt, and Misses Macklin, A. B. Long, Geeson, Johnston and Hungerford.

TORONTO.

As in previous years, the report of the Children's Aid Society of Toronto is printed in an attractive form and gives a good deal of information concerning the Society's operations.

Reference is made to the beneficial results which have followed the enforcement of the Act Regulating Maternity Boarding Houses. Under this Act there are at present 26 women licensed to receive and nurse babies for hire, and their homes are visited twice each week by an inspector from the Medical Health Department. During the year the Society assisted in finding homes for a number of infants whose mothers were not in a position to provide for them, and who were formerly allowed to succumb in many instances to mal-nutrition and neglect. The following figures will give some idea of the number of children coming under the attention of the Society. While the number may seem large the fact should be borne in mind that they represent a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants and that there is now a more careful record kept of the number of juvenile offenders than in former years. There were 829 cases in the Children's Court, while there was 384 cases of various kinds registered at the Society's office. The complaints made at the office were dealt with chiefly as follows :—The parents in 68 cases were warned ; advice and mediation given in 175 cases ; the guardianship of 46 children was received, and 22 children were provided for through various institutions.

The charges against children in the juvenile Court were largely these :— Theft, 196 ; trespass, 103 , disorderly conduct, 180 ; truancy, 23 ; breach of city by-laws, 163 ; and assault, 49. Upon investigation 200 cases were discharged, 364 were indefinitely adjourned, and about 75 children were sent to the Industrial Schools or Reformatories.

Adoptive homes were found by the Society for 57 children, and the reports received from children provided with homes in former years set forth that the great majority were doing well and growing up happily and usefully.

During the year 379 children were admitted to the Shelter for temporory care, and the report states that during the eight years of the Society's existence a total of 2050 children had been cared for in the Shelter.

Treasurer's Report.

The report of the treasurer shows that the total receipts for the year amounted to $8105.29, and of this sum $5000 were received from the city council (grant for one year and a half) ; $1473 from subscriptions, and $511 from contribution boxes ; $510 from Sunday Schools and church organizations ; $69 from parents of children, and $271 from various entertainments. A noticeable feature is that the Society received subscriptions amounting to over $400 from various parts of the Province outside of Toronto, indicating that the work of the Society is well and popularly known.

OFFICERS.

President.—J. K. Macdonald.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. Oldright, M.D., W. Harley Smith, M. D., R. S. Baird, H. R. Frankland.

Treasurer.—A. M. Campbell.

Committee.—C. P. Smith, Robert Hall, C. J. Atkinson, Rev. P. Clifton Parker, T. Millman, M. D., Rev. E. T.Fox, E. F. Clarke M. P., C. D. Daniel, James Massie, James Scott Mrs. Wm. Oldright, Mrs. J. J. Follett, Mrs. J. K. Macdonald, Mrs. C. E. Bateman, Mrs. S. G. Smith Mrs. James Carlyle, Mrs. C. C. VanNorman, Mrs. James Ryrie, Miss Wardrop, Mrs. Eldridge Stanton, Mrs. John Lillie, Mrs. J. W. Flavelle.

Secretary.—J. Stuart Coleman.

Agent.—John J. Graham.

Hon. Solicitor.—W. B. Raymond.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society has been doing a useful and beneficent work among the Catholic children of Toronto. From the report of Mr. P. Hynes, agent, the following particulars are learned :

During the year ending the 31st day of October, 1899, 254 cases were brought to the notice of the Society. Of these 146 were from the Children's Court, and 108 complaints made at the Society's office, affecting the interest of 347 children.

The Children's Court cases were decided as follows :—Forty-three were remanded to Blantyre Shelter for short terms ; sixteen were committed to St. John's Industrial School ; fourteen were fined : twelve were made wards of the Society ; eight were withdrawn ; ten were sent to the Good Shepherds' ; three were sent to the Mercer Reformatory ; one was sent to the Penetanguishene Reformatory ; three were sent to gaol ; thirty-six were discharged on suspended sentence, making total of 146.

The private cases were dealt with in the usual way, viz., by frequently visiting all the parties as necessity required. Now it is drunken parents neglecting their children ; again it is bad children who will not attend school, and often remain out at night in bad company. Both parties are first advised of the law in such cases, and finally served with a written notice "that unless immediate improvement is made, and the cause of complaint discontinued, proceedings will be instituted against them as the law provides." If this notice fails to bring them to proper conduct, then the Agent lays a charge against the worst offenders, when the Magistrate often takes neglected children from such parents, and the offending children are disposed of as shown by the record of the Children's Court, as given in the foregoing statement.

The beneficial effect of this course of procedure is every day becoming more apparent, as both parents and children are now pretty well aware what will happen if they persist in remaining obdurate.

Many of the private cases call for tempory protection, and are placed in the House of Providence, the Sacred Heart Orphanage, or the Good Shepherds, as the case requires.

Much good is often done in bringing about reconciliations between friends and relatives, sometimes acting as a buffer between contending parties in the interest of the children. One particular case we have in hand where the relatives could not agree as to maintenance of six children, when the Court placed our Agent in tempory custody of the children, with power to place them on one side of the house, and to collect from the other side for their support, thus avoiding personal friction between the belligerent parties, yet without expense to the Society, but with safety to the children. Money has also been placed in the Agent's hands by outsiders, in extreme cases, for the relief of evicted poor people, and applied to the best advantage for them.

Very favourable reports have been received from nearly all our wards who have been placed in adopted homes up to the present time.

Seven were placed with foster parents during the year.

Financial.—As the regular annual report of receipts and expenses is not due till the 31st March next, it would be difficult to give a detailed return at present. It might, however, be said that the utmost economy is practised by our Society utilizing our benevolent institution as free office, etc., having the children in our charge maintained at the lowest possible cost consistent with their welfare and comfort, having only one paid officer, and largely supplementing the city grant of $500 with members' fees, donations and subscriptions, we have, with the help of Almighty God, been able to successfully carry on the good work

Officers.

The Board of Management of the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society of Toronto, is as follows :

President—Remy Elmsley.

Vice-Presidents—J. J. Murphy, Dr. Wallace, Thomas Long, and Alderman Wm. Burns.

Treasurer—Daniel Millar, Esq.

Secretaries—Alex. Macdonell and W. T. Kernahan.

Assistant Secretary and Agent—P. Hynes.

Advisory Board—The President, Hugh T. Kelly, Matthew O'Connor, and P. Hynes, Secretary.

Hon. Solicitor—Hugh T. Kelly.

Committee—Eugene O'Keefe, Matthew O'Connor, Hugh T. Kelly, Martin J. Burns, John Rodgers, J. W. Mallon, Lawrence J. Cosgrave, T. K. Haffey, J. A. Gendron, John Ryan, Mrs. Remy Elmsley, Mrs. W. T. Murray, Mrs. Wm. O'Connor, Mrs. P. Hynes, Mrs. B. B. Hughes, Mrs. Troman, Miss Foy, Miss S. Walsh, Miss N. Murphy, Miss M. Macdonell.

OTTAWA.

The Children's Aid Society of Ottawa has made good progress during the year, as will be seen from a perusal of the report submitted to the annual meeting on October 12th by the President and Secretary, Messrs. W. L. Scott and John Keane. The financial statement and the report of the year's operations should be

studied together, as there are few instances where so much good work has been accomplished for such a small outlay. The fact that the Society only received some $84 during the year from the general public indicates that well-to-do residents of the capital city have not yet realized the beauty and importance of this work on behalf of homeless and destitute children. The Society is extremely fortunate in having as Secretary a man of sound judgment, an indefatigable worker, and one who is highly esteemed by all classes of the community. Such men should be prized, for they are hard to find, and cannot easily be replaced should the discouragements prove too much for them. At the annual meeting Mr. W. L. Scott presided, and during the proceedings reference was made to the difficulty of securing sufficient funds to carry on the work to advantage.

The Report of the year's work is as follows:

"In presenting our Sixth Annual Report we have to record a year of increased activity in the work of our Society. If we have not placed quite so many children in foster-homes as in 1897-98, a much greater number has been dealt with in their own homes than in any previous year in the history of the Society. The total number placed out was twenty-six, two less than in 1897-98. But it must be noted that some of these had to be placed twice, and in three instances even three times, before a satisfactory settlement could be reached, so that in all thirty-five foster-homes were found. Of the twenty-six children placed out, thirteen were boys and thirteen girls.

"Complaints are frequently lodged with us and information is continually reaching us in other ways, with regard to neglected and vagrant children, and to children who, owing to carelessness, drunkenness, ill-treatment[1] or other parental deficiencies, are said to require our intervention, and such cases always receive prompt attention. Whilst, unfortunately, only too many of these are found, on enquiry, to be cases calling for intervention of some kind, yet it must in fairness be stated, that in quite a number of instances the reports are found, on investigation, to be either greatly exaggerated or wholly without foundation. Some four or five cases of cruelty were clearly established. In these the children were taken by the society, and are now in kind foster-homes. In about twenty cases the parents or guardians came to us voluntarily for advice and guidance in dealing with their children, and in four cases the children themselves claimed the protection of the Society.

"In several cases the Police Magistrate requested that enquiries should be made for his information, concerning boys brought before him. One of these was allowed to go with a warning, one was released on suspended sentence, two were committed for short terms of imprisonment, one was sent to the Industrial School, one to the Reformatory, and one who was found to be mentally defective, was sent to an asylum.

"In addition to the twenty-six children placed out, eighty-six families were visited at their homes, some of them many times, and in this way 183 children were affected. We have thus dealt with a total of 209 children.

"Twenty-one children were taken in charge by the Society during the year. Three were allowed to go back to their parents, one ran away from an orphanage and two died, one in an orphanage, the other in its own home, where it was under surveillance. Three are at present ill, two of these are in the hospital, the other receiving medical treatment at its own home.

"There are at present in the orphanages nine committed children awaiting foster-homes, viz., St. Patrick's Asylum, 3; Good Shepherds, 2; Protestant Orphans' Home, 4. There is one awaiting commitment.

A Children's Shelter Group.

"As the object of the Society is not to disturb the family tie as long as such a course can possibly be avoided, every effort is made to awaken in the parent a sense of his responsibility, and to urge him to display greater anxiety for the welfare of his children. Recourse is first had to friendly advice, counsel, caution and warning; when these fail official notices threatening action are resorted to. These efforts meet with very varying results. In some cases they are quite successful, in others they result in only temporary improvement. When all else fails, and, as a last resort, the children are taken by the Society.

"During the year we have had three visits from Mr. Kelso, the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for Ontario; on each of these occasions he gave us valuable counsel and advice regarding the work.

"We have also received the reports of the official visits to a number of our foster-homes during the month of June by Mrs. Harvie, the Provincial Visitor. These, with one exception, are very gratifying indeed. The exception was a case where the child and foster-parents did not seem to suit each other. The child in question has since been removed to another home. In addition to those visited by Mrs. Harvie, your Secretary visited some fourteen homes, and in almost every instance found matters exceedingly satisfactory and the children happy.

"The Society has now over sixty children placed out in good homes. This very material result of its labours should be a matter of gratification to every member.

"Owing to the expansion of the work it was found impossible to continue to carry it on satisfactorily with only one executive officer, and in consequence, at a meeting of the committee held in March last, Mr. S. H, Bartlett was appointed constable. We are pleased to be able to testify that Mr. Bartlett has proved himself a zealous, faithful and efficient officer, and the increased number of children dealt with this year may in a great measure be attributed to his exertions. The City Council increased our grant in order to enable us to pay him a small salary, but the remuneration thus afforded is wholly inadequate to the work he performs. He is now a constable for the County or Carleton, and has been appointed by the Police Commissioners of the City of Ottawa, a constable to carry out the duties assigned him by this Society under the Children's Aid Act. The Toronto Society has at its disposal a regular staff of police officers paid by the Police Commissioners, A similar arrangement should be in force here.

"In the month of June your Secretary had the privilege of attending the Second Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction in Toronto. The meetings and addresses were inspiring and useful, and the discussions brought out many suggestions for the improved methods of work. A copy of the transactions of the Conference are herewith laid on the table. A limited number of copies were, by the kindness of Mr. Kelso, placed at your Secretary's disposal, and these have already been distributed.

"There is a very practical matter and one of great importance to a number of our children which it is suggested that the council to be elected to-day, should bring to the attention of the proper authorities with a view of securing appropriate legislation. In many cases our children are with people who desire to adopt them and treat them in all respects as their own, even to the extent of making them their heirs. In such cases if a will is made this intention may, of course, be carried out, but otherwise the expectations of the children will, in the event of the death of their foster parents, be disappointed. What is required is some provision enabling a foster parent, in a proper case and with the consent of the society, by going through some legal form, to give to the child the legal status of an heir. That this is a real need and that the supposed case is by no means an imaginary one, is proved by the fact that no less than twenty-four out

of our sixty children are in the position indicated. These children, treated as they are in all respects as the children of their foster parents, are naturally not paid wages, and it would be indeed a hard case if after, say, a boy has worked on the farm without remuneration until he is twenty-five or thirty, contributing by his labours to increase its value, he should, owing to the intestacy of his foster parent, be left with no claim whatever on the inheritance. The suggested legislation would work injustice to no one as the adoption of its provisions would of course be optional, and even when adopted there would still be nothing to prevent the foster parent's willing his property away from his foster child. Those who are aware of the repugnance to the making of a will until death seems imminent, which frequently exists among the class of people in question, will appreciate all the more the necessity for the suggested legislation.

"While the subscriptions towards the support of the work have increased, our funds are still very inadequate and a further material increase of our revenue is urgently needed. Your president addressed a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Corporation on behalf of the society, and succeeded in obtaining an increase in the grant from the City Council. Practically the whole however, of the increased amount was devoted to the payment of the constable's salary.

"The lady members of the committee, towards the end of the winter, formed themselves into a sub-committee with the object of providing outfits for the children sent out for adoption. A depot was established and a public request for suitable clothing was well responded to. As a result a number of our children were provided with comfortable outfits before proceeding to their foster homes. It is hoped that this most necessary work will be still further extended during the coming year. The address of the depot is at No. 2 Victoria Avenue, corner of Albert St.

"Our thanks are due to the various ladies and gentlemen who assisted us financially during the year. We are also under great obligations to the honorary solicitors for their valuable professional services; to the authorities of the various orphanages for allowing us the use of their institutions as shelters; to the sisters and matrons for their interest in the work and their assistance in obtaining foster homes; to Mr. Topley for photographs of our children; to the police authorities for information and advice, and last, though by no means least, to the press for notices of our meetings and kindly references to our work. W. L. Scott, President; John Keane, Secretary.

The treasurer's statement showed that the total receipts of the Society for the year had been four hundred and ninety three dollars and seventy cents. This was made up by civic grant of three hundred and thirty seven dollars, and subscriptions from the general public amounted to eighty two dollars.

Officers.

Following is the list of officers elected :—

President ..... W. L. Scott.

Vice-Presidents ..... Mrs. Gwynne, Mrs. F. McDougal, Rev. Canon Pollard, Rev. Father Whelan, Lady Ritchie, Mr. John Gorman.

Hon. Treasurer: J. R. Armstrong.

Secretary ..... John Keane.

Hon. Solicitors ..... Chas. Murphy, A. J. Forward, J. U. Vincent.

Council: Elected Members, Ven. Archdeacon Bogert, Mrs. A. H. Frechette, Col. Irwin, Miss Sinclair, M.D., H. B. Small, F. R. E. Campeau, Mrs. Lamothe, Mrs. J. P. Featherston, Mrs. J. Edgar, Sheriff Sweetland, Mrs. E. A. Mara, Miss Seymour, Miss Proctor, Mr. E. P. Stanton, Miss Urquhart, Mr. John Hardie, Mrs. W. A. Leggo, Mrs. Arthur Bond, Mrs. Beauset, Mrs. Robertson, George O'Keefe.

Representatives of Institutions.. Protestant Orphan's Home, Mrs. Thorburn, Mrs. H. K. Egan; St. Patrick's Asylum, Wm. Kearns, James O'Connor.

HAMILTON.

The children's work in Hamilton has been actively carried on during the past year by Mr. Wm. Hunter, the agent and secretary of the Society, with the counsel and assistance of the president, Mr. Adam Brown, and a committee of well known philanthropic citizens. The Society's value as a preventive agency has never, in my opinion, been properly realized by the people of Hamilton. The money contributed to the support of the work by the general public is exceedingly small, and the municipality has never adequately contributed to the work. There is no children's shelter in which neglected children, especially wayward boys, could be cared for temporarily, and if it were not for the indefatigable services of Mr. Hunter the Society would exert a very limited influence in the community. This is not intended as a reflection upon those who have so faithfully carried on the work hitherto, but rather as an appeal in their behalf for greater liberality and public endorsation.

The agent and secretary reports that during the year nine business meetings have been held and twenty-six cases of neglected and dependent children dealt with, six of whom are now in possession of the Society and nine were placed in foster homes. One case was brought before the Police Magistrate where children were kept in a terrible state of filth and dirt and the matter properly dealt with. Another case of four children were found without food or clothing. As he has had to report before, these cases of neglect are largely the result of drink.

The Society received sixty dollars from the proceeds of a sale of work organized by four little girls, and held at the summer residence of Hon. J. M. Gibson. As far as is known to any of the officers of the Hamilton Society, there is no case of any neglected children that is not cared for.

The officers are :—

President—Adam Brown.

Vice-Presidents—Lt.-Col. Moore, W. H. Wardrope, P. D. Crerar and Dr. O'Reilly.

Agent and Secretary—William Hunter.

Treasurer—J. M. Burns.

Executive—Dr. Rennie, Lt.-Col. MacLaren, Geo. Rutherford, Hon. J. M. Gibson, His Worship the Mayor, J. S. Scriver, Mesdames Evans, Urquhart, Lucas, Beasley, Gibson, Malloch, Levy, Misses Lawson, Duff, McGiverin.

Hon. Solicitor—W. S. McBrayne.

PETERBOROUGH.

The Children's Aid Society of Peterborough has from the first been a well-organized and effective agency for the protection of children. Much of its success has been due to the active interest of Mr. Burnham, backed up by a committee of leading citizens. The Society maintains a shelter and has an agent who devotes the greater part of his time to the work. Miss M. R. Clarke, who as secretary, gave a great deal of assistance during the past two years, found it necessary to resign, and Mr. Burnham again assumed the position of secretary. Mr. J. J. McBain, one of Peterboro's business men, has greatly aided the work in his position as president.

The secretary has supplied me with the following summary of the year's work: "The Children's Aid Society seems to be generally understood and appreciated. It is the only practical plan of redeeming the submerged tenth. Outside of the Children's Aid work is the general lawlessness of young lads who seem determined to destroy property and sometimes to do personal damage. It is generally agreed that this lawlessness is on the increase, notwithstanding the fact that the magistrates appreciate the situation and have been quite severe. Lack of home-training is considered the probable cause.

"Since January 1st, 1899, there were twenty-nine children cared for in the Shelter, while of this number twenty-two had been provided with foster homes. Two boys were sent to the Reformatory, and situations found for four children. Thirty-six cases of neglect of children were investigated by the Society's agent and action taken.

The officers of the Society are as follows:

President—J. J. McBain.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Kendry and A. C. Dunlop.

Secretary—J. H. Burnham.

Treasurer—P. Campbell.

Solicitors—E. B. Edwards and R. M. Dennistoun.

Agent—F. W. Miller.

STRATFORD.

The Humane Society of Perth County, which has all the powers of a Children's Aid Society, has not been as flourishing during the past year as it was some time ago. An excellent work was being done and all sections of the community seemed to be thoroughly interested in the movement, until the resignation of the Secretary led to a decided falling off in active work. As I have pointed out elsewhere, the success of work of this kind is largely made by one person, backed up by a loyal and sympathetic committee. In many districts there is ample work to be done, and the public generally would support a children's organization, if only the right person could be obtained to manage it and keep the various committees actively engaged in the good work. In Stratford the Society is fortunate in having a cash surplus of nearly $600, and is probably better provided for in this respect than any of its sister organizations.

That there is need of child protection and rescue work in this district, it is only necessary to read the following article clipped from the "*Stratford Beacon*" of Nov. 29th last:

Wayward Boys.

"Offenders at the Police Court. A number of young lads sent to jail, charged with highway robbery.—Three young lads appeared before Police Magistrate O'Loane this morning on various charges. Joseph T—, a young fellow of about 14 years of age, was charged with thrashing his mother. The Chief, who remonstrated with him, was told to mind his own business. The younger said he thought he had a right to whip his own mother, if he could. This precocious youth will spend a few days in jail and may yet have to put in a few years in the reformatory, as he is an old offender, and numerous charges are registered against him.

"The other lads were Levi and Henry R—, aged 12 and 13 years. Levi's charge was that of defacing walls, while Henry threw a stone through the window of Mr. Y— house. Levi had very little to say, but Henry sorrowfully moaned that the stone in his hand slipped and that he had no intention of doing any damage. Both boys were remanded to jail.

"Young S— and A—, charged with breaking into the Salvation Army barracks some days ago and relieving the treasury of considerable collection, came up for trial yesterday, and were found guilty. Sentence has been deferred. Is seems that the police followed the tracks of the accused from the barracks in the soft mud to Mr. McCaulay's shed. Here they found the cash box with ten cents in it. After the accused were arrested their shoes were placed in the tracks and were found to fit exactly. Subsequently 41 coppers and $1.75 in silver were found.

"On Nov. 13th S— was caught in the act of robbing Robert Byrne, and upon a charge being laid by the Crown was arrested. He elected to be tried by jury."

Monthly Report.

The following is the newspaper report of the Society's Board meeting, held in October last:

The Perth Humane Society held their first regular meeting since the spring in the City Council chamber on Tuesday evening. Those present were: President John Read, and members of the Society, Mr. Duncan Stewart, Mr. Battershall, Mr. Wm. Buckingham and Mr. Durst, and Mesdames Megan, Idington and Miss Wells.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, Mrs. Idington, convener of the Children's Aid Committee, reported the case of a child at the Rescue Home having been taken in charge by Mr. Kelso, on the solicitation of the President of the Humane Society.

Mr. Buckingham stated that the President and himself had up to this time failed in getting a satisfactory security for the five hundred dollars, so kindly given to the Society by Mr. Battershall, but that, as a special favor to the Society, the city had consented to a bond in the improvement debentures being given to the Society. He therefore moved, seconded by Mr. Duncan Stewart, that five hundred dollars of the funds of the County of Perth Humane Society be invested in the purchase of a debenture for five hundred dollars of the city of Stratford at

five per cent., annual interest on said debenture to be drawn to the order of the County of Perth Humane Society, for safe keeping with the Treasurer, Mr. W. J. Ferguson. Furthermore resolved, that the balance of the Society's funds with the British Mortgage and Loan Company, in the joint names of Wm. Buckingham, the former President, and Mr. J. H. Nasmyth, the former Treasurer, be in the future subject to the joint order of Mr. John Read, President, and Mr. W. J. Ferguson, Treasurer of the Society. This was carried unanimously.

The agent, Mr. Durst, brought in a very full and satisfactory report, as follows:

"Since our last meeting I have sent out ten warnings in regard to cruelty to and neglect of animals, and one for selling cigarettes to minors. Had two cases brought before the police magistrate and both were found guilty: one for neglecting his farm stock, was remanded to the county jail; the other, for ill-treating his horse while out driving, had to pay court costs. In the other case the cause of complaint, as far as I could ascertain, was discontinued after receiving warning. You will notice that there are not as many complaints as there formerly have been. Although I have been just as actively engaged as before there are not as many cases of cruelty to animals brought to my notice now, owing, no doubt, to the existence of our Society, which I feel has a deterring effect on all would-be offenders."

Mr. Durst also reported having given notice to several persons not to allow their children to ask for alms, and also that evening having been called to look into a case of distress, where the mother, being ill, was unable to support her little ones, and desired help or employment for such as were able to work. Mr. Duncan Stewart kindly undertook to find employment for one boy of fourteen, who would be remunerated, and the matter was handed over to the Children's Aid Committee for further investigation.

WOODSTOCK.

Although the Children's Aid Society of Woodstock has not been in working order for some time past, a good deal has been accomplished through the efforts of Mr. Daniel Larke, Agent of the Society. Particulars have been furnished me of ten children who have been provided with foster homes, while several other cases have been under supervision. Although Oxford county is one of the finest in Ontario, only a comparatively small number of the dependent children of the Province have found homes in it. There is room for a vigorous county organization, with headquarters in Woodstock, and it would give me great pleasure to see the work taken hold of with renewed enthusiasm.

BRANTFORD.

Children's Aid work in Brantford has always enjoyed the confidence of the citizens, and the City Council particularly, has at all times been ready to assist financially in caring for the neglected or homeless children of the district. This popularity of the work is probably due, in a large measure, to the interest and energy of Mr. S. M. Thomson, who has been secretary of the Society from its in-

ception. The annual meeting was held on Feb. 7th, 1899, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. The annual report submitted by Mr. Thomson was as follows :

Mr. Thomson's Report.

In presenting this, my fifth annual report, it affords me pleasure to say that the work of the Society is becoming better known, and I have reason to think more appreciated in the community. Tangible proofs of this have been shown in the gifts of goods and money, which have come to hand from time to time.

In my last annual report I gave six plans for the future as the basis which I thought should be followed during the year. They were :

First, to operate along the lines we had already been doing.

Second, classification and separation of children.

Third, extend the work by co-operating with the county.

Fourth, seeking the help of every friend of children to take an active interest in the work of the Society.

Fifth, creating greater interest in child-saving work, by visiting and holding meetings in various parts of the county for the purpose of explaining the work of the Society.

Sixth, securing closer co-operation with the various Societies throughout the Province, so that children might be readily moved from one place to another.

I regret to say that all these plans have not been carried out, but some of them have, and with very satisfactory results, and I can do no better than again commend them to you for your approval and active assistance. The idea of classification of children has been carried out by separating the large ones and boarding them in private houses. The result of our experience in this way has been very satisfactory. The County Council was waited on and passed a resolution to the effect that any expense we would be at for county children they—the Council—would recoup us.

The plan of visiting different school sections of the county had not been carried out, but I think if it were possible to arrange a series of meetings explaining the working of the Society that good would result therefrom. The different Societies are moving in the direction of closer relations, and I am confident it is a move in the right way, so that those working in one place can inform neighboring Societies when any events transpire of which they should have in formation. A list of the officers in the several places would also be a great help towards this end.

The monthly reports presented to you have been so full that I will not attempt to give you details but merely summarize under the heads of the work of the year. Fifty-five applications for children have been received. Twelve children have been offered the Society for adoption. One has been accepted by the Society. Six have been made over by Magistrates order. Seven have been placed in foster-homes. Four have changed homes. Two allowed to return to guardians. Five at present in the Shelter, 200 Darling Street. Two at present in private boarding-houses. Eighteen now in foster-homes and seven reported when Society organized. Twelve meetings held during the year. Homes wanted for four boys and three girls. Numerous complaints about children neglected and ill-treated which have been inquired into and dealt with as circumstances warranted.

A few samples of the cases brought to our notice may be of interest. One boy who had been some years in an adopted home ran away and was coming to Brantford. A charge of stealing a watch was laid against him and the case came before the Magistrate in Paris, but the charge was unfounded and the boy was immediately discharged.

A few days ago a harrowing tale came from a neighboring town regarding a family whose parents were dirty, shiftless, and lazy. They failed to properly provide for their children of whom there were eight. The statement was made that the children had only rags to cover them, all they had to eat was what the neighbors gave them, and the only place they had for a shelter was burned down. I wrote several well-known gentlemen in the neighborhood about the case and they confirmed the statements I had heard, but stated the family had moved into an adjoining country.

One boy who had been some time in a home laid a charge of cruel treatment against the gentleman he was with, and an investigation revealed the fact that neighbors had been doing very unneighborly acts, but at the same time it was thought best to change the boy to another home.

One little boy of twenty-two months old was taken from a home where he was so badly treated that he was a pitiable object, and it was not thought that he could live he was so emaciated. He was sent to the hospital where good care and skillful nursing soon wrought a great change in him, and he is now doing well under the motherly treatment of Miss Robertson. Anyone wishing to adopt a little boy who would require a good deal of nursing and kindness could not do better than take this little one.

One day shortly after the last annual meeting, two women were at the police court charged with neglecting their children, six in all. They had been repeatedly before the Magistrate and on this occasion he made the children over to the Society and sentenced each of the mothers to sixty days in jail.

From the large number of applications we have for children and the comparatively small number adopted one is apt to ask why there should be such a difference. The explanation is, that a great number of those who apply have no intention of allowing them to go to school, but simply use them as handy and cheap house help. When the places from which the children we get largely come is borne in mind, the necessity of great care in placing them where they will have a chance of going to school regularly will be recognized. If good homes cannot be found it is better to keep and board them where their education will not be entirely neglected.

In looking over my list I find there have been thirty-three children adopted and changed, and that still there are eighteen in foster-homes: some of these have been changed more than once, and my experience is that it is the older children who change oftenest. Those who are taken into homes when small enough to need nursing are not the ones that are changed.

I can only add that endeavoring to carry out the six plans laid down for this year's programme, these plans with the blessing of Almighty God may be the means of rescuing many a little one from a life of poverty, vice, crime, and shame, and lead them into the paths where they will have contentment, comfort and happiness, and become useful and intelligent members of society and a credit to this vast Dominion of ours, of which we are all so proud, and which has in these latter days attracted by its fair and just laws, its freedom from oppression, and equal rights to all men, thousands of those whom we are led to believe will become honest, honorable and respected citizens.

Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer, Mr. C. Cook, stated that the receipts for the year had been $660, and of this $515 was received from the City Council for the maintenance of children: donations and members fees made up the balance. This sum, less $69, was expended on the care of children and the maintenance of the Shelter.

Officers.

President.....R. W. Robertson.
Vice-Presidents.....A. H. Dymond and Dr. Nichol.
Treasurer.....C. Cook, of the Standard Bank.
Recording Secretary..T. J. Read.
Corresponding Secy...S. M. Thomson.
Honorary Solicitors...Harley, Sweet & Harley, and Brewster, Muirhead & Heid.

Executive Committee.—Frank Cockshutt, Sheriff Watt, Rev. Fr. Lennon, Messrs. B. Hunn, W. B. Wood, John Mann, and Mesdames A. Watts, R. M. Fullerton, Judge Jones, G. S. Winter, G. Whitaker, S. Pickles, C. K. McGregor, and Miss Mackenzie.

Later Report.

In a letter received from Mr. Thomson on Dec. 11th, he gives the following information concerning the year's work up to date :—

"The system of warning parents who have been neglecting their children has proved very effective and has done a great deal of good this year. Nine children have been adopted by foster-parents and two have been returned from homes. Other children who were not wards of the Society have been aided in securing homes and situations. Since Jan. 1st, 1899, the City Council has granted $450 to aid the Society in maintaining the children under its care. The Shelter has been moved from 200 Darling Street to Oak Street, W. Brantford, where a fine, large brick house has been rented, which admirably suits the work. A large number of applicants have been received for children, the majority, however, being for boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years of age. In our experience the most satisfactory results have been obtained from children placed out in infancy. The Children's Aid work both in the city and in the county could be extended with great advantage, but voluntary effort would require to be supplemented by one whose time would constantly be at the disposal of the Society. Such a man would accomplish a splendid amount of work and would be able to sustain the interest of the public in the movement. It is only by keeping this subject constantly before the public that the best results can be obtained. The interchange of children by Societies is a desirable thing, for oftentimes it is better to remove a child from its old neighborhood in order that relatives and acquaintances may not hamper its progress in life. Several children under the care of this Society were interfered with by relatives to such an extent that there was not much pleasure in trying to help them."

BARRIE.

The Children's Aid Society of Barrie has been an active force in the community during the past year, and many children have benefitted materially through its existence. Much credit is due Rev. W. R. McIntosh who, as Secre-

tary, had to initiate and carry on the larger part of the work. He is unfortunately about to change his place of residence to Elora, and the Society at Barrie will certainly lose a good friend in his departure. From the following condensed statement some idea will be obtained of the Society's operations during the year :—

"The Society has a membership of twenty-four and meets the 2nd Tuesday of every second month. During the year twenty-two cases of neglected children were considered by the Society as follows :—Two illegitimate babies whom it decided not to make wards but to endeavor to secure homes for. Five boys who were made wards of the Society and for whom homes were secured. Two children transferred from other societies and for whom homes were secured. Five children who are still under consideration. Four children whom relatives, apparently trustworthy, took possession of while their cases were under consideration by the Society. Four children returned to their parents for another trial. Besides these several cases of apparently undesirable homes were investigated and warnings given.

"The Society has not confined its operations to the town of Barrie, but has under consideration and dealt during the year with cases at Alliston, Penetanguishene, Sunnidale, Flos and Oro.

"Delegates from the Society were sent to the Conference of Charities and Correction held in Toronto and a visit was received from the Superintendent, Mr. J. J. Kelso, who delivered an encouraging address.

"The Society received during the year twelve applications for girls between 8 and 13 years, only one of which it was able to fill.

"The Society sought this year to advertise its work throughout the county by issuing a circular letter and sending it out with all communications relating to the Society's work and also to representative men in the various municipalities.

"The Society in addition to the members fees has received towards its support, the collections taken in town at the meetings of the week of prayer."

W. R. McIntosh,
Secretary.

H. H. Strathy,
President.

Officers :

President	H. H. Strathy, Q. C.
Vice-President	The Sheriff, Hon. Charles Drury.
Secretary	Rev. S. Sheldon.
Treasurer	Mrs. M. Burton.
Town Agent	Chief Constable King.
District Agent	Benjamin Smith.
Visitor	Mrs. T. McKee.
Hon. Solicitors	F. E. Pepler, Q C. A. E. H. Creswicke.
Executive Committee	First three named.

District Representatives—J. A. Mather, New Lowell ; R. Graham, Saurin ; Dr. McCullock, Alliston ; C. E. Wright, Penetanguishene.

COBOURG.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Cobourg was held on Friday evening, Nov. 10th, 1899, in the Court room and was largely attended. The chair was occupied by ex-Mayor Wilson and on the platform with him were the clergymen of the town, and Mr. J. J. Kelso. Rev. Canon Spragge opened the meeting with prayer after which the chairman, in a few introductory remarks, requested the secretary, Mr. J. W. Bickle, to read the report of the Society's operations which was as follows:

The Children's Aid Society of Cobourg was organized in March, 1895. It was incorporated on the 9th April, 1895, and obtained Government recognition by an Order-in-Council passed on the 18th of the same month. It was thus fully empowered to undertake any work authorized by the Children's Protection Act.

Since our organization we have received $311 from all sources; of this $121 from private contributions, $167 from the County Council, and $18 from parents of the children cared for. Of this $36 was paid out for board of children while in town and $126 for board out of town while awaiting homes. Clothing cost $28, photographing $10, traveling $19, and sundries $15, leaving us a balance for future needs.

Warning notices have been served with good effect in 14 cases, and personal representatives have been employed in others.

The guardianship of 12 children has been undertaken—5 by agreement with parents duly executed, and 7 by commitment by the police magistrate. Of these 11 are now in homes and reported as doing well. The remaining one, a delicate infant, died soon after we took charge of it.

The guardianship of these dependent ones was assumed as follows: 3 in 1896, 2 in 1897, 5 in 1898, and 2 in 1899. This work has saved much suffering and probable crime, and has given these little ones a chance to enjoy life and become respectable and useful citizens. All that has been done in four and a half years has cost less than $250, a sum too small to pay for the conviction and punishment of one bad boy. The work appeals to all good citizens and especially to Christian people. To the doers of such work the Saviour will say "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren ye have done it unto Me." "Come ye blessed children of My Father." The prayers, the sympathy, and the co-operation of the community are asked in support of this important work.

Address on Children's Aid Work.

Mr. Kelso, of Toronto, was then invited to address the meeting.

"It gave him great pleasure," he said, "to be in Cobourg again and to meet so many citizens who by their presence showed the interest they took in the work of child-saving Children are very largely creatures of circumstance, and were good or bad according to the opportunities and training of their early life. It was most important that every child should have a chance to grow up well and live out to the best advantage the destiny to which every human being is born. Very few realized how great was the financial burden of caring for the dependent and criminal classes. In the first place the Government of Ontario expended about one million dollars each year for education, and if a number of children were allowed to grow up uneducated much of the value of this expenditure was lost, then for the maintenance of asylums and other public institutions, and for contributions to hospitals and other charities another million dollars was

expended. Many of the inmates of these institutions were there simply because in their youth they had not received proper home care and instruction. It was a fact that children denied the advantages of education and moral training grew up with tendencies toward imbecility, and having no ability to cope with the world, drifted naturally into charitable refuges.

The Province expended yearly for the administration of justice, half a million dollars, while the cost to municipalities of maintaining police and other officials was enormous, nearly a quarter of a million dollars being paid annually by the city of Toronto alone for its police force. From an economical standpoint, if from no other, we should look after the boys and girls and see that they are fairly treated, no matter under whose guardianship they may be. He instanced a large number of cases that came under his personal notice in which children one by one had drifted off as they became old enough to join the ranks of the vagrant, the pauper, and the criminal.

One reason for the public apathy on this question was that cases of many neglected children did not come prominently before the best people, as drunken and worthless parents usually got into back streets and out-of-the-way hovels where they could lead a depraved life without attracting much notice, sending out the children to supply their wants by begging and even stealing, Once started in the begging profession children inevitably drift on to thieving until they take to crime as a business, and support themselves in many instances through a long life by their depredations. "What," he asked, "could be expected from these children?" They never hear a prayer or a word of counsel or instruction, but are familiar with curses and impure language of every kind. The rags they wear are seldom changed and the habit of dirt seems in time to get deeper than the skin and encrust the very soul of the child. They have no habits of industry, and owing to their nomadic early life are quite unable later on to apply themselves to any trade or calling. In view of their neglected condition they would not be welcome in the school even if their parents would be kind enough to send them, and the result is that even though the school be within sight of where they live they grow up without the slightest knowledge of a useful or practical kind.

It was a mistake to suppose that neglected children were only to be found in large cities. In this experience he had found that some of the most aggravated cases came from small villages and were tolerated because of the fear that the parents would be revengeful. More vigorous action should be taken to secure justice for such children, as they were unable to help themselves and were entirely dependent upon the adults around them. If any one wanted a practical illustration of the consequences of early neglect, all they had to do was to pay a visit to the Central Prison where there were over four hundred inmates, the great majority of them not more than twenty or twenty-five years of age. If they had been looked after in early life they would not have been in prison, for such has been the actual confession of many of them, made to the teachers and missionaries who visit the prison.

It was gratifying to note that much was being done for neglected and dependent children in Ontario. There were thirty Children's Aid Societies and they were constantly engaged in work of a preventive character. The monthly meetings of the Societies, the publication of the proceedings, and the warning notices sent out—all exercise an important influence in securing better home life for the children. Before the Children's Aid Act was passed it was a common sight to see children begging on the streets from door to door. Now this was seldom met with and hundreds of boys and girls were attending School and being properly clothed, who a few years ago would have been in rags and wretchedness.

Every boy and girl was worth a good deal to the country, and they should be estimated at their right value; every boy and girl who was allowed to drift into an evil life was not only so much loss to the country but was a source of expense and danger to all good people.

The Children's Aid Societies had also been instrumental in removing children from the jails and poor-houses and other refuges, where they had been put out of the way as of no account. Those who were actually homeless or friendless have been adopted into Christian families, and there are now over one thousand children recorded in the books of the Department for purposes of supervision. The children are personally visited from time to time, and all the reports went to show that they were enjoying all the advantages to which ordinary children should be entitled. In fact it would almost be correct to say that they were better off than many thousand children selected from the poorer homes of the community.

In finding homes for children those who had been unfavorably known in one locality were removed to an entirely new district, and in this way they lost the bad name that was attached to the family and were treated on their own merits. This system of home-finding was far superior to the work of Orphanages, which kept children in large numbers together and brought them up without much affection and without any permanent ties in the community. He paid a high tribute to the many friends of neglected children who were devoting time and effort without stint to this great work, and urged the people of Cobourg to advocate the rights of children until every child in the community was assured of a fair training for the duties and responsibilities of life.

Addresses were also given by Rev. Messrs. Hay, Spragge, McCamus and Shaver. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Kelso for his presence and address.

OFFICERS.

The officers are :—

President ..... R. Wilson.

Vice-Presidents ..... Geo. Waters, M.D.; Mrs. H. F. Holland.

Secretary-Treasurer ..... Jno. W. Bickle.

Honorary Solicitor ..... J. H. Dumble.

Agent ..... J. C. Ruse.

Board of Management.—The above officers and Mrs. W. Hopper, Mrs. R. Wilson. Mrs. N. F. McNachtan, Mrs. W. Doheny, Mrs. D. McNaughton, Rev. A. W. Spragge, Rev. J. Hay, Rev. D. N. McCamus, Rev. E. H. Murray, Mr. Charles Lawes.

BROCKVILLE.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Brockville was held on the evening of November 30th, 1899. The President, Mr. F. G. McCrady, occupied the chair, and among those present were :—A. D. McDougall, Secretary, Rev. J. C. Sycamore Rev. O. G. Dobbs, Mrs. R. H. Smart, Mrs. George Pennock. Mrs. James Moore, Miss Vance, Mrs. Grace, Mrs. Brownlow, Mrs. Burges, Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Dowell, Mrs. H. Hurd, R. A. McLelland, James Burges and A. James.

The report of the Secretary stated that during the year foster-homes had been provided for ten children. Several of these children had been sent to other parts of the country through the Provincial Superintendent, and the average cost of finding a home for each child was only about seven dollars. The report added, "We would recommend to the public the cordial support of this Society, which is doing so well for the protection of those little ones who are so sadly neglected, and who can be provided for at a nominal expense as well as saved from a life of crime."

On motion of Rev. Mr. Dobbs, seconded by Rev. Mr. Sycamore, F. G. McCrady was elected President for the ensuing year, and R. A. McLelland was elected Secretary-Treasurer in place of A. D. McDougall, resigned.

The representatives from the different churches were re-appointed to act for the ensuing year, with power of substitution given to these representatives in case of inability to act.

The position of Agent of the Society during the year was occupied by Chief Constable Rose. As he had left the town to accept a position elsewhere, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :

"That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered Charles Rose for his energy and good work accomplished in the protection of neglected children, and the Secretary be instructed to write expressing the appreciation of this Society for the assistance rendered by him while agent."

It was decided to appoint Chief Adams as the agent of the Society, he having expressed an interest in the work and stated his willingness to assist in the care and protection of neglected and dependent children.

ST. THOMAS.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of St. Thomas was held in Knox Church lecture room on the evening of November 3rd, 1899. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Canon Hill, after which the President, Mr. J. McCausland, gave a review of the Society's work during the year. The principal advance made was in the establishment of a Children's Shelter, under the direction of Mrs. Young, who had taken up the work more from a love of the children than from a desire for profit. Since the Shelter was opened, eleven children had been cared for. Six of these had been placed in good homes, and he was sure from what he knew of the circumstances that they had become respectable citizens. He felt sure had they not been taken hold of and provided for in this way they would not have been a credit to themselves nor a benefit to the country. He was pleased to state that the county authorities were co-operating with the Society in the maintenance of the Shelter. Whenever a case of a homeless or neglected child had been reported to the Society, the facts had been carefully enquired into. Mr. Fairbrother, the Inspector, had visited quite a number of families and had warned parties who were charged with neglect of children. Miss Winnie Graham then sang an appropriate solo, after which Sheriff Cameron, the President of the Children's Aid Society of London, addressed the audience. He was glad to hear, he said, the remarks made by the President, as he found that their experiences were very much the same. He had accompanied

Mr. Kelso from London to endorse the good work of the Society and to encourage them in their efforts to benefit the condition of children. The pictures which Mr. Kelso would show on the canvas would illustrate the advantages of child-saving work better than any language could. The foster-home plan of caring for children was better than any method previously tried. Orphanages and such institutions on a large scale were not real homes, and the children were apt to grow up without much thrift or energy. It was a surprising and pleasing fact, too, that the people wanted these children. As a proof of this he could say that they had fifty good applications for children which the Society was not able to fill. They had found homes in and about Middlesex County for 120 children, and not five per cent. had been removed because of ill-treatment or anything of that kind. The Society was a useful public agency because it compelled parents to look after their children humanely. Negligent parents often did much better for their children when they learned of the possibility of their being taken away. Looking vigilantly after the children would ensure fewer criminals. The work of the Society, therefore, tended more to the prevention of criminals than their cure. There were many difficulties, particularly getting the public to recognize the importance of the work and to give it a proper support, but if they persevered he was sanguine that success would attend their efforts.

The following letter was then read from Mr. C. F. Maxwell, the Society's legal Secretary :

" There have been six children taken over by the Society, and placed in the Shelter since the last annual meeting. Homes have been provided for five of these—all very desirable homes, and I have had some letters from some of the parties in which they express themselves pleased with the children ; telling me they are attending school and getting along very well, although in nearly every case they mention that their education is backward. I have recently received from ' Onlooker,' who is a correspondent of *The Times* newspaper, three dollars which he has collected in subscription for the Shelter. Yesterday Miss S. P. King, teacher in the Balaclava Street school, handed me three dollars, partly subscribed by the teachers and partly by the pupils in her room, and also at the same time expressed a very warm feeling towards the work of the Children's Aid Society, and also stating that quite an enthusiasm is being created among the children in their gift to the Society."

Mr. McCausland said that it was the hope of the Society that there would be a continuation of such liberality and a growth of that enthusiasm for the work.

Dr. Way, Corresponding Secretary, presented a interesting report on the year's work, referring particularly to the providential manner in which the Shelter had been opened.

Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario, then gave an address illustrated by lime light views of children cared for during the past few years—the illustrations showing the children neglected and uncared for, and afterwards happy, well-dressed and prosperous. " Experience conclusively proved," he said, " that to give a homeless child to a Christian couple who have no little ones of their own, is to confer a positive blessing on them, by which home life is made much brighter and happier, and they would never regret the day they threw open their heart's door to the forlorn child in need of love and protection." The pictures appealed very forcibly to everyone present, for they were taken from life in our Ontario cities and towns, illustrating the degradation, wretchedness and brutal treatment of children that had come under the notice of the Societies. He fully explained the operations of the Children's Act, showing that a great work was being done for the children of the Province.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Kelso and Sheriff Cameron for their presence and words of encouragement.

OFFICERS.

The following are the officers elected:

President ..... F. W. Wright.
Vice-President ..... G. Crocker.
Secretary ..... H. H. Way.
Legal Representative ..... C. F. Maxwell.
Treasurer ..... Miss King.
Inspector ..... W. Fairbrother.

Committee—Mesdames Farley, Tate, Ermatinger, Way, Phillips, Morse, Youmans, Shaw, Donahue, Wright and Miss Hughes, Messrs. J. Baird, D. McLaws, D. M. Tate, K. W. McKay, J. Campbell (miller), J. W. McKay, J. A. Kilpatrick and Geo. McColl.

GALT.

The annual meeting of the Galt Society was held October 12, and a large number of those interested in philanthrophic work were present. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read, and Mr. James Kerr, the Secretary, gave a resumé of the year's work, showing that fourteen cases of alleged ill-treatment had been investigated and action taken when necessary; besides homes found for several children. It was pointed out that the Society labored under the great disadvantage of not having a temporary shelter where children could be looked after till permanent homes were found for them, and had been compelled to avail themselves, in several cases, of the Berlin Orphanage. Reference was made to the death of Mrs. A. Cavers, a valued member of the Executive, and the report concluded by acknowledging financial assistance from the Town Council, Young Women's Guild, and a few private citizens. The press was thanked for the courtesy shown in publishing notices of meetings, etc. The Treasurer's statement by Mrs. Alexander gave an itemized account of receipts and disbursements for the year and showed a balance of $48.25.

The following officers were elected:

President, ... James Woods.
1st Vice-President, ... James R. Cavers.
2nd Vice-President ..... Mrs. Wm. Graham.
Secretary, ... James E. Kerr.
Treasurer, ... Mrs. R. Alexander.
Hon. Solicitors, ... Messrs. Beaumont & Card.
Agent, ... P. C. Adam McKay.

Executive Committee—The above officers and Mesdames King, Carscadden, Scrimger and Miss Jaffray, Messrs. Goodall, McGivern, Young, Graham and the ministers of the town.

A very successful public meeting was held in November, under the auspices of the Society, at which Mrs. Harvie attended and gave an address on the work.

NAPANEE.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Napanee was held in the Town Hall on Thursday evening, November 7, 1899. The attendance comprised the leading residents of the town, who showed a deep interest in the objects of the Society.

Mr. Stephen Gibson presided, and in his opening address strongly commended the children's cause to the support of the community. Since the organization of the Society he had noticed a marked improvement in the condition of children. Begging had been almost entirely stopped and good homes had been found for several little ones who were without a proper home.

Mr. F. L. Hooper was then called upon and he gave the following resumé of the Society's operations.

"The Children's Aid Society was organized on Dec. 2nd, 1898, the following officers being appointed:—President, Mr. Stephen Gibson; 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. Thos. Symington; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mr. M. S. Madole; Secretary, Mr. F. L. Hooper; Treasurer, Mr. Uriah Wilson. The Board of Management consisting of four representatives from each denomination is as follows:—Dr. Symington, Mrs. James Gault, Mr. W. Templeton, Mr. A. Alexander, Miss Maggie Shirley, Mrs. Kerr, Mr. Dudley Hill. Mr. O. L. Herring, Mrs. A. McNeil, Mrs. E. McGurn, Mr. D. J. Hogan, Mr. John McKenty, Mrs. A. W. Grange, Mrs. Sydney Warner, Mr. Thos. Jamieson, Dr. Cowan, Mrs. Freeman Lane, Mrs. W. T. Gibbard, Mr. A. E. Paul, Mr. E. W. Scott. Having obtained incorporation the completion of the organization of the Society was accomplished on the evening of February 6th, and since that time the Board of Management have held four regular monthly meetings with good attendance there being but two meetings called without a quorum, due largely to conflicting with other gatherings which it seems almost impossible to avoid.

"Considering the age of the Society we have every reason to be encouraged with what has been accomplished. Homes have been secured for four children, two in Lennox County, one in Dundas County and one in Ontario County. Reports from these show the children to be highly prized by their foster parents and surrounded by influences which will be productive of good lives.

"The Society recognizing the inefficiency of the former truant officer has secured from the town council a new appointment in the person of Chief Adams. We are glad to say that this officer did not receive his appointment as a casual occurrence, neither as an honorary position. Suffice it to say that all the school children who are in the habit of playing truant are well aware of his existence.

"Our expenses being small this year contributions have not been solicited, there being sufficient funds from the membership fees paid in to meet all expenses incurred.

"The children already placed in homes have been given to the charge of the Society, but the time has now arrived when in the best interests of some of the children of our town the Society will be obliged to secure their possession through the magistrate or judge. The heads of several families have been informed by

the agent of the purpose of the Society and the consequence of parental neglect, hoping that such notices would stimulate them to a greater sense of their duty.

"The society wishes to acknowledge its indebtedness to the Mayor and Council for the use of the council chamber and also to express its high appreciation of the assistance rendered by the present Chief of Police.

"Believing that the principles of the Children's Aid Society judiciously applied will in time revolutionize our country in reducing the percentage of crime, ignorance and pauperism, we bespeak for it the sympathy and hearty support of all good citizens."

The report was adopted with words of approval from several of those present. Mrs. John Rose favored the meeting with an appropriate solo.

The officers for the coming year were then elected as follows:—

President, ... Stephen Gibson.
1st Vice-President, ... Mrs. Thos. Symington.
2nd Vice-President, ... Dr. C. H. Wartman.
Secretary, ... F. L. Hooper.
Treasurer, ... Uriah Wilson, M.P.
Hon. Council, ... W. H. Perry.

Board of Management:—Dr. Symington, William Templeton, A. Alexander, Mrs. F. Lane, Mrs. W. T. Gibbard, A. E. Paul, Elisha Scott, Mrs. A. W. Grange, Dr. G. H. Cowan, Mrs. S. Warner, Thos. Jamieson, John McKenty, D. J. Hogan, Mrs. E. McGurn, Mrs. A. McNeil.

Address on Child-Saving.

The business of the meeting having been concluded the chairman then called on Mr. J. J. Kelso to give an address on the work of Children's Aid Societies. Mr. Kelso's remarks were much to the point and were listened to with interest. He dwelt upon the great preventive influence exerted by the existence of such an organization and related several instances coming under his observation in which children had been taken from the lowest environments and were now adopted by well-to-do Christian parents, having the brightest prospects before them. He also spoke of the necessity of strengthening the hands of the acting officials of the Society, stating that two or three might perform the visible work, yet they must have the support and counsel of the larger number to give weight to their movements. Over one thousand Canadian born children of the Province of Ontario had been placed in homes during five years of the Society's existence.

Mr. Uriah Wilson, M.P., in presenting a motion which was seconded by Mr. Jamieson tendered the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Kelso for his encouraging address, said that he was pleased to believe that Mr. Kelso was unlike most government officials in that he labored not because of the financial return it brought him but more for the good he might do humanity as represented in our own country.

On motion of Dr. Crothers, seconded by Mr. S. Madole, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the Society's appreciation of assistance given by Chief Constable Adams, who was about to enter the service of Brockville. Mr. Adams had on all occasions given what assistance lay in his power to bring about an improvement in the condition of neglected children.

LINDSAY.

The Children's Aid Society of Victoria County has accomplished a large amount of useful work during the past year and is steadily gaining in favor with the people of Lindsay and the surrounding country. The fact that the officers are all well known public men has been a help in a great many ways in making the Society understood and appreciated. Several public meetings were held during the year and the discussions and newspaper reports of these gatherings were useful in diffusing a knowledge of child-saving work.

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the Council Chamber on the evening of November 12th last, when the following report was submitted by the Secretary, Dr. W. L. Herriman:

The Secretary's Report.

"To the President and Members of the Children's Aid Society, Lindsay: Your Secretary begs to submit the following fifth annual report.

"The year that is just passed has been one of zeal, work, and mutual benefit. The good we do the children is of a lasting nature. We plant the seed to germinate, blossom and yield its pleasant fruit in the distant future. When we save a child from ruin's way we start the course of a good and profitable citizen that perchance will bless the world and save the country from the prospects of a criminal pauper, with all the attendant evils. If, from no other point of view, it is a work of national economics, and deserves a greater support from the state than it receives. What is expended upon the old and infirm poor is sheer charity—well placed, but ends with the doing. What is done for the needy infants sets in motion a force that will redound many hundred fold to the nation's advantage.

"But we do more than give to the country a good citizen instead of a criminal—we make happy many a young life, and shed sunshine in many a cheerless home. No one whose heart is in the right place can watch the steady unfolding of the glories of the child saving work without his or her own person being greatly blessed by it.

"We have held ten or eleven well attended meetings, and at most of them some important work was done. We have supplied seven homes with five boys and two girls. One was a girl that was removed from her original home to a better one; one was a lad placed in a home for the Barrie Society, and one was placed by the Secretary at Barrie for our Society; one was a six months' old child placed with good foster parents that had no children. So far as we can learn all the children are doing well and giving reasonable satisfaction, except one boy, who has been very troublesome. His former habits had made him a habitual thief, and he still practiced the same old ways when last heard of. One boy had no idea of the need of telling the truth or the harm of lying, but he is in a good family and the lady hopes to break him of that and make a good boy of him. He was for a time on trial, and now the foster parents have adopted him.

"Beyond all this work, we have had under consideration, several other children, some of whom we may soon have to deal with. This work could not be done without the expenditure of time and money, and often much personal sacrifice. It is a pleasure to be able to report that most of the officials who had work to perform were zealous in the discharge of their duties.

"On November 10th it was resolved to have a public entertainment to be held on the 15th of December next. The General Superintendent, Mr. J. J.

Kelso, has kindly consented to give an address, illustrated with about seventy limelight views, depicting various phases in child-saving work, which no doubt will be instructive and entertaining. In addition to it, and certain musical parts, some kind ladies are preparing a unique and unexcelled spectacular entertainment, which promises to be far ahead of anything yet placed before a Lindsay audience.

"We are grateful to the County Council for the liberal annual grant of $50, and to the Town Council for the free use of the Council Chamber to hold our meetings in."

OFFICERS.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:

President.....Dr. J. A. White.

Vice-Presidents.....Messrs. J. H. Knight, Thos. Brady, J. Hore, R. B. Allan.

Treasurer.....Mrs. Trew.

Secretary.....Dr. Herriman.

Assistant Secretary.....Mrs. E. E. Sharpe.

The entertainment referred to in the Secretary's report took place on the evening of December 15th, and proved a great success in every way. The attendance was large and new friends were gained who previously had no knowledge of what was aimed at. The treasury of the Society will likely receive some fifty or sixty dollars profit from the entertainment.

CHATHAM.

The Children's Aid Society of Chatham and Kent County has been making good progress during the past year. The work has been one of steady advancement since the Society was organized four years ago. Dr. R. V. Bray who, about a year ago, accepted the position as agent on the strong solicitation of friends, has given a great deal of valuable time to the children's service. At the annual meeting held on the evening of December 7, 1899, the following report submitted by him will give some idea of the assistance he has rendered:

AGENT'S REPORT.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me a great deal of pleasure, to present to you to-night, my report as executive officer of the Kent Children's Aid Society for the past eleven months, our annual meeting being held very late last year. I have endeavored during the year to inquire into, and report on, all cases coming under my notice and while the results have not seemed in some cases to have been productive of good, still we trust that our labors have not been altogether in vain, and that some ray of happiness has found its way into the hearts of poor and neglected children, with whom your officer and the board have had to deal. I would like to urge upon you who are present, the great need that exists for a Shelter, where our wards could be placed and cared for

until such time as suitable homes could be found for them. I believe that the amount of good done by this Society would be double what it now is if we had such a Shelter, and I ask you to give the report of the committee, appointed by the board, to take this matter into consideration—your closest attention, and deal with it in a way which will be gratifying to the board, and have for its ultimate object the good of the neglected and destitute children, who are brought under the influence of our Society.

During the past eleven months 56 children came under the notice of your officers, and their cases were investigated and reported on, and such action taken as was deemed best, having regard to the age, nationality, sex, religion, etc. of the children.

Juvenile Offenders.

There were in the Police Court during the year, twenty-four boys and girls varying in age from 10 to 18 years. Some of the charges recorded against them were theft, truancy, damage to property and vagrancy. Of the twenty-four, twelve were let out on suspended sentence, or given a warning, one went to gaol for three days, one spent two hours in the cells, two were sent to the Mercer Reformatory, four were fined, two were sent to the Reformatory for Boys, and two were sent to the Industrial School. Some of these boys were arrested, and let out on suspended sentence, only to commit some other act, contrary to law, and be re-arrested. It is a difficult matter to deal with boys whose parents have been of a roving and lawless disposition, and who have had no home training, but I believe if these boys could come under the home influences which pervade Children's Aid Shelters, that many of them could be turned from their evil ways and helped to become worthy citizens.

Made Wards of the Society.

There were made wards of the Society during the year, fourteen children, nine girls and five boys, ranging in age from three to fourteen years. Eleven of these children were brought before the judge, two were signed over by the mothers, while one voluntarily placed herself under the protection of our Society. Of the fourteen children, thirteen have been placed in foster homes; ten by our own Society, and three with the assistance of the London and Provincial Societies. All these children have good homes, they are (from the reports made by Mrs. Harvie) treated as members of the family, are sent to day-school, to church and Sunday school, and are contented and happy. Those of you who are not brought into direct contact with these children, can have no idea of the changed conditions which surround them, taken from poverty, dirt and misery, and placed in homes where cleanliness and cheerfulness abound. Three children were placed in homes in 1898, without papers being signed, but by careful handling the foster parents, have during the year, signed papers for all three, and at the present time our wards are carefully protected, and their interests closely guarded.

I have been very particular during the year, where children were placed on trial, to see that a clear understanding existed as to what was required on the part of the people, and what was expected from the children, and have endeavored to impress upon the minds of those who were taking children, that patience, tact, and kindness were necessary, as all three were quite foreign to what they had been accustomed to; and to urge upon the children obedience and truthfulness. One child was placed in an institution for weak-minded children; but I am sorry to say that a late report from the Medical Superintendant states that there is no change in her mental condition, and he does not give much hope for improvement. I have made one hundred and three visits in connection with the work,

investigating complaints consulting the solicitor, securing evidence, appearing before the judge, etc., and while some present may think that a small number, a good many miles have been travelled, lengthy interviews held, warnings administered, and advice freely given. I have written one hundred and seventy letters, asking advice in dealing with cases, answering applications for children, seeking reference as to whether certain homes were suitable or not, tracing stolen or runaway children, replying to letters asking assistance in placing children, from outside societies, etc.; and I would like to say that owing to the care exercised in the writing of, and replying to letters concerning our children, it has been necessary to use the telegraph but three times during the year.

During the past four months, thirty-two applications were received asking us to provide children of various ages, and we placed all the children we had, but the demand being greater then the supply we still have a number of good homes open for children between the ages of eight and thirteen.

Co-operation.

This Society not only seeks to help, and take charge of neglected and dependant children, but endeavors to assist in every way possible, any outside Societies desiring assistance. In June of this year, three boys ran away from a school in Detroit, and a few days after a farmer came and told me that three boys were at his place, asking for help, so he asked me to assist him or advise what to do with them. I obtained all the information possible from him and communicated with the Detroit police, and in three days the boys had been taken back to Detroit, and I received letters of thanks from the parents of the boys.

Your officer has now under investigation four cases, and he hopes soon to have sufficient evidence to enable him to take the children. One drawback in connection with tbe work is, that while we can find a good many people who are willing to tell us of cases requiring investigation, these same people refuse to come forward and give évidence before the judge, and for lack of this evidence, our investigations prove futile.

Just here I would like to say a word for Mrs. Murphy—we were fortunate last winter in getting her to agree to take charge of and care for any children who might come under our influence, until such time as they could be placed in suitable homes; and I would say that a more painstaking, kind and conscientious person would be hard to find. The children grew to love her from the first, and the home training given and kind sympathy extended to them was very much in evidence as a result of the short time these children were with her previous to being placed. No one knows just what amount of work Mrs. Murphy had to do, but I can assure you that she deserves the warmest thanks of this Society.

A good deal of work has been put upon our Solicitor, Mr. S. B. Arnold, since last January, and I would like publicly to thank him for his close attention to details, and the careful way in which he sought to further the interests of this Society and promote the happiness and welfare of the children whose cases he had to deal with.

My thanks are also due the Board, especially those who attended the meetings regularly, and I hope that whoever may be elected to positions on the Board for the coming year will realize that it means work, some self denial at times and carries with it a certain amount of responsibility.

In concluding my report, I would like to say that the field is a large one, that the needs of the Society are many, that every little helps, that no gift or donation or contribution (be it clothing or money) will be refused, that all cases reported for investigation will be inquired into as far as possible, that the spirit of cruelty is

From Very Bad Surroundings.

the greatest enemy to our Christian civilization, and this we seek to prevent by providing suitable homes for neglected children—and I will ask one question—won't *you* help us ?

OFFICERS.

The officers of the Society for 1900 were elected as follows :—

President.....Rev. Dr. Battersby.

Vice-Presidents..... { H. Macaulay, D. S. Patterson, Rev. W. H. G. Calles, and R. Park.

Executive Officer .....Dr. R. V. Bray.

Treasurer.....Fred Stone.

Secretary .....Mrs. Burwell.

Hon. Solicitors.....S. B. Arnold and J. G. Kerr.

Constable.....S. F. Davies.

Auditor .....C E. Beeston.

Advisory Board.—Madames J. A. Walker, S. J. Sutherland, Miscampbell, O. Z. Lewis, I. Brady, and Miss Read Messrs. W. R. Baxter, W. V. Morley, W. G. Merritt and Chief Young.

A commitee was appointed to inquire into the advisibility of opening a Shelter.

Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring officers, the solicitor, S. B. Arnold, Mrs. Murphy, matron of the Shelter, Miss Read and to Christ church Sunday school for the use of their room and light.

GUELPH.

The annual meeting of the Guelph Humane and Children's Aid Society was held in the City Hall on the evening of Nov. 20th, 1899, the chair being occupied by the President, Mr. E. R. Bollert. The report of the Executive Committee showed that there had been a larger number of complaints made to the Society's officers than during previous years, owing to the fact that the existence and good work of the Society was becoming better known. There had been two convictions for cruelty, and several cases had been tried but conviction had failed owing to the difficulty of securing sufficient evidence. Thirteen children had been received into the Shelter, and seven children were provided with good homes. Two girls had been sent to the Alexandra Industrial School and two boys to the Victoria Industrial School. Besides watching over and caring for the children who are direct wards of the Society, there were seven other children sent to the various Provincial Institutions, in whose welfare the Society continues to take an interest. Truancy on the part of boys had given the Society a great deal of trouble, and several warnings given to both children and parents had had good effect. It was a mistake to allow children to grow up on the streets, as they became vagrants and a nuisance to citizens generally. Where possible the Society had interfered to prevent street-begging and other evils.

During the year the Secretary had paid a visit to each child out in a foster-home, and had found them to be doing well and under good influences.

The assistance of Chief Randall and the valuable work of Mrs. McRobbie, matron of the Shelter, were also mentioned. The cost of maintaining the children while awaiting homes had been $243.50 borne by the corporation, but the cost of clothing, etc., was quite a drain on the Society's funds. During the year a branch committee had been organized in Mount Forest. The receipts for the year had been $315 disbursements $308.75. Owing to several unpaid bills there was a small deficit.

The Secretary Mr. J. Sharp, also gave a report which emphasized the need that more time and means should be devoted to the prosecution of the work, which is proving such a check on the growth of the criminal and vagrant classes.

The adoption of the report was moved by Lieut.-Col. Higinbotham, seconded by Rev. Dr. Ross. The latter gentleman pointed out that all worthy movements in their early stage of development were carried on by a few, who bore the burden and prosecuted the object they had in view in spite of many difficulties. The Society's work and objects were worthy of the best effort and support that could be given.

Rev. Canon Sweeny of Toronto, then gave an address, in which he expressed the pleasure it gave him to be present and hear something of the good work that was carried on by the Society. He gave a number of reasons why public-minded citizens should belong to the Society. First: Because the aims and objects were along the line of applied Christianity. Second: Because we all have a common God, Creator and Father, and should take an interest in our fellow-creatures. Third: Because of man's domination in creation, which should be looked upon as a trust, to protect those who cannot speak for or protect themselves. Fourth: Because, speaking physiologically, we all have a synonymous system of sympathy. Fifth: Because our life overlaps their lives and has the principle of an endless life.

In closing, he dealt with the present and future work of the Society and its possibilities, and urged that they should start with the children and, wherever possible, form bands of mercy in connection with the other organizations of the church's work amongst the children.

OFFICERS.

President ..... E. R. Bollert.
1st Vice-President ..... Mrs. Thomas Goldie.
2nd Vice-President ..... F. W. Galbraith.
Secretary-Treasurer ..... Joseph Sharp, Business College.
Agent ..... Capt. H. Mereweather.

Board of Management.—Mrs. J. Chadwick, Mrs. J. C. Keleher, Mrs. Dr. Foster, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mrs. F. C. Harrison, Misses Carrie Forbes, Masters Logrin, Girdwood and Robertson, Rev. Dr. Ross, Mayor Nelson, Rev. R. J. M. Classford, Dr. Brock, A. F. H. Jones, James E. Day, W. Colwill, Lieut.-Col. Higginbotham.

MOUNT FOREST.

On the initiative of Rev. W. G. Hanna and other citizens of Mount Forest, a public meeting in the interests of child-protection was held in the Town Hall, on the evening of June 15th, 1899. Mayor Halstead occupied the chair, and said

he could highly commend the work from his own observation of the way some children had been neglected. Mr. J. J. Kelso gave an address outlining the work that might be undertaken without much expense, and urged that a small branch Society might be formed if only for the educational effect such a movement would have on the community. The Society at Guelph, had been organized with county jurisdiction, and a branch at Mount Forest, having the assistance of the County Society in receiving and providing foster-homes for homeless or neglected children, would materially increase the amount of good work possible. Mr. J. Sharp, Secretary of the Society at Guelph, was also present and gave an address in which he stated that their Society was most anxious to have auxiliaries in the leading towns of the county. By a hearty system of co-operation much good might be accomplished and without much outlay. Other addresses were given by Rev. R. Lennie and Rev. W. G. Hanna, after which Messrs. Hampton and Westervelt were appointed a committee to organize a Mount Forest branch of the Wellington County Society.

SARNIA.

The foundations of a strong Society are being laid in Sarnia, where the work has been organized with county jurisdiction. During the past year a good work has been carried on and several children who were taken from low surroundings were provided with foster homes. The annual meeting of the Society was held on Friday evening, October 13th. Dr. McLean occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting gave an explanation of the work accomplished. The Secretary, Mr. R. T. Maxwell, in his report reviewed the work done for neglected children since the organization of the Society last year.

Rev. Dr. Medd briefly addressed the meeting, expressing his hearty sympathy in the work of rescuing children. He justified the Society in taking a child away from a brutal and depraved parent. He also thought that the practice of begging by children ought to be stopped. Children should not be committed to our jails to fraternize with criminals. He thought pastors of churches should take an interest in this work.

Mrs. Harvie, of the provincial office, was present and gave an interesting address on the work of child-saving, a vote of thanks being unanimously accorded her on motion of Rev. Dr. Medd, seconded by Mayor Watson.

OFFICERS.

President.....T. F. Towers.
Vice-Presidents.....Dr. McLean, J. G. McCrae, H. Ingram and D. Stokes.
Secretary.....R. T. Maxwell.
Treasurer.....Mayor F. C. Watson.
Agent.....T. Maxwell.
Solicitor.....F. W. Kittermaster.
Assistant Agent for County..Detective Yorrell.

Committee of Management—Miss Maggie Mackenzie, Mrs. Towers, Jas. S. Symington, J. R. Geddes, Mrs. R. Kenny, Mrs. G. L. Phillips, John A. Fowler, D. W. H. Lucas, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. D. Clark, W. F. Lawrence, W. H. Minifie, Mrs. Wm. Ellis, Mrs. Wodell. H. W. Mills, John Wilkinson, Mrs. Jane Dyble, Adam English and J. E. Bush.

WINDSOR.

In the hope of bringing about a higher state of efficiency at Windsor, a public meeting of those interested in Children's Aid work was held on Monday, April 10th, 1899. Mr. Templeton occupied the chair, and Mr. R. F. Sutherland acted as Secretary. Mr. Kelso was present and gave an address on the work that was possible under the Children's Aid Act. After some discussion it was moved by Mr. Joyce, seconded by Mr. Martin, and carried, that "the Humane Society, after consideration of the whole matter, decides to give up that branch of its work dealing with children, in order that the same may be undertaken by a Children's Aid Society to be now formed." It was then moved by Miss McCrae, seconded by Mr. Joyce, that the following be appointed to organize a Children's Aid Society, and secure incorporation for the purpose of carrying on a work for neglected children: Messrs. McNee, Dewar, Joyce, Cowan, D'Avignon, Cleary, Clarke, Clinton, Burton, Boomer, Turk, McEwan and Sutherland. At a subsequent meeting Mr. Frank Cleary was appointed President of the Society. The work since then has not, however, made the progress that was hoped for at the time of organization. The Children's Shelter has been closed and those who were really anxious to benefit the condition of children have become discouraged over the difficulties in the way of effective organization.

KINGSTON.

The Children's Aid Society of Kingston and Frontenac County was, a few years ago, one of the foremost organizations in the Province, but with the withdrawal of Rev. J. R. Black from the position of agent, and the separation of the ladies' committee to organize an Infants' Home, the work was almost completely given up. In May last I visited Kingston and sought to interest some of the friends in the re-organization of the Society. This was brought about to some extent, and Rev. D. Macallum consented to act as agent. Since then he has attended to any cases brought under his notice, with beneficial results, but only a very small part of the work has been undertaken and the objects of the Children's Protection Act are far from being realized. There is at present in Kingston a movement to form a Board of Associated Charities, and it is to be hoped that the interest awakened in charitable problems will lead to the recognition of the fact that the care and protection of children must always have first place in philanthropic effort if any permanent results are to be hoped for.

Mr. G. M. Macdonnell is President and Rev. Prof. Dyde, of Queen's University, is secretary of the Children's Aid Society, and they have been true friends of the work in spite of the many difficulties that confronted them.

WALKERTON.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Walkerton and Bruce County was held on November 3rd, 1899. Owing to a misunderstanding as to the hour of the meeting the attendance was not large, but those present showed a deep interest in the proceedings, and a desire to advance the work. Mr. Shaw, in opening the meeting, gave a summary of the year's operations, and explained that two children had been provided with foster homes, while a number of others who had been placed out from the House of Refuge before the Society was organized, were visited to see if they were doing well. A number of applications had been received for children, but the Society had not been able to fill these. He suggests that through the instrumentality of the Society, homes might be found in Bruce County for a number of homeless children from other Societies. He thought they would be willing to assist Mr. Kelso in this respect, and much good might be accomplished in this way.

An interesting fact mentioned was that a resident of the County recently deceased, had left a considerable sum of money for the purpose of establishing a Children's Shelter in connection with the Society. This money, amounting to several thousand dollars, was not available yet, but would in time enable the Society to greatly extend its usefulness.

Mr. Kelso of Toronto, was present and gave an address, showing the need and importance of work among neglected children.

The Treasurer Mr. Butler, made a report of the financial position of the Society, showing receipts $40.55; expenditure $18.92; leaving a balance of $21.63 in his hands.

Officers.

The officers for the past year were re-elected. They are as follows:—

President ..... A. Shaw, Q.C.

Vice-Presidents ..... Rev. S. F. Robinson, Walkerton.
Thos. Whitehead, Merchant, Walkerton.
Michael McNamara, Collector of Customs, Walkerton.
Joseph Morgan, Principal of High School, "

Treasurer ..... W. E. Butler, Mgr. Merchants Bank, "

Secretary ..... E. J. Rowlands, Principal of Public School, "

Honorary Counsel—S. H. McKay, A. Collins.

Committee of Management—W. S. Gould, W. S. Clendenning, Thos. Law, A. Campbell, Mrs M. A. Williams, Mrs. Wm. Collins, Mrs. H. B. McKay, Mrs. M McNamara, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. S. F. Robinson, Mrs. D. Robertson, Mrs. C. Keeling, Mrs. D. Sinclair, Miss Roether.

Finance and Audit Committee—Rev. F. S. Robinson, Alexander Shaw, M. McNamara.

Temporary Home Committee—Mrs. Rev. F. S. Robinson, Mrs. H. B. McKay, Miss Roether.

Foster Home Committee—Alexander Shaw, M. McNamara, E. J. Rowlands.

In a letter published in various papers throughout the County of Bruce last April, the President of the Society asked for public support in carrying on the benevolent work of this organization. The letter stated that the following were appointed auxiliary committees to report cases of neglected children and to assist in finding homes:—

For the Electoral District of South Bruce: Mrs. Keeling and Rev. George Wasson, Walkerton P. O.; Peter McKenzie and Mrs. Bryan, Lucknow P. O.; James Sohdston, Mildmay P. O.; and Mrs. W. R. Thompson, Teeswater P. O.

For Centre Bruce: John Fisher, Lorne P. O.; Mrs. Norman McPherson, Kincardine P. O.; Dr. Morris, Pinkerton P. O.; Miss Kate Fisher, Paisley P. O.; C. J. Mickle, Chesley P. O.; Mrs. John Humberstone, Ripley P. O.

For North Bruce: John McNab and Miss Maggie Cook, Southampton; Mrs. Hiram Brown and T. S. Campbell, Wiarton P. O.; James Muir, Port Elgin P. O., and Mrs. Dr. McNally, Tara P. O.

The letter further stated, "At present municipalities are charged with the maintenance of the poor and neglected children, but their care is not attended to systematically. Some children have been placed in homes by the County, but there is no one to inspect their homes or to see that they are being properly attended to and receive education. It is expected, too, that this Society, if successful, will relieve the County from the maintenance of children in Toronto Institutions, [Industrial Schools,] where two dollars per week each is paid for their maintenance. Several children are maintained in this way by the County. It is expected that such children can be maintained within the County, and under the inspection of the Children's Aid Society and Riding Committees for much less money. If the Society can show that this is being done, they will expect to be aided by the County and municipalities. It is well understood that this Society is not a society for the benefit of Walkerton alone, but for the whole County, and its operations will be carried on in the various outlying districts by the assistance of the Committees."

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Societies have also been organized and are doing useful work from time to time in Orillia, Berlin, Belleville, Uxbridge, Dunnville, Dresden, Paris and Colborne. While there is often room for greater activity in these places, it has been found difficult to keep up the interest and secure the attendance of the officers at the monthly meetings. I do not see how this can be overcome except by continuing an educational work that will in time convince all classes of the importance of this branch of philanthropic endeavor.

"Think not the good,
The gentle deeds of mercy thou hast done
Shall die forgotten: The poor, the prisoner,
The fatherless and the widow
Who daily own the bounty of thy hand,
Shall cry to heaven and pull a blessing on thee.'

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

FOR the care and reformation of those children who have got beyond the age when they could be successfully dealt with by a Children's Aid Society, there are three Industrial Schools, and these Institutions form a very necessary and valuable adjunct to the work of child-saving. The population of these Institutions is as follows:

Victoria Industrial School for Boys	137
St. John's School (Roman Catholic)	52
Alexandra School for Girls	26
Total	215

This is not a large number for a Province the size of Ontario, and if it could truthfully be said that all the children needing the advantage of such an institution were being cared for the record would be a very satisfactory one indeed. There are, however, many children scattered throughout the Province who are not looked after, and who, if given a short preparatory training and then provided with situations, would be permanently rescued from the life of idleness and self-indulgence, if not crime, toward which they are now inevitably drifting. There are, as I have pointed out elsewhere, many dangers connected with the daily association of a large number of neglected boys, and these dangers can only be overcome by the conscientious work of trained officials and the speedy placing out of children in foster-homes where they can earn their own livelihood and be brought into contact with the elevating influence of rural life.

The system under which municipalities are required to pay two dollars per week for each child sent to these schools has caused a great deal of friction and has often stood in the way of neglected boys and girls being properly provided for. If the whole expense of these schools was borne by the Province there is a possibility that too many children would be committed, and with a view to securing the best possible results I would recommend that the law be amended so that municipalities would only be required to pay one dollar per week, leaving any deficit to be borne by the Province as a whole.

It is also desirable that the law should be made clear giving the school authorities powers of guardianship until a child attains the age of eighteen years. At present boys are practically free to do as they please at sixteen, and this freedom has lead many of them to pursue a criminal course, which has ultimately landed them in the Central Prison and the Penitentiary. The knowledge that the school could insist on their return if they failed to keep their situations would no doubt have a salutary effect.

COTTAGE—VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. Kelso,

Superintendent Dependent and Neglected Children of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor of submitting the following report of the Victoria Industrial School for the year ending September 30th, 1899.

School Population.

Number of boys in attendance Sept. 30th, 1898	109	
" " admitted during the year	73	
" " returned " "	7	
Total	——	189
" sent to homes, situations, &c.....	41	
" Trans. to St. John's School, Blantyre	4	
" " " Penetanguishene Reformatory	3	
" of escapes.....	4	
	——	52
" in attendance September 30th, 1899.....		137

The total number of boys admitted since the opening of the School is 658.

Whence Received.

City of Toronto	59	County of Peel	1
" " Hamilton	15	" " Grey.....	6
" " Guelph	2	" " Northumberl'd & D	3
" " Ottawa	2	" " Wentworth	3
" " St. Thomas.....	3	" " Oxford	3
" " London	1	" " Norfolk	3
Town of Galt.....	2	" " Haldimand	2
" " Toronto Junction ..	2	" " Huron	1
" " Peterboro	2	" " Kent.....	1
" " Brockville	1	" " Essex	1
" " Oakville.....	1	" " Hastings	1
" " Mitchell	1	" " Middlesex	1
" " North Toronto	1	" " Dufferin	1
County of York.....	11	" " Renfrew	1
" " Simcoe.....	6		——137

The maintenance of the boys from Ottawa, London, Mitchell, one from Galt and one from Peterboro, is assumed by their parents or guardians.

For What Cause Committed.

Following are the causes assigned for the committal of boys:—Homeless, 2; Larceny, 55; Horse stealing, 4; Incendiarism, 2; Destructiveness, 1; Incorrigibility and Truancy, 73; a total of 137.

Age When Committed.

The ages of the boys on entering the School were as follows:—Two were seven years old: nine were eight years old; fourteen were nine years old; fifteen were ten years old; twenty-four were eleven years old; twenty-six were twelve years old; thirty-three were thirteen years old; fourteen were fourteen years old. The average age of committal is about twelve years.

Social Condition.

Of the 73 committed during the year:—Both parents dead, 7; father dead, 13; mother dead, 9; had step-father, 1; had step-mother, 6; parents separated, 18; father intemperate, 14; mother intemperate, 5; both, 3.

Expenditure.

Statement of expenditure for the year ending September 30th, 1899.

	Total per year.	Average per boy per year.	Average per boy per week.
	$ c.	$ c.	
Provisions	3,096 69	24 57	.472
Clothing	1,959 65	15 55	.299
Repairs	1,247 91	9 90	.190
Fuel and light	1,547 81	12 28	.236
Interest and insurance	1,792 58	14 22	.273
Salaries	5,158 20	40 93	.779
Household supplies	411 65	3 26	.062
Miscellaneous	634 46	5 08	.097
Milk	588 48	4 67	.09
Vegetables	301 40	2 30	.044
Average, 126 boys. Total	16,738 83	132 71	2.542
Add salaries paid by Public School Board	2,586 00	20 52	.394
Grand total	19,324 83	153 23	2.936

Observations.

A few observations suggested by the foregoing statistics and from my experience of this kind of work may not be out of place.

It will be seen that during the past year fewer boys of a tender age were committed, than formerly. There were but eight committed under the age of ten years. Except in the case of decided incorrigibles boys under the age of ten should be cared for elsewhere. They are too young to have formed vicious habits and in the majority of intances their worse offence has been truancy from the Public Schools. This might be remedied by bringing the law to bear more stringently upon the parents. They are in most cases to blame. The law against truancy should be more rigidly enforced in the cities and towns of the Province. It is the fruitful cause of committals. The chief element in the incorrigibility of the youth of the country is their failure to attend School. Over one half of those sent to this School are written down "incorrigibility" and those committed for larceny might also be included under this head, as their first downward step was taken as the result of their persistent truancy. I am strongly of the opinion that if truancy could be reduced to a minimum, there would be a very large decrease in committals to our Industrial Schools from the ranks of boys under twelve years. How best to bring about this result is a subject for the serious consideration of those who are intrusted with the care and management of our Public Schools.

Another point worthy of our attention is found in the large number of boys whose parents are separated, or are the victims of intemperate habits. Some of these parents are inmates of our penal institutions. With such baneful home surroundings it is not surprising that so many of these young lads are led astray. What is needed is a more thorough, systematic and Christian effort to better the conditions of these homes,—a social reform among the poorer homes of our cities and towns is the crying need of our day.

There are some serious difficulties in the work in which we are engaged, some of which cannot be remedied until a change is made along the lines indicated. Boys who have spent the first ten or twelve years of their life in our cities do not, as a rule, take kindly to the country. At thirteen or fourteen years of age a boy is placed in a good home in the country. He remains until he reaches the age of sixteen, when he invariably drifts back to city life, especially if his parents live there. If his home surroundings are of the character already described, his chance for a clean life are very poor. He may have the very best intentions, but he will have an up-hill struggle at best. He may not have that strength of character required in one who would successfully resist the innumerable temptations surrounding him; while those who should help him in the struggle retard him. It should not be a surprise, therefore, to find some of these recruiting the criminal ranks. About 65 per cent. of those committed during the year were twelve years and over. What best to do with these lads is a problem. They have been too thoroughly wedded to city life to hope for a permanent one in the country. My own opinion is that they should be kept in the school for a period long enough to give them as thorough a training in one of the trades taught in the school as our imperfect plant will allow. They will then have something that may stand them in good stead in the race of life with their perhaps, more fortunate companions. Here again we meet with another difficulty in the lack of means to place our trade shops in a thoroughly efficient state. Our work, however, on these lines has not been void of good results; as many of the boys have gone out and obtained good positions in the trades they followed in the school. But with a more thorough equipment the work would have more permanence.

Another difficulty arises from the age limit the statute fixes for the control the school may exercise over its graduates. This is set at sixteen years of age. I have been told again and again by boys when they have reached this age, "You have now no longer control over me, I shall do as I like" and he practically does. All who have given a practical study to the training of boys, know very well that sixteen is a very critical age. He is neither man nor boy. He feels like resenting any interference with his liberty. He needs at this time of his life more than any other, good counsel and firm control. This is particularly true of those boys who have no homes or who have worthless parents.

This I consider the weakest point in the Industrial School law. In nearly all schools of this character in the neigboring republic the law gives them the control of all boys committed to their care during minority. What we need is a similar law, or at least one that will give the School Management the control of boys until they reach the age of eighteen. This would be a very great improvement. It is true the statute gives this control, but my experience of it convinces me it is a dead letter. What we want is the power to compel the boy to fulfil his indenture or come back to the school, for a further period of detention; to bring such boys who may again resort to idle or dissipated ways, back to the school: or who may be out of employment, and collect for their maintenance. I feel sure this would be a move in the right direction in strengthening the hands of the school authorities. It would act as a wholesome deterrent to a boy while emerging from boyhood to manhood. We must have this control of the work if reform is to have a permanent character.

A perusal of the list of municipalities sending boys to the school would suggest the importance of extending its usefulness. A large number of our counties, towns and cities have no inmates in the school. Are we safe in assuming there are no boys in these localities in need of such training and discipline as we can give? Scarcely—boys are much the same everywhere, and if Toronto and Hamilton have the incorrigible boy and youthful criminal, may we not conclude

that Ottawa, London, etc., have? Undoubtedly; What then is the difficulty? Largely a financial one. Municipalities are not willing to assume the burden of two dollars a week required for the maintenance of each boy. Here then, it would appear a change in the Industrial School law is required, whereby the burden should be divided, the Government assuming the two dollars a week and the municipality one. In this way the school might be in position to extend its influence over a wider area.

During the year very good work has been accomplished. We have a willing, helpful and, I must say, an under-paid staff of officers. The work is trying in the extreme from the many discouragements and difficulties that we have continually to face. That it is an important one few will dispute. The future well-being of the youth of our land, no matter by what agency it is prosecuted, should receive every encouragement from a Christian public.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. FERRIER, Superintendent.

The amount of the Government grant to this school for 1899 is $4,919.10.

Cottage—Victoria Industrial School.

Alexandra Industrial School for Girls.

ALEXANDRA SCHOOL.

The Alexandra Industrial School for Girls was established in 1891 to try and do for girls what the Victoria School at Mimico was intended to do for boys. At present twenty-five girls are in the school, the same number as there were in December of last year. During the interval the numbers have fluctuated somewhat; at one time there were as many as thirty-one. The municipalities from which they come are as follows:—Sixteen from Toronto, one from county of Wellington, one from town of Mitchell, two from Guelph, two from county of York, one from county of Grey, one sent by Mr. Kelso.

Sixteen were committed for being incorrigible—meaning truancy generally—three for stealing, two because destitute, one taken from an immoral home, two not committed. Eleven have only one parent, twelve have one or both parents bad, one an orphan and one whose mother is simple.

Situations have been found for six girls, one was adopted, one was allowed to return to her mother in Hamilton and two were found to be hopelessly weak-minded, and were sent to the asylum at Orillia.

The average age of the girls is about thirteen years. They are taught to do baking, laundry work, indeed, all kinds of house-work, besides knitting and sewing. Half the day is taken up with this kind of work, and half in the school room under a competent teacher.

Sickness is very rarely known, which, considering the neglected condition of the girls who enter, is rather remarkable. The building, however, is most healthfully situated, and the care and attention they receive after they enter account for their good health.

During the year a new superintendent was appointed, Miss Lugsdin, a lady in every way qualified to have charge of such a work, often a most discouraging work, yet rendered at times hopeful by letters received from mistresses of some of the girls placed in situations, and sometimes from girls themselves, telling of their new start in life and speaking in high appreciation of what was done for them in the school.

Treasurer's Statement.

Memo. of Receipts and Expenditures from January 1st to December 31st, 1899.

Receipts.

Ontario Government Grant	$ 888 70	
Municipalities	2,010 57	
Girls' parents and guardians	301 25	
		$3,200 52

Expenditure.

Provisions	$ 672 69	
Clothing	300 65	
Fuel and light	226 15	
Salaries	991 35	
General furnishings	123 40	
Expenses of annual meeting	84 00	
Miscellaneous (including repairs, expenses of garden, horse and cow	437 05	
Bank overdraft paid	207 10	
Balance cash on hand	158 13	
		$3,200 52

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.

The Superintendent of St. John's Industrial School reports that the boys committed to that institution have behaved very well during the past year. showing a willingness to fully comply with the rules governing the Institution, An interesting fact demonstrating the confidence that exists between superintendent and pupils is that during the recent Christmas season thirty-one boys were allowed to return to their homes for two days and all came back punctually to the School at the appointed time. The prospect of this holiday was found to be an important incentive to the lads, and the fact that they were trusted led them to show themselves worthy of trust. The following pupils have been received in the School since the opening, January, 1896:

From Cities—Toronto, 49; Hamilton, 7; St. Thomas, 1; London, 1; Guelph, 3; St. Catharines, 1; Ottawa, 1.

From Counties—Kent, 1; Essex, 2; Bruce, 2; Huron, 1; Simcoe, 2; Oxford, 2; Grey, 1; Brant, 1; Perth, 1; Lincoln, 2.

Boys committed for the following offences: Theft, 60; vagrancy, 3; incorrigibleness, 13; arson, 2.

General Information.

Number in School September 30, 1898	33
" " " " 1899	52
Admitted during the year	27
Number sent to situations	4
Number discharged since 1896	19
Average age of pupils	12
" " " now in School	13
Number of pupils whose parents (both) are dead	6
" " " father is dead	17
" " " mother "	5
" " " father is addicted to drink	3
" " " mother " "	3
" " " father abandoned family	4
" " who absconded during the year	1
" " allowed out on parole	2

The total amount received by the School during the year was $4,752.97, made up as follows: Fees from municipalities, $3,603.57; Government grant for 1898, at ten cents per diem for each pupil, $1,139.40; donations, $20.00. This was expended as follows: For clothing, food, etc., $3,436.68; servants wages and bookkeeper, stationery, etc., $1,308.08; balance on hand, $7.29. Total, $4,752.77.

The Government grant for the year 1899 amounts to $1,677.10.

J. J. KELSO, Inspector Industrial Schools.

APPENDIX.

IMMIGRATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

January 15th, 1900.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a report of the work carried on in Ontario during the year 1899, by philanthropic societies of Great Britain, under the Act of the Ontario Legislature, R.S.O., Chap. 262, entitled "An Act to Regulate the Immigration into Ontario of Certain Classes of Children."

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO,

Inspector.

To the HON. J. M. GIBSON,

Attorney-General of Ontario.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

REVIEW OF THE WORK CARRIED ON BY THE ENGLISH SOCIETIES.

THE work of colonizing boys and girls from various orphanages and charitable institutions in Great Britain has been carried on in a satisfactory and efficient manner during the past year. Under the provisions of the Act passed in 1897 the children intended for Ontario were carefully inspected and certified to by Mr. P. Byrne, the Ontario Agent, before they left the Old Country, while on this side each Home maintains an agency and a complete staff of workers for the purpose of supervising the children until they are old enough to look after their own interests. There is no special feature calling for comment. The number of children received in Ontario during the year was 830, as compared with a total of 729 received in 1898. I have visited the various agencies and can certify that supervision records are kept, and that the children are personally visited and supervised in their homes and situations, as required by the Act.

The following letter from Mr. Byrne gives particulars of the children who left the Old Country, but as a number of these children have been provided for in other Provinces the correct figures of those placed out in Ontario will be found in a subsequent table:

ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
9 James Street,
Liverpool, November 29th, 1899.

J. J. KELSO, ESQ.,

Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to report that during the past year I inspected sixteen parties of emigrant children sent out for settlement in Ontario, from the following Homes, namely:—

Dr. Barnardo's Boys' Home, Stepney Causeway, London.
Dr. Barnardo's Girls' Home, Barkingside, Essex.
Southwark Catholic Emigration Society's Home, London.
Mr. Shaw's Children's Homes, Strangeways, Manchester.
Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Homes, Liverpool.
Dr. Stephenson's Children's Homes, Bonner Road, London.
Dr. Stephenson's Children's Homes, Edgworth, Lancashire.
Miss Macpherson's Homes, London.
Mr Fegan's Homes, Southwark, London.
Mr. J. Galloway's Girls' Home, Ardrossan.
"Waifs and Strays" Society's Home, London
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Worcester.

The total number of children in the several parties was 1,009, consisting of 666 boys and 343 girls. The total last year was 818, consisting of 461 boys and 357 girls. The present year therefore shows an increase of 205 boys and a decrease of 14 girls as compared with last.

It may be that the number as given above of children inspected will not correspond exactly with the number actually arriving at the Homes in Ontario, because some of them may have been left at distributing homes in the Province of Quebec, to be retained there or subsequently forwarded to Ontario, at the discretion of those responsible for them.

The children were examined at their respective Institutions, except a few parties which were made up of small contingents from several widely separated branch Homes and could not be assembled together for inspection before the time for embarkation. In these cases I enjoined upon those responsible for the children the importance of exercising the greatest care in their selection, so as to avoid the risk of having any of them rejected on examination and returned upon their hands. I am glad to say that this extreme course was not found necessary in a single instance, all proving thoroughly fit for emigration.

I ought to say that two of the parties were examined by Mr. G. H. Mitchell of the Dominion Agency here, with the consent of the High Commissioner, during my absence in Canada.

In my visits to the various Homes during the present year I observed nothing calling for special remark, save that the favourable impressions I received during my first visits were confirmed and strengthened.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. BYRNE

Agent for Ontario.

CHILDREN RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Agency.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Marchmont Home, Belleville	30	29	59
Dr. Barnardo's Home, Toronto	258		258
Dr. Barnardo's Home, Peterboro' (Girls)		205	205
Dr. Stephenson's Home, Hamilton	41		41
The J. W. C. Fegan Home, Toronto	42		42
The MacPherson Home, Stratford	41	19	60
Catholic Emigration Society, Ottawa	105	15	120
Church of England Society, Niagara	45		45
Total	517	313	830

DR. BARNARDO'S INSTITUTIONS.

During the year 656 children have been brought from England under Dr. Barnardo's auspices to begin life in Ontario and the North-west. The total comprised 205 girls and 451 boys. Of the latter 196 passed on to Manitoba and the North-west, while 258 remained in Ontario. The children arrived in three parties, landing respectively on the 3rd of April, 29th of July, and the 21st of September. All these children were duly certified by the Ontario Agent before leaving the Old Country, and after their arrival here I saw the greater number of the children before they were distributed to home and situations. The children appeared bright and healthy, and under ordinary circumstances ought to do well. The average age was about thirteen—the youngest being about ten and the older boys and girls running up to sixteen and seventeen.

The boys are distributed from 214 Farley Avenue Toronto, and are, in nearly every instance, allotted to homes before they arrive in the city. With regard to the applications, Mr. Owen, Dr. Barnardo's agent says, "The demand for boys of all ages has been unprecedented in our experience. We had registered over a thousand applications before the arrival of our first party, and not a day has passed throughout the year without adding to the number. Already we have „booked" a considerable number of applications for our first arrivals next spring, and there seems every prospect of even a larger demand during the coming year."

In the supervision and inspection of these boys there are five persons permanently employed in Ontario and the North-west. Every visit is made the subject of a full, careful and detailed report, giving information as to the child's health and appearance; its conduct and progress, and the impressions of the visitor as the result of his conversations with the child, and enquiries from other sources as to the character of the situation.

In the great majority of cases these children appear to be acquitting themselves worthily and to be giving good promise of developing into useful and respectable members of the community.

DR. BARNARDO'S GIRLS' HOME, PETERBORO.

During the year 1899, 203 girls have been received from England in this home—102 arriving July 30th and 101 on September 22nd. The ages varied from 6 to 18 years, the greater number being between eleven and fourteen. A lady superintendent and secretary take charge respectively of the House and Office department at Hazel Brae, and two lady visitors are as usual engaged the whole year in visiting girls, inspecting homes, etc No difficulty has been experienced in placing out girls over school age and able to work, on the contrary the demand has been greater than during any previous year and is far in excess of the supply. On the whole, the girls appear to be doing well and to be settling happily in their new homes. Amongst the older girls there were one or two instances, where it was thought their absence would be for the good of the community, and they have been returned to England. The general progress has been satisfactory, and the average conduct and character of the young people decidedly improving. Recently the Secretary of the Home, Miss Code, returned to England and her place has been filled by the appointment of Miss Loveday, who, from her long experience as a visitor, will be admirably qualified to carry on the work.

MARCHMONT HOME, BELLEVILLE.

The work carried on by Rev. Robert and Mrs. Wallace at Belleville continues to be maintained in a high state of efficiency. Owing to their long experience, extending over twenty years, this home is able to do a splendid work both for the children and for the Province. The number received during the past year was fifty-nine. Of this number, thirty were boys and twenty-nine girls. The average age of the children was thirteen years. The first party of forty children arrived on April 4th and the second party on May 28th. One visitor is employed all the year and an extra visitor is engaged in the summer months. They make surprise visits and see the children in their usual circumstances in ordinary dress. The visitors have instructions to converse with each child alone and seek to find out exactly how they are treated and if they are happy and contented. Where possible a call is made at the school to enquire as to attendance and the various ministers are frequently consulted as to the well being of the children. Mr. Wallace states that this year's children have settled down very nicely and are doing remarkably well, while the reports of those brought out in former years have been very favorable and encouraging.

MACPHERSON HOME, STRATFORD.

This receiving Home, under the supervision of Mr. W. H. Merry, has been doing very useful and important work in placing and caring for children. Only one party was received during the past year. It arrived on May 4th last and consisted of thirty-six boys and nineteen girls. Although the number of children brought to Ontario during the past two years has been less than half the number of former years, the usual staff of workers is retained and the supervision of the children is efficiently carried out. There is a permanent visitor employed with an extra visitor in summer. Many applications have been received for children, and an interesting fact is that the greater part of these applications come from those who have had other children from this Home. Two children were returned to the Old Country as not likely to do well in Canada. Mr. Merry states that there have not been many cases of ill treatment of children, and there have been fewer special visits on this account than for several years back. Quite a number of young people brought out in former years were married during the past year and have taken up house-keeping on their own account.

DR. STEPHENSON'S HOME, HAMILTON.

The children placed out in Ontario through this agency appear to be admirably cared for, and seem as a general rule to be doing remarkably well. This institution received from England during the past year forty-one boys, thirty-nine of whom arrived on the 22nd March, 1899, and two older lads later on. The average age of the party was fifteen and one-half years. No girls were received during the year. Each child under the supervision of the Home is personally visited and encouraged to persevere in well doing. Rev. David Chalmers has recently been appointed a visitor for the Home in succession to Rev. Thos. Stobbs. Visits to the children are also paid by the Superintendent, Mr. Frank Hills, Mrs. Hills, and a Deaconess who is associated with the work. The supervision books are carefully kept, and detailed reports concerning the various children are forwarded to England from time to time.

CHILDREN'S RECEIVING HOME, NIAGARA.

The Receiving Home at Niagara-on-the-Lake, which is now under the management of the Church of England incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays, received two parties of girls in April and July numbering forty-five altogether. While a few of these were sixteen and seventeen years of age, the average age would be about eleven years. No difficulty was experienced in finding suitable homes for these girls, as the applications received far exceeded the supply. Every ward of the Home has or will receive a personal yearly visit

from the lady visitor who is specially employed to devote all her time to this work. During the year she made two hundred and forty visits to girls under the charge of the Home. Records are made of these visits, and copies are sent to the Old Country. The Receiving Home is under the direction of a local committee of which Mr. J. W. Randall is Secretary, and every effort is being made to carry on the work in a satisfactory manner. During the year I received a number of complaints concerning girls who had been brought out in past years through this Home, and who were not doing well. Under the new system of personal visitation, etc., it is hoped that there will be a diminution in the number of these complaints in the future.

CATHOLIC EMIGRATION SOCIETY, OTTAWA.

There were three parties of children received at this home during the year. The first party arrived on May 4th and consisted of thirty-eight boys and twenty-two girls. The second party arrived on August 7 and consisted of thirty-nine boys and nine girls, while in October a third party of twenty-six boys arrived. The boys were placed out as usual in farming districts in the counties of Carlton, Russell and Renfrew. A few have been provided with situations in the eastern townships and in the neighborhood of Arthur and Guelph in Wellington county. The girls are chiefly in domestic service in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, the majority being in Montreal. The average age of the boys was from twelve to fifteen, the girls ranging from thirteen to twenty-two. The Ontario work is under the supervision of Miss Proctor and Miss Urquhart, two ladies who have devoted a great deal of attention to this department of philanthropy and who exercise a friendly supervision over the boys under the jurisdiction of the Home. The books and other records are kept in a satisfactory manner. And care is observed to only bring such children as will be acceptable to the people of this Province.

THE J. W. C. FEGAN HOME, TORONTO.

One party of forty-two boys arrived at this distributing Home in the month of May. A case of scarlet fever that broke out on the way led to the detention of the party outside the city limits for nearly a week. However, as the weather was pleasant the boys greatly enjoyed the enforced holiday. Situations were provided without difficulty—indeed Mr. Greenway, the Superintendent of the Home, informed me that the number of applications for boys had been something remarkable. One visitor is employed, who is almost continuously on the road visiting the wards of the Home from May until October. During the year he paid between four and five hundred visits to boys, covering nearly four thousand miles on a bicycle in addition to considerable railway travel. The visitor assured me that the great majority of the boys were doing exceedingly well and appeared

to be properly treated and given fair remuneration. It was not necessary to remove any boy on the ground of ill-treatment during the year. Another sign of prosperity is that the boys have banked more money during the year 1899 than in any former year. The lads received at this agency come from the Boy's Home, managed by Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, at 95 Southwark street, London, Eng No boy is sent out who has not received a preliminary training and is able to read and write.

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REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTION OF LIQUOR LICENSES

FOR THE YEAR

1899.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:

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1900.

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LICENSE REPORT.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

LICENSE BRANCH,

TORONTO, January, 1900.

To the Honourable SIR OLIVER MOWAT, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report, and accompanying Schedules, representing the operation of the Liquor License Laws.

NUMBER OF LICENSES.

Schedule A is a comparative statement of the number of Licenses of the various denominations issued, and of the number extended, transferred or removed in each of the License Districts of the Province during the past three license years, and may be thus summarized:

Years.	Licenses.							Extensions, transfers and removals of licenses.			
	Tavern.				Shop.	Wholesale.	Total.				
	Yearly.		Six months.								
	Ordinary.	Beer and wine.	Ordinary.	Beer and wine.				Extensions.	Transfers.	Removals.	Total.
1896-7	2,697	50	50	14	323	26	3,160	20	436	37	493
1897-8	2,672	53	46	13	317	22	3,123	22	433	26	481
1898-9	2,584	57	54	10	312	23	3,040	70	364	16	450

Provincial Revenue.

The same Schedule shows the Revenue derived by the Province from Licenses and fines to have been for :

1896-7	$270,906 00
1897-8	268,247 40
1898-9	261,523 15

Licenses in Counties and Cities.

Schedule B is a Statement of the number of Licenses issued in the several Counties and Cities during the past twenty-three years.

Licenses in Minor Municipalities.

Schedule C gives in detail as regards each City, Town, Incorporated Village, and Township, and the Unorganized Territory of the Province, the number of Licenses, and of extensions, transfers and removals granted during the past three years.

Total Collections.

This Schedule also gives the amounts collected on account of Licenses and Fines, including the sums imposed by municipal by-laws, the totals of which were as follows :

1896-7	$608,067 14
1897-8	602,853 51
1898-9	589,381 56

Municipal Revenue

The payments to the Municipalities are shown by the same Schedule to have been in :

1896-7	$263 330 48
1897-8	259,873 38
1898-9	252,589 90

The amounts imposed in each Municipality by by-laws, in excess of statutory duties, are also given in this Schedule.

Fines.

The fines collected during the past year, as shown by Schedule D, amounted to $14,195.44 as compared with $15,006.50 in 1897-8.

Salaries of Inspectors—Expenses of Commissioners.

The payments under these heads are also shown in the same Schedule D.

Miscellaneous Expenditure.

Schedule E shows the expenditure of enforcing the Act in the several districts other than those included in Schedule D, consisting of office rent, postage, stationery, printing, advertising, magistrates, constables, witness, counsel and detective fees, etc.

Commitments on Drunkenness.

Schedule F shows the number of prisoners committed for drunkenness during the years from 1876 to 1899 inclusive. The number committed during the year 1899 as compared with 1898 shows an increase of 185.

The average yearly commitments for each period for five years from 1876 to 1895 inclusive are as follows ;

From 1876 to 1880, inclusive	.....	3,812
1881 to 1885 "	.....	4,016
1886 to 1890 "	.....	4,311
1891 to 1895 "	.....	2,703

The Inspector of Licenses.

The names and post office addresses of the Inspectors of Licenses are set out in Schedule G.

The statutory duties payable for wholesale, tavern and shop licenses are given in Schedule H.

Special Inspection of License Districts.

The special inspection of the License Districts, and the examination of the work of the license officials therein, from time to time, have been continued during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. STRATTON,

Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, BY LICENSE DISTRICTS, showing the number of (Provincial) Tavern, transferred or removed, and the amount of revenue received by the Province therefrom,

License District.	Tavern licenses issued.												Tavern licenses extended.			Shop licenses issued.		
	Yearly licenses.						Six months' licenses.											
	Ordinary.			Beer and wine.			Ordinary.			Beer and wine.								
	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897 8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Addington	24	25	23	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....
Algoma	36	35	33	....	....	....	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	....	1	1	1	....
Brant, North	13	13	14	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	1
Brant, South	5	5	4	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....
Brantford	16	16	16	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	2	5	5	5
Brockville and Leeds	34	31	32	1	....	....	2	2	4	3	5	2	....	....	....	4	4	4
Bruce, Centre	24	23	21	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	2
Bruce, North.	28	28	29	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....
Bruce, South	36	36	33	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	2	2	2
Cardwell	29	26	26	....	....	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....
Carleton	24	23	23	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....
Cornwall	22	22	20	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	3	3	2
Dufferin	19	18	15	....	....	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	2
Dundas	14	14	13	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	1	1	1
Durham, East	17	17	16	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	4	2	2
Durham, West	10	10	9	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....
Elgin, East	23	20	19	....	....	....	3	3	2	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	1
Elgin, West	33	34	33	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	3	3
Essex, North	*73	47	48	....	....	....	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	....	....	8	4	4
Essex, South	24	24	23	2	2	1	2	2	3	..	..	..	3	....	....	2	2	2
Frontenac	21	21	19	....	2	2	2	..	..	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
Glengarry	23	22	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	1	1	....	....	....
Grenville	26	26	25	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	3	3	3
Grey, Centre	25	24	23	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	1	....	....
Grey, North	18	18	17	...	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	3	3	2
Grey, South	30	28	28	....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	1	....	....
Haldimand	31	27	25	2	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	2
Haliburton	8	7	6	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Halton	26	23	22	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	75	75	75	1	....	....	..	..	..	1	1	..	....	....	1	20	20	20
Hastings, East	24	24	24	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	2
Hastings, North	25	26	20	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	2	3	3
Hastings, West	39	39	32	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	5	5	5	4
Huron, East	19	19	18	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	....	....	....
Huron, South	33	32	32	1	1	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	2	....	4	4	4
Huron, West	34	32	32	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	2	2	2
Kent, East	28	26	25	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	1	2	1
Kent, West	36	34	33	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	3	3	3
Kingston	37	37	36	....	....	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	12	12	12
Lambton, East	24	24	21	....	....	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lambton, West	38	38	36	....	....	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	1	1	5	4	4
Lanark, North	23	23	23	1	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	3	3
Lanark, South	20	20	20	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	3	3
Lennox	13	14	14	...	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	1
Lincoln	27	27	27	....	....	....	2	2	2	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	1
London	34	34	34	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	6	6	6
Manitoulin	19	19	16	....	....	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Including Windsor

SCHEDULE A.

Shop, Wholesale and Six Months' Licenses issued and the number of such licenses extended, including the proportion of fines, in the license years '96-7, '97-8 and '98 9 respectively.

Shop licenses extended.			Wholesale licenses issued.			Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Proportion of duties for provincial licenses, fees for transfers and removals, and fines received by the Province.		
						Transfers.			Removals.								
1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
															$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	2	..	..	.	30	27	25	1,123 44	1,143 78	1,015 58
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	7	8	1	..	..	45	45	43	2,494 45	2,269 10	2,083 22
....	.. .	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	..	1	..	16	17	18	804 02	850 49	897 44
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	..	..	..	6	5	6	....	....	....
....	....	...	1	1	....	2	3	4	..	..	..	24	27	27	2,743 61	2,808 30	2,682 01
....	....	....	....	....	1	5	3	5	..	..	..	49	45	48	4,561 98	4,463 73	4,643 47
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	3	..	..	..	28	28	26	1,654 95	1,540 99	1,456 31
....	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	3	..	1	1	37	36	33	1.801 08	1,793 95	1,874 46
....	....	....	. ..	....	...	6	2	3	..	..	..	44	40	39	2,373 62	2,339 34	2,132 62
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	6	..	..	..	36	32	33	1,701 91	1,457 92	1,464 70
....	....	...	....	....	....	4	6	2	..	..	..	30	32	28	1,207 08	1,166 33	1,156 77
....	....	1	....	....	1	5	5	1	..	..	..	30	30	27	1,875 79	1,861 94	1,871 25
...	....	....	....	....	....	4	1	2	1	..	..	26	21	21	1,392 14	1,355 51	1,241 79
....	....	....	....	...	....	3	5	....	..	..	1	18	20	16	981 23	934 65	833 51
....	....	....	....	....	....	. .	2	1	..	1	..	21	22	20	1,766 93	1,643 75	1,562 17
....	....	....	....	...	....	4	4	2	1	..	..	17	15	11	532 82	550 10	387 77
....	....	....	....	...	....	6	5	2	..	..	..	33	29	24	1,560 13	1,402 50	1,295 35
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	8	4	..	1	..	43	46	40	3,573 71	3,509 16	3,351 91
....	....	....	....	....	1	21	7	4	1	1	1	108	61	60	7,403 15	3,091 76	3,213 99
....	..	....	....	....	...	6	7	....	..	..	..	39	37	29	1,926 75	1,824 36	1,736 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	..	..	..	26	29	25	1,016 80	1,002 29	916 75
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	2	1	1	1	28	29	27	1,216 71	1,204 96	1,097 84
....	....	....	....	....	....	4	8	2	..	..	1	33	38	32	2,047 15	2,061 24	1,954 16
....	1	....	....	....	....	5	3	1	..	..	..	32	28	24	1,357 40	1,230 48	1,180 48
....	....	1	....	....	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	26	23	24	1,665 44	1,716 84	1,678 79
....	...	1	....	....	....	6	3	4	..	..	..	37	33	35	1,660 53	1,576 28	1,487 91
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	....	1	..	..	41	35	32	1,985 57	1,697 37	1,646 42
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	..	..	..	11	8	6	318 12	262 03	204 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	4	6	3	..	..	..	31	32	25	1,734 07	1,587 78	1,499 72
....	....	....	4	3	2	17	12	13	2	1	1	119	112	113	17,906 11	17,702 26	17,320 82
....	...	....	...	....	...	2	4	2	.	..	..	28	30	28	1,488 66	1,451 40	1,469 78
1	....	....	....	....	....	3	6	5	..	..	1	34	38	34	1,441 85	1,514 06	1,269 23
....	....	1	1	1	1	3	6	3	1	..	..	50	52	47	4,957 77	4,872 05	4 106 44
....	....	....	....	....	....	4	..	2	..	..	..	25	20	21	976 60	966 23	912 73
....	....	....	. ..	....	....	3	4	4	1	1	..	43	45	41	2,440 18	2,412 77	2,382 68
....	...	....	....	....	....	10	10	4	..	2	..	46	47	39	2,752 26	2,595 81	2,516 32
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	8	9	..	1	..	34	38	37	2,075 34	2,046 37	2,028 73
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	6	3	1	..	..	43	43	40	4,436 48	4,221 24	4,092 53
....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	6	2	..	..	56	52	55	6,422 70	6,464 03	6,345 72
....	....	....	...	....	....	3	4	2	..	..	..	28	29	25	1,621 00	1,598 86	1,432 03
....	....	....	....	....	...	9	6	15	..	..	..	53	50	57	3,270 08	3,220 39	3,006 12
....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	3	..	..	..	31	30	29	2 050 67	1,980 20	1,998 79
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	1	..	..	..	26	27	24	1,843 21	1,798 34	1,869 00
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	2	..	..	..	16	16	17	955 96	1,069 99	1,026 76
....	....	....	.	....	....	6	5	3	..	..	..	36	35	33	2,053 49	2,097 83	2,015 31
....	....	....	2	2	2	1	4	5	..	1	..	43	47	49	7,437 64	7,432 14	7,511 92
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	....	..	..	..	21	23	18	1,091 25	1,089 30	925 82

in 1896 and 1897.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement showing the number of (Provincial)

License District.	Tavern licenses issued.												Tavern licenses extended.			Shop licenses issued.		
	Yearly licenses.						Six months' licenses.											
	Ordinary.			Beer and wine.			Ordinary.			Beer & wine.								
	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Middlesex, East	29	29	28	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Middlesex, North	19	17	15	....	2	3	..	..	*1	..	..	..	....	....	1	3	3	3
Middlesex, West	18	17	17	....	....		..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	1
Monck	9	7	7	...	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	2
Muskoka	20	21	20	2	1	2	5	3	3	1	1	..	....	....	....	1	1	1
Nipissing	34	36	34	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	6	6	5
Norfolk, North	14	15	14	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	2
Norfolk, South	13	12	11	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Northumberland, East	15	16	16	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	....	3	3	3
Northumberland, West	20	17	16	....	...	1	3	4	5	1	..	..	....	....	1	2	2	2
Ontario, North	22	22	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	2
Ontario, South	21	26	24	....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	1	2	2	2
Ottawa	76	77	80	....	....	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	33	33	33
Oxford, North	28	28	28	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	2
Oxford, South	18	18	19	1	1	...	..	..	†1	..	..	..	1	....	....	3	3	3
Parry Sound, E. & W	37	36	35	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	2	1	1	....	....	....
Peel	37	37	32	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	2	2	2
Perth, North	48	48	46	...	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	...	2	3	3	3
Perth, South	26	27	27	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	4	4	4
Peterborough, East	13	11	10	....	....	....	1	2	2	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peterborough, West	33	31	29	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	2	6	6	6
Pt. Arthur & Ft. William	24	28	24	....	....	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	1	2	8	6	5
Prescott	44	44	41	....	....	....	3	2	2	..	..	..	....	....	....	3	4	4
Prince Edward	14	12	12	...	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	....	....	....	2	2	2
Rainy River, North	12	16	26	....	....	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	...	2	3	5	6
Rainy River, South	8	10	12	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	3	3
Renfrew, North	27	26	24	....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	5	4	4
Renfrew, South	32	34	32	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	11	10	10
Russell	50	51	51	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Catharines	25	25	21	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	4	2	2	2
Simcoe, Centre	19	23	20	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	2	1	1
Simcoe, East	28	27	26	...	....	....	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	1	3	3	3
Simcoe, West	33	31	31	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	5	5	5
Stormont	19	19	19	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	....	....	....
Toronto	150	150	150	....	....	....	..	..	..	1	1	1	....	....	....	50	50	50
Victoria, East	15	14	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Victoria, West	17	18	18	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	1	1
Waterloo, North	46	44	43	....	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	2	....	5	5	5
Waterloo, South	44	44	43	....	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	5	5	5
Welland	62	61	60	3	2	2	6	6	6	..	..	..	....	....	2	9	9	9
Wellington, East	28	26	24	...	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3	1	1	1
Wellington, South	28	27	28	....	..	....	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	2	2	2
Wellington, West	30	29	27	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wentworth, North	21	20	20	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	....	2	2	2
Wentworth, South	16	17	18	....	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	1
Windsor	.....	27	24	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	3	....	3	3
York, East	28	28	29	...	....	....	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	....	1	1	1
York, North	30	30	29	5	5	5	..	..	..	1	1	1	....	....	1	1	1	1
York, West	37	37	35	...	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	2	2	2
Totals	2,697	2,672	2,584	50	53	57	50	46	54	14	13	10	19	20	63	323	317	312

* Three months. † 51 days; Local Option repealed.

Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Six Months' Licenses, etc —*Concluded.*

Shop licenses extended.			Wholesale licenses issued.			Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Proportion of duties for provincial licenses, fees for transfers and removals, and fines received by the Province.		
						Transfers.			Removals.								
1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8	1898-9.
															$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
....	....	..	....	....	....	1	8	4	..	..	..	32	39	34	1,300 35	1,316 79	1,211 24
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	..	..	..	25	23	27	1,429 70	1,324 16	1,334 35
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	...	1	..	..	..	21	18	19	1,209 27	1,114 70	1,095 34
....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	1	1	....	..	..	..	12	11	10	620 27	536 41	530 31
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	..	..	..	31	28	26	1,645 58	1,698 32	1,608 50
....	....	2	....	....	....	8	5	2	1	..	..	50	47	45	3,552 57	3,521 09	3,321 27
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	2	..	..	..	19	24	20	1,178 19	1,296 89	1,218 47
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	4	..	1	..	16	21	20	706 43	649 13	618 01
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	2	..	..	..	24	23	22	1,187 69	1,199 20	1,222 56
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	3	..	..	..	29	24	28	1,701 66	1,448 51	1,425 13
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	2	..	..	..	31	31	28	1,413 95	1,366 10	1,405 42
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	5	1	..	..	28	33	34	1,702 66	1,716 26	1,814 88
....	....	....	4	5	6	12	6	11	7	2	3	133	124	134	20,233 37	20,514 81	21,228 46
....	....	....	....	....	....	7	10	3	..	..	..	37	40	33	2,072 96	2,013 90	1,999 94
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	6	3	..	..	..	28	28	26	1,654 68	1,683 98	1,717 27
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	15	2	..	..	..	44	55	41	2,027 05	1,877 79	1,970 23
....	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	4	..	..	..	50	49	43	2,264 43	2,245 22	1,988 12
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	6	..	..	..	57	56	57	4,298 07	4,268 63	4,199 49
....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	5	..	..	..	34	33	36	1,922 28	1,966 61	2,036 70
....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	..	..	..	18	13	12	679 90	571 43	511 28
....	....	....	....	....	..	4	3	3	..	..	..	44	42	41	3,526 74	3,227 87	3,044 21
....	....	1	....	....	....	6	7	3	2	1	1	41	44	37	2,018 12	3,183 13	2,573 31
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	1	..	..	..	52	53	48	2,450 59	2,639 97	2,706 19
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	..	..	..	18	17	19	1,115 26	1,001 48	1,029 89
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	3	1	1	1	18	28	38	1,369 76	2,153 10	2,859 21
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	5	3	..	..	..	11	18	18	491 21	877 81	1,015 15
....	....	....	....	....	....	7	8	1	..	..	..	39	39	32	2,194 92	2,161 67	1,956 54
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	7	..	..	..	52	47	50	2,983 92	2,976 86	2,854 47
....	....	....	....	....	....	8	7	9	..	..	..	58	58	60	2,517 66	2,518 89	2,548 05
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	1	2	.	..	34	29	29	3,573 36	3,443 42	3,035 12
....	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	6	3	1	..	31	27	30	1,410 09	1,707 67	1,532 96
....	....	....	....	....	....	6	2	....	1	..	..	39	33	31	2,317 85	2,270 91	2,142 75
....	.. .	....	....	....	....	9	4	6	..	..	2	47	41	45	2,801 32	2,695 99	2,638 66
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	5	..	..	..	21	22	24	786 26	797 54	780 53
....	....	....	9	6	*6	17	21	22	2	5	..	229	233	229	37,637 37	37,424 94	37,004 34
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	3	2	..	..	22	18	18	887 43	808 98	816 55
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	6	..	..	..	21	23	25	1,397 48	1,405 34	1,386 54
....	....	....	5	3	2	6	5	14	..	..	2	62	59	67	4,069 07	3,930 89	3,564 30
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	4	1	..	2	..	51	55	50	3,217 87	3,254 35	3,199 75
....	....	....	....	....	....	9	11	12	2	1	..	91	90	91	5,594 14	5,481 21	5,441 07
....	....	....	....	....	....	3	4	6	..	..	..	32	32	34	2,000 68	1,829 03	1,734 84
....	....	....	....	....	....	6	7	7	..	..	..	36	37	37	2,883 23	2,849 24	2,845 99
....	....	....	....	....	....	7	3	3	..	..	..	38	33	31	2,126 40	1,978 49	1,810 20
....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	4	..	..	..	30	25	27	1,383 55	1,346 56	1,332 74
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	2	..	..	..	20	20	21	718 26	728 76	789 92
....	1	....	....	1	1	....	3	4	..	..	..	.....	35	35	.....	4.185 15	3,791 16
....	....	....	....	....	....	5	4	6	..	..	.	35	33	36	1,454 64	1,557 69	1,555 42
....	....	....	....	..	....	2	6	1	..	..	..	39	43	38	2,101 35	2,110 47	2,023 10
....	....	....	....	....	....	7	7	5	..	..	..	46	46	43	2,384 58	2,489 86	2,256 07
1	2	7	26	22	23	436	433	364	37	26	16	3,653	3,604	3,490	279,906 00	268,247 40	261,523 15

* 1 extended three months.

SCHEDULE B

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTIES AND CITIES, showing the number of (Provincial) Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, and the Cities separated from Counties, for the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3 4-5-6 7-8 9 90-1-2-3-4-5 6-7-8.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Algoma (including Thunder Bay.....	1874	30	14	.....	3	
	1875	36	15	.....	3	
	1876	18	6			
	1877	19	5			
	1878	19	5			
	1879	21	8	1		
	1880	22	6	1		
	1881	29	9	1		
	1882	35	9	1		
	1883	56	6	1		
	1884	74	12	2		
	1885	58	12	1		
	1886	62	16	1		
	1887	78	11	2		
	1888	83	16	1		
	1889	90	17			
	1890	94	15			
	1891	94	11			
	1892	92	11			
	1893	95	13			
	1894	93	12			
	1895	96	13	1		
	1896	99	13			
	1897	108	15			
Brant (not including City of Brantford) .	1898	111	14			
	1874	95	29			
	1875	73	22	2		
	1876	56	14	4		
	1877	.....	.....	7	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	53	11	5		
	1879	55	14	1		
	1880	57	14	1		
	1881	55	14	1		
	1882	59	13	1		
	1883	58	11	1		
	1884	49	7			
	1885	44	7	1		
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	26	2			
	1890	26	2			
	1891	22	2			
	1892	23	2			
	1893	23	1			
	1894	22	1			
	1895	18	1			
	1895	18	1			
	1897	18	1			
	1898	18	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Bruce	1874	180	25			
	1875	119	22			
	1876	88	13	3		
	1877	83	12	2		
	1878	83	9	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force for 10 months.
	1879	93	12			
	1880	98	14			
	1881	105	15			
	1882	109	18			
	1883	108	16			
	1884	99	15			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	97	6			
	1889	102	6			
	1890	98	6			
	1891	97	6			
	1892	96	5			
	1893	97	5			
	1894	90	5			
	1895	90	5			
	1896	88	4			
	1897	87	4			
	1898	83	4			
Carleton (not including Ottawa)	1874	89	5			
	1875	79	8			
	1876	44	1	2		
	1877	55	3			
	1878	43	3			
	1879	43	1			
	1880	42	3			
	1881	50	3			
	1882	54	1			
	1883	58				
	1884	58	1			
	1885	55				
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	44	1			
	1890	44	1			
	1891	45				
	1892	46				
	1893	44				
	1894	45				
	1895	45				
	1896	44				
	1897	44				
	1898	46				

SCHEDULE B —Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Dufferin	1881	33	7	.....	.....	New county,
	1882	33	5			erected 24th
	1883	34	5			Jan., 1881.
	1884	34	4			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	24	2			
	1889	27	2			
	1890	26	2			
	1891	24	2			
	1892	24	2			
	1893	21	2			
	1894	21	2			
	1895	19	2			
	1896	19	2			
	1897	18	2			
	1898	15	2			
Elgin	1874	113	25			
	1875	110	24			
	1876	66	16			
	1877	66	10			
	1878	69	12			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	74	12			
	1881	74	13			
	1882	74	13			
	1883	74	16			
	1894	74	12			
	1885	71	10			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
Not including	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
St. Thomas	1889	48	2			
"	1890	44	1			
"	1891	43	1			
"	1892	44	1			
"	1893	42	1			
"	1894	41	1			
"	1895	41	1			
"	1896	39	1			
"	1897	36	1			
"	1898	35	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Essex	1874	120	28	6		
	1875	101	25	6		
	1876	62	14	5	1	
	1877	69	18	1	1	
	1878	69	18	2	1	
	1879	71	18	3	1	
	1880	70	19	2	1	
	1881	74	21	2		
	1882	71	20	2		
	1883	74	19	2		
	1884	70	15	1		
	1885	77	13			
	1886	74	16			
	1887	84	15			
	1888	82	10			
	1889	95	12			
	1890	94	8			
Not including Windsor	1891	68	5			
" "	1892	71	5			
" "	1893	73	5			
" "	1894	70	6			
" "	1896	75	6			
" "	1897	72	6			
" "	1897	73	6			
" "	1898	72	6	1		
Frontenac (not including Kingston)	1874	71	2			
	1875	57	29			
	1876	29	.....	1		
	1877	17	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act assumed to be in force until quashed December 28.
	1878	34				
	1879	36				
	1880	33	1			
	1881	33	1			
	1882	33	2			
	1883	36	2			
	1884	34	2			
	1885	34	1			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	....	.....	do
	1889	23				
	1890	25				
	1891	28				
	1892	24				
	1893	22				
	1894	22				
	1895	24				
	1896	21				
	1897	23				
	1898	21				

SCHEDULE B—Comparative Statement—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Grey	1874	115	20	.....	3	
	1875	114	16	.....	2	
	1876	77	11	5	2	
	1877	.....	.....	6	2	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	72	7	4	1	Dunkin Act in
	1879	91	12	1	1	force until September.
	1880	88	17	1	2	Melancthon and
	1881	84	16	.....	1	Shelburne attached to new
	1882	88	18	....	1	
	1883	95	20	....	3	county of Dufferin.
	1884	91	19	.....	1	
	1885	92	18			
	1886	92	16	.....	3	
	1887	86	14	.....	3	
	1888	84	7	.....	4	
	1889	84	6	... .	1	
	1890	81	6			
	1891	75	5			
	1892	76	5			
	1893	77	5			
	1894	76	5			
	1895	76	5			
	1896	73	5			
	1897	72	3			
	1898	69	2			
Haldimand	1874	96	16			
	1875	83	13			
	1876	45	5			
	1877	49	4			
	1878	49	4			
	1879	50	5			
	1880	47	5			
	1881	51	5			
	1882	52	5			
	1883	51	5			
	1884	47	5			
	1885	47	3			
	1886	48	4			
	1887	49	4			
	1888	43	4			
	1889	45	3			
	1890	49	3			
	1891	47	3			
	1892	47	3			
	1893	44	3			
	1894	42	3			
	1895	42	3			
	1896	42	4			
	1897	37	4			
	1898	36	4			

SCHEDULE B—Comparative Statement—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Haliburton	1886	7				
	1887	6				
	1888	6				
	1889	7				
	1890	7				
	1891	8				
	1892	8				
	1893	8				
	1894	10				
	1895	8				
	1896	8				
	1897	7				
	1898	6				
Halton	1874	61	4			
	1875	58	5			
	1876	39	2	1		
	1877	38	1			
	1878	38	1			
	1879	42	1			
	1880	41	1			
	1881	41	1			
	1882	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	28				
	1889	28				
	1890	27				
	1891	27				
	1892	26				
	1893	27				
	1894	28				
	1895	28				
	1896	26				
	1897	23				
	1898	22				

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Hastings	1874	117	23	1		
	1875	100	21	2		
	1876	76	11	3	1	
	1877	82	14	3	1	
	1878	89	15	3	2	
	1879	94	15	3	1	
	1880	91	16	3		
	1881	90	15	3		
	1882	95	13	3		
	1883	97	15	3		
	1884	90	15	3		
	1885	98	17	3		
	1886	104	16	2		
	1887	102	13	2		
	1888	96	13	3		
Not includ'ng Belleville	1889	73	9			
" "	1890	74	8			
" "	1891	74	8			
" "	1892	72	7			
" "	1893	70	7			
" "	1894	67	7			
" "	1895	68	8			
" "	1896	66	6			
" "	1897	67	7			
" "	1898	59	7			
Huron	1874	150	38			
	1875	164	37	2		
	1876	113	16	3		
	1877	124	16			
	1878	127	20			
	1879	134	21			
	1880	131	16			
	1881	128	15			
	1882	124	15			
	1883	124	15			
	1884	111	14			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	O.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	108	11			
	1889	109	8			
	1890	103	6			
	1891	104	5			
	1892	102	5	1		
	1893	94	5	1		
	1894	92	5	1		
	1895	90	5	1		
	1896	88	6			
	1897	85	6			
	1898	83	6			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Kent	1874	128	41	.....	1	
	1875	118	34	.....	1	
	1876	66	13	4	1	
	1877	67	15	.....	1	
	1878	65	13			
	1879	67	14			
	1880	67	13			
	1881	69	13	.....	1	
	1882	69	14	.....	1	
	1883	70	14			
	1884	75	11			
	1885	71	8			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	72	6			
	1890	75	6			
	1891	63	5			
	1892	61	4			
	1893	61	4			
	1894	61	4			
Not including Chatham	1895	44	2			
" "	1896	46	2			
" "	1897	43	3			
" "	1898	42	3			
Lambton	1874	89	44	1		
	1875	85	33			
	1876	65	28	1		
	1877	65	25			
	1878	70	27			
	1879	72	26			
	1880	71	25			
	1881	72	22			
	1882	75	22			
	1883	73	19			
	1884	74	16	1		
	1885	70	10	1		
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	65	9			do
	1890	70	10			
	1891	64	6			
	1892	62	5			
	1893	64	5			
	1894	63	5			
	1895	61	5			
	1896	62	5			
	1897	62	4			
	1898	58	4			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lanark	1874	62	20	2		
	1875	62	14	1		
	1876	32	9	2		
	1877	32	9			
	1878	7	4			
	1879	33	6	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in
	1880	34	8			force, except
	1881	36	6			in Perth.
	1882	36	7			
	1883	35	7			
	1884	36	7			
	1885	37	6			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	39	6			
	1890	45	7			
	1891	44	6			
	1892	44	7			
	1893	44	7			
	1894	44	6			
	1895	44	6			
	1896	44	6			
	1897	43	6			
	1898	43	6			
Leeds and Grenvillle..	1874	145	32	1		
	1875	136	23	1		
	1876	79	23	3		
	1877	101	25			
	1878	97	19			
	1879	97	18			
	1880	97	20	1		
	1881	89	18			
	1882	92	21			
	1883	94	21			
	1884	88	17			
	1885	87	17			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	73	13			
	1890	70	10			
	1891	69	10			
	1892	66	8	1		
	1893	67	7	1		
	1894	64	7			
	1895	65	7			
	1896	61	7			
	1897	57	7			
	1898	57	7	1		

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lennox and Addingt'n	1874	52	7	.....	1	
	1875	46	8			
	1876	28	6	1		
	1877	.....	.....	1	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	36	6			
	1879	37	5			
	1880	37	5			
	1881	41	5			
	1882	43	6			
	1883	45	6			
	1884	44	5			
	1885	42	5			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	52	3			
	1890	49	2			
	1891	46	2			
	1892	47	2			
	1893	47	2			
	1894	44	1			
	1895	40	1			
	1896	37	1			
	1897	39	1			
	1898	37	1			
Lincoln (not including St. Catharines)	1874	94	23			
	1875	103	37			
	1876	70	31			
	1877	70	25			
	1878	69	21			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	73	12			
	1881	69	14			
	1882	73	15			
	1883	72	13			
	1884	71	11			
	1885	64	10			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	36	3			
	1890	36	3			
	1891	35	3			
	1892	34	1			
	1893	29	1			
	1894	28	1			
	1895	28	1			
	1896	27	1			
	1897	27	1			
	1898	27	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Remarks
Middlesex (not including London).....	1874	188	17	1		
	1875	174	33			
	1876	122	26	3		
	1877	139	23			
	1878	143	21			
	1879	141	19			
	1880	134	18			
	1881	138	18			
	1882	133	16			
	1883	130	18			
	1884	126	17			
	1885	128	16	.....	1	
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	82	8			
	1890	93	6			
	1891	93	5			
	1892	90	5			
	1893	80	4			
	1894	73	4			
	1895	69	4			
	1896	68	4			
	1897	67	4			
	1898	65	4			
Muskoka and Parry Sound	1874	9				
	1875	23				
	1876	19				
	1877	22				
	1878	29				
	1879	38	1			
	1880	44	4			
	1881	45	4			
	1882	48	5			
	1883	49	6			
	1884	48	4			
	1885	37	1			
	1886	23				
	1887	21				
	1888	32	1			
	1889	45	2			
	1890	47	1			
	1891	47	1			
	1892	53	1			
	1893	50	2			
	1894	56	2			
	1895	60	1			
	1896	60	1			
	1897	59	1			
	1898	58	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Nipissing	1878	2	1			
	1879	3	1			
	1880	3	1			
	1881	11	8			
	1882	8	5			
	1883	9	5			
	1884	5	5			
	1885	23	6			
	1886	22	4			
	1887	24	5			
	1888	23	4			
	1889	23	4			
	1890	27	4			
	1891	26	5			
	1892	30	6			
	1893	30	6			
	1894	28	5			
	1895	31	6			
	1896	34	6			
	1897	36	6			
	1898	34	5			
Norfolk	1874	73	6			
	1875	74	6			
	1876	51	4	2		
	1877	51	5	1		
	1878	55	5			
	1879	51	7			
	1880	51	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	56	6			
	1883	54	6			
	1884	51	4			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	37	4			
	1889	41	3			
	1890	39	2			
	1891	39	2			
	1892	41	2			
	1893	39	2			
	1894	35	2			
	1895	37	2			
	1896	31	2			
	1897	33	2			
	1898	32	2			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Northumberland and Durham	1874	135	35	2	1	
	1875	121	32	2	1	
	1876	102	27	4	1	
	1877	103	25	2	1	
	1878	89	21	2	2	Dunkin Act in force for ten months, except in Port Hope and Cobourg.
	1879	98	21	.....	1	
	1880	100	22	.....	1	
	1881	100	23	.....	1	
	1882	102	23	.....	1	
	1883	104	23	.....	1	
	1884	101	19			
	1885	97	16			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	81	14			
	1890	74	13			
	1891	77	15			
	1892	76	14			
	1893	75	10			
	1894	68	9			
	1895	66	8			
	1896	64	9			
	1897	61	7			
	1898	59	7			
Ontario	1874	86	35			
	1875	87	23			
	1876	60	10			
	1877	58	9			
	1878	55	8	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force for ten months.
	1879	61	9			
	1880	65	11			
	1881	66	12			
	1882	71	13			
	1883	72	12			
	1884	68	11			
	1885	67	12			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	64	7			
	1890	62	7			
	1891	60	4			
	1892	57	6			
	1893	50	5			
	1894	47	4			
	1895	45	4			
	1896	44	4			
	1897	50	4			
	1898	49	4			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Oxford	1874	104	29			
	1875	102	25			
	1876	73	9	4		
	1877	70	10	1		
	1878	71	10			
	1879	74	12			
	1880	74	14			
	1881	73	13			
	1882	74	11			
	1883	72	9			
	1884	62	8			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	52	6	1		
	1890	58	7	1		
	1891	57	5	1		
	1892	50	5	1		
	1893	50	6			
	1894	48	6			
	1895	48	5			
	1896	47	5			
	1897	47	5			
	1898	47	5			
Peel	1874	91	15			
	1875	86	15			
	1876	49	10			
	1877	57	9			
	1878	60	8			
	1879	57	7			
	1880	62	7			
	1881	56	7			
	1882	57	6			
	1883	57	5			
	1884	55	4			
	1885	58	4			
	1886	55	5			
	1887	56	4			
	1888	57	3			
	1889	52	3			
	1890	52	3			
	1891	51	3			
	1892	47	3			
	1893	48	2			
	1894	47	2			
	1895	46	2			
	1896	47	2			
	1897	47	2			
	1898	42	2			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Perth	1874	145	33			
	1875	135	25			
	1876	101	13	3		
	1877	105	17			
	1878	105	17			
	1879	110	18			
	1880	110	19			
	1881	106	19			
	1882	110	19			
	1883	109	17			
	1884	102	14			
	1885	93	14			
	1886	95	12			
	1887	95	13			
	1888	96	10			
(Not incl'd'g Stratford)	1889	74	5			
do	1890	72	5			
do	1891	69	4			
do	1892	68	5			
do	1893	65	6			
do	1894	62	5			
do	1895	61	5			
do	1896	58	5			
do	1897	59	5			
do	1898	57	5			
Peterborough	1874	98	16			
	1875	72	16			
	1876	40	11	2	1	
	1877	43	11	.....	1	
	1878	35	11	.....	1	Dunkin Act in force in part of West Riding for 10 months.
	1879	42	13	.....	1	
	1880	46	12	.....	1	
	1881	46	14	.....	1	
	1882	50	15	.....	1	
	1883	50	14	.....	1	
	1884	46	13	.....	1	
	1885	43	12			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	43	10	.....	1	
	1890	41	11			
	1891	45	9			
	1892	46	8			
	1893	48				
	1894	39				
	1895	47	6			
	1896	47	6			
	1897	43	6			
	1898	40	6			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Prescott and Russell..	1874	63	10			
	1875	58	11	1		
	1876	52	.....			
	1877	46	5			
	1878	49	5			
	1879	41	5			
	1880	42	4			
	1881	50	5			
	1882	53	6			
	1883	62	7			
	1884	65	4			
	1885	65	3			
	1886	68	1			
	1887	78	1			
	1888	76	1			
	1889	76	1			
	1890	78	2			
	1891	75	3			
	1892	77	2			
	1893	72	2			
	1894	69	3			
	1895	71	3			
	1896	76	3			
	1897	76	4			
	1898	72	4			
Prince Edward	1874	22	3	.....	3	
	1875	23	3	.....	1	
	1876	.....	.....	1	1	D. A. in force.
	1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1879	23	2	.....	1	
	1880	24	2	.....	3	
	1881	24	3	.....	1	
	1882	22	3	.....	2	
	1883	23	4	.....	2	
	1884	21	1	.....	2	
	1885	23	2	.....	2	
	1886	24	2			
	1887	21	2	.....	2	
	1888	18	2	.....		
	1889	16	2	.....		
	1890	18	2			
	1891	18	2			
	1892	17	2			
	1893	16	2			
	1894	15	2			
	1895	15	2			
	1896	14	2			
	1897	13	2			
	1898	13	2			

SCHEDULE B —Comparative Statement, etc —*Continued*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Renfrew	1874	100	35	.....	1	
	1875	102	30	1	1	
	1876	51	20	.....	1	
	1877	42	17			
	1878	31	15			
	1879	36	16			
	1880	42	21			
	1881	47	17			
	1882	48	23			
	1883	63	30			
	1884	44	20			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	55	12			
	1889	55	16			
	1890	56	16			
	1891	50	13			
	1892	58	14			
	1893	60	13			
	1894	66	15			
	1895	65	17			
	1896	63	16			
	1897	62	14			
	1898	58	14			
Simcoe	1874	223	42			
	1875	196	35	2	2	
	1876	135	24	2	2	
	1877	137	24	1	2	
	1878	149	21	1	1	
	1879	142	20	1	1	
	1880	155	23	1	1	
	1881	144	23	1	1	Mono and Mulmur attached to new county of Dufferin.
	1882	146	23	1		
	1883	147	26			
	1884	138	24			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	121	17			
	1889	124	18			
	1890	123	17			
	1891	113	15			
	1892	117	12			
	1893	113	11			
	1894	106	11			
	1895	105	11			
	1896	102	10			
	1897	100	9			
	1898	97	9			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1874	122	31			
	1875	80	28			
	1876	82	22			
	1877	87	17			
	1878	94	17			
	1879	91	16			
	1880	91	18			
	1881	96	18			
	1882	95	18			
	1883	89	17			
	1884	92	15			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	105	8			
	1889	111	10			
	1890	103	8			
	1891	96	10			
	1892	94	10			
	1893	84	8			
	1894	82	8	1		
	1895	80	4			
	1896	79	4			
	1897	78	4			
	1898	74	3	1		
Victoria	1874	78	13	1		
	1875	70	9	.....	1	
	1876	55	5	1	.....	Including Haliburton.
	1877	56	5	.....	.....	
	1878	56	6	.....	.....	
	1879	60	6	.....	.....	
	1880	59	5	.....	.....	
	1881	62	4	.....	.....	
	1882	62	3	.....	1	
	1883	62	3	.....	2	
	1884	58	3	.....	.....	
	1885	54	3	.....	.....	
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	46	2			
	1890	44	2			
	1891	47	2			
	1892	40	3			
	1893	39	3			
	1894	38	3			
	1895	33	2			
	1896	33	2			
	1897	33	1			
	1898	32	1			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Waterloo.....	1874	135	21			
	1875	136	20	3		
	1876	86	19	13		
	1877	84	17	10		
	1878	87	17			
	1879	89	15			
	1880	87	15			
	1881	88	16			
	1882	90	17			
	1883	91	15	.....	1	
	1884	92	14			
	1885	90	13			
	1886	87	12			
	1887	87	12			
	1888	90	9	1		
	1889	91	10	1		
	1890	92	10	1		
	1891	91	10	1		
	1892	90	11	1		
	1893	90	10	1		
	1894	88	10	1		
	1895	89	10	3		
	1896	90	10	5		
	1897	88	10	3		
	1898	86	10	2		
Welland	1874	145	28	3		
	1875	151	23			
	1876	73	19			
	1877	80	19			
	1878	89	21			
	1879	92	25			
	1880	87	29			
	1881	81	19			
	1882	78	20			
	1883	79	18			
	1884	82	14			
	1885	79	15			
	1886	82	12			
	1887	78	10			
	1888	70	8			
	1889	73	9			
	1890	73	9			
	1891	70	9			
	1892	71	9			
	1893	66	10			
	1894	64	10			
	1895	66	10			
	1896	65	9			
	1897	63	9			
	1898	62	9			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Wellington	1874	183	52			
	1875	182	41	3		
	1876	138	29	3		
	1877	130	28	3		
	1878	134	29			
	1879	138	29			
	1880	145	30			
	1881	134	24	.....	.....	Orangeville,
	1882	128	26			Amaranth and
	1883	126	22			EastGarafraxa
	1884	116	19			attach'd tonew
	1885	104	13			Co. of Dufferin.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	1889	78	5			
Not including Guelph.	1890	77	4			
do	1891	80	3			
do	1892	79	3			
do	1893	76	2			
do	1894	72	2			
do	1895	71	1			
do	1896	71	1			
do	1897	68	1			
do	1898	64	1			
Wentworth (not including Hamilton)..	1874	110	32	4		
	1875	107	19	2		
	1876	61	11	2		
	1877	56	10			
	1878	47	6			
	1879	63	6			
	1880	56	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	51	6			
	1883	52	6			
	1884	54	6			
	1885	54	6			
	1886	49	6			
	1887	51	5			
	1888	47	4			
	1889	49	3			
	1890	49	4			
	1891	49	3			
	1892	46	3			
	1893	45	3			
	1894	42	3			
	1895	41	3			
	1896	38	3			
	1897	38	3			
	1898	39	3			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
York (not including Toronto	1874	148	39			
	1875	164	35			
	1876	108	16	1		
	1877	97	15			
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1879	114	15	.....	.....	do one.
	1880	117	16			month (May).
	1881	128	21			
	1882	131	24			
	1883	132	23			
	1884	121	13			
	1885	114	12			
	1886	116	10			
	1887	109	7			
	1888	107	2			
	1889	112	1			
	1890	108	2			
	1891	105	3			
	1892	108	4			
	1893	104	4			
	1894	103	4			
	1895	102	4			
	1896	100	4			
	1897	100	4			
	1898	98	4			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Toronto	1874	309	184	21	16	
	1875	299	128	28	9	
	1876	216	100	39	9	
	1877	182	100	26	6	
	1878	181	92	20	10	
	1879	195	88	19	6	
	1880	204	94	18	4	
	1881	210	95	15	6	
	1882	216	100	14	7	
	1883	197	98	14	5	
	1884	217	88	13	3	
	1885	227	71	14*	2*	
	1886	224	66	13	3	
	1887	150	50	13	1	
	1888	150	50	12	3	
	1889	152	50	14	3	
	1890	150	50	11		
	1891	150	50	11		
	1892	150	50	10		
	1893	149	50	10		
	1894	150	50	11		
	1895	150	50	8		
	1896	150	50	9		
	1897	150	50	6		
	1898	150	50	6		
Hamilton	1874	127	93	.....	3	
	1875	110	72			
	1876	68	61	11	1	
	1877	68	55	7	2	
	1878	68	64	7	2	
	1879	68	61	8		
	1880	74	57	7		
	1881	89	55	7		
	1882	98	58	8		
	1883	105	54	8		
	1884	97	47	4		
	1885	110	48	3		
	1886	112	45	5		
	1887	107	49	4		
	1888	111	37	2		
	1889	91	38	3		
	1890	92	38	3		
	1891	91	37	3		
	1892	94	34	3		
	1893	94	30	3		
	1894	75	20	4		
	1895	75	20	4		
	1896	76	20	4		
	1897	75	20	3		
	1898	75	20	2		

* Dominion issues.

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Ottawa	1874	120	77	6		
	1875	114	148	7		
	1876	75	77	7	1	
	1877	75	80	2	1	
	1878	73	77	.....	1	
	1879	73	71	.....	1	
	1880	75	72	.....	1	
	1881	75	77	.....	1	
	1882	75	76	.....	1	
	1883	75	84	.....	1	
	1884	75	78	.....	1	
	1885	75	77			
	1886	75	69	1		
	1887	75	68	1	1 B. & W.	
	1888	76	54	2	1	
	1889	80	56	1	1 B. & W.	
	1890	88	59	2		
	1891	87	59	1		
	1892	78	46	1		
	1893	72	40	5		
	1894	71	38	5		
	1895	70	33	3		
	1896	76	33	4		
	1897	77	33	5		
	1898	80	33	6		
London	1874	75	40	3		
	1875	75	74	2		
	1876	57	34	5		
	1877	58	35	1		
	1878	58	37	1		
	1879	57	36	2		
	1880	45	27	2		
	1881	45	24	2		
	1882	47	26	3		
	1883	47	24	2		
	1884	48	22	2		
	1885	49	22	1		
	1886	61	21	2		
	1887	54	19	2		
	1888	57	14	1		
	1889	58	13	1		
	1890	56	12	1		
	1891	41	10	1		
	1892	34	6	3		
	1893	34	6	5		
	1894	34	6	2		
	1895	35	6	2		
	1896	34	6	2		
	1897	34	6	2		
	1898	34	6	2		

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Kingston	1874	97	25	.....	1	
	1875	75	20	3	1	
	1876	53	23	6	5	
	1877	61	21	3	8	
	1878	61	21	3	8	
	1879	62	20	3	8	
	1880	62	20	3	8	
	1881	64	20	2	11	
	1882	53	22	2	9	
	1883	53	23	3	6	
	1884	39	20	2	6	
	1885	38	22	1	4	
	1886	41	22	1	6	
	1887	43	20	1	6	
	1888	44	15	1	7	
	1889	40	15	1		
	1890	38	15	1		
	1891	39	15	1		
	1892	41	15	1		
	1893	40	14	1		
	1894	39	13	1		
	1895	38	12	1		
	1896	37	12			
	1897	37	12			
	1898	36	12			
St. Catharines	1886	29	7			
	1887	23	7			
	1888	26	7			
	1889	26	6			
	1890	26	5			
	1891	26	4			
	1892	26	3			
	1893	26	3			
	1894	26	3			
	1895	26	3			
	1896	26	2			
	1897	26	2			
	1898	22	2			
Brantford	1886	19	5	3		
	1887	18	5	3		
	1888	18	5	3		
	1889	18	5	3		
	1890	18	5	2		
	1891	18	5	1		
	1892	18	5	1		
	1893	18	5	1		
	1894	18	5	1		
	1895	16	5	1		
	1896	16	5	1		
	1897	16	5	1		
	1898	16	5			

SCHEDULE B.—Comparative Statement, etc.—*Continued.*

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
St. Thomas	1889	20	6			
	1890	18	4			
	1891	18	4			
	1892	18	4			
	1893	18	4			
	1894	18	4			
	1895	18	4			
	1896	18	4			
	1897	18	3			
	1898	17	3			
Stratford	1889	21	4			
	1890	21	4			
	1891	21	4			
	1892	21	4			
	1893	19	4			
	1894	16	2			
	1895	16	2			
	1896	16	2			
	1897	16	2			
	1898	16	2			
Guelph	1889	16	2			
	1890	16	2			
	1891	16	2			
	1892	16	2			
	1893	16	2			
	1894	16	2			
	1895	16	2			
	1896	16	2			
	1897	16	2			
	1898	16	2			
Belleville	1889	25	3	2		
	1890	25	3	2		
	1891	25	3	2		
	1892	25	3	2		
	1893	24	3	2		
	1894	24	3	2		
	1895	25	3	2		
	1896	26	3	1		
	1897	26	3	1		
	1898	21	2	1		
Windsor	1891	22	4			
	1892	25	5			
	1893	27	4			
	1894	27	4			
	1895	27	4			
	1896	27	4			
	1897	27	3	1		
	1898	24	3	1		
Chatham	1895	17	2			
	1896	18	2			
	1897	17	2			
	1898	16	2			

SCHEDULE B—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION, showing the total number of provincial licenses issued in the several counties in the province, including the cities, during the license years 1874-5-6-7 8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8 9-90 1-2 3-4-5 6-7-8.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale.	Vessel.	Total.
1874.....	4,793	1,307	52	33	6,185
1875.....	4,459	1,257	78	24	5,818
1876.....	2,977	787	147	27	3,938
1877.....	2,845	739	65	27	3,676
1878.....	2,910	724	52	29	3,715
1879.....	3,199	757	42	22	4,020
1880.....	3,227	760	40	22	4,049
1881.....	3,311	764	34	24	4,133
1882	3 317	787	35	24	4,163
1883.....	3,363	781	36	21	4,201
1884.....	3,253	675	28	14	3,970
1885.....	2,574	525	24	9	3,132
1886.....	1,567	367	28	12	1,974
1887.....	1,496	325	28	13	1,862
1888.....	2,066	336	26	17	2,445
1889.....	3,073	445	27	15	3,560
1890.....	3 071	428	24	....	3,523
1891.....	2,990	403	21	....	3,414
1892.....	2,966	378	25	....	3,369
1893.....	2,888	357	31	....	3,276
1894.....	2,785	357	29	....	3,151
1895.....	2,779	327	26	....	3,132
1896.....	2,747	323	26	....	3,096
1897.....	2,725	317	22	....	3 064
1898.....	2,641	312	23	....	2,976

The six Months' Licenses and the Licenses *extended* do not appear in the above Schedule or recapitulation, and as a consequence the total number of Licenses issued, according to the Statement, does not correspond with the number as shown in Schedules A and C. Beer and Wine Licenses are included with the ordinary licenses, under the heads of Tavern Licenses and Vessel Licenses respectively. An *extended* License is good for a period not exceeding three months. It is not in the nature of a new License, but simply a permission, granted by the Board of Commissioners, to the holder of a license expiring in April, to continue his business under the old license for the specified period, that he may be able to dispose of his stock on hand and quit the business without loss. Six Months' Licenses run from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of October, and are not valid after the latter date. They are granted in localities which are largely resorted to in summer by visitors, where the Board of Commissioners are of the opinion that increased tavern accommodation for the summer months is necessary.

SCHEDULE C.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY MUNICIPALITIES, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, whether Ordinary or Beer and Wine, issued, and the number extended, transferred or removed, the gross sums deposited to the credit of the License Fund Accounts therefor, and for fines, the amount imposed by municipal by-laws for licenses in excess of statutory duties, for 1896-7, 1897-8 and 1898-9 and the revenue paid over to the municipal treasurers during the license years 1896-7, 1897-8 and 1898-9 respectively.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Addington	Newburg	...	1	1	....	....	....	...	....	....	..	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Camden	10	10	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sheffield	6	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kaladar and Anglesea	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Barrie	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kennebec	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Olden	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
	Oso	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hinchinbrooke	3	3	2	...	....	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
	Palmerston and N. & S. Canonto	1	1	1	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	Clarendon and Miller	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Denbigh	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie	7	7	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	....	1	.....
	St. Joseph	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
	Hilton	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
	Thessalon	3	3	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
	Balfour	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	.. .	.....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Plummer Additional	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
	Rayside	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sault Ste. Marie Tp.	....	....	...	....	..	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	1
	Thessalon Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Hallam	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
	Whitefish	1	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Salter and May and 116	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	Nairn, Lorne & Hyman	....	1	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Unorganized Territory	12	10	11	....	....	..	1	1	....	....	..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	Transfers. 1897-8.	Transfers. 1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	Removals. 1897-8.	Removals. 1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	Totals. 1897-8.	Totals. 1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial license, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportions thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Addington	Newburg	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	150 00	130 00	140 00	44 41	28 95	31 28	.....	.....	.....	
	Camden	2	1	..	..	..	..	12	11	9	940 00	1,010 00	810 00	270 67	293 50	211 12	.....	.....	.....	
	Sheffield	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	540 00	640 00	450 00	152 25	190 16	117 28	.....	.....	.....	
	Kaladar and Anglesea	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	25 37	24 80	23 45	.....	.....	.....	
	Barrie	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	25 37	24 80	23 45	.....	.....	.....	
	Kennebec	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	100 00	90 00	162 00	29 60	24 80	51 61	.....	.....	.....	
	Olden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	120 00	.....	.....	54 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Oso	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	170 00	310 00	250 00	76 53	90 95	110 82	30 00	30 00	60 00	
	Hinchinbrooke	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	320 00	.....	210 00	97 27	.....	58 64	.. ....	.....	.....	
	Palmerston and N. & S. Canonto	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	25 37	24 80	23 45	.....	.....	.....	
	Clarendon and Miller	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Denbigh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie	3	1	2	1	..	..	11	9	8	1,460 00	1,510 00	1,220 00	628 12	615 00	493 94	350 00	375 00	300 00	
	St. Joseph	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	190 00	190 00	180 00	58 31	50 55	46 54	... ..	... ..	... ..	
	Hilton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	26 91	24 00	23 27	.... ..	.... ..	.....	
	Thessalon	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	600 00	600 00	600 00	257 65	246 00	243 08	150 00	150 00	150 00	
	Balfour	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	280 00	290 00	280 00	153 83	152 00	146 54	100 00	100 00	100 00	
	Plummer Additional	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	290 00	280 00	280 00	158 31	146 61	146 54	100 00	100 00	100 00	
	Rayside	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	26 91	24 00	23 27	.....	.....	.....	
	Sault Ste. Marie Tp	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	100 00	100 00	100 00	68 46	67 00	66 64	55 00	55 00	55 00	
	Thessalon Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	86 40	....	.....	48 31	.....	.....	21 40	.....	.....	
	Hal am	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	5	525 00	450 00	470 00	335 74	252 00	257 60	255 00	180 00	180 00	
	Whitefish	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	110 00	110 00	110 00	46 91	44 00	43 27	20 00	20 00	20 00	
	Salter and May and 116	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	220 00	230 00	37 50	93 83	90 55	14 71	40 00	40 00	5 00	
	Nairn, Lorne & Hyman	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	.....	100 00	90 00	.....	27 21	23 27	.....	.....	.....	
	Unorganized Territory	..	2	3	..	..	..	13	13	14	1,220 00	1,010 00	1,020 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Payable to province less proportion of expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provisional licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six Months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
North Brant	South Dumfries	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brantford Township	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Onondaga	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
	Paris	6	6	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Brant	Brantford Township	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burford	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	...	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
	Oakland	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	. ....	.....	.....	....	.....
Brantford City		16	16	16	....	....	....	5	5	5	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brockville and Leeds	Brockville	10	10	10	....	....	....	2	2	2	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	....	.....	.....
	Gananoque	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	... .	1	.....	1
	Newboro'	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	. ....	.....	.....
	Bastard and Burgess	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	North Crosby	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	....	.....
	Front of Leeds and Lansdowne	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1B&W.	2B&W.	1
	Front of Yonge and Escott	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1B&W.	2B&W.	1B&W.
	Rear of Yonge and Escott	1	1	1	. ..	....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
	Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Elizabethtown	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	. ....	.....	.....	1B&W.	1B&W.	1B&W.
	South Crosby	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	Athens	2	2	2	....	....	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Brant	South Dumfries	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	3	200 00	210 00	300 00	44 72	57 62	83 35	20 00	20 00	30 00	
	Brantford Township	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	5	270 00	300 00	310 00	37 08	60 77	65 20	.....	.....	.....	
	Onondaga	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	24 72	34 73	35 56	.....	.....	.....	
	Paris	2	2	1	..	..	..	9	9	8	1,430 00	1,420 00	1,450 00	471 53	517 85	530 77	350 00	350 00	350 00	
South Brant	Brantford Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	112 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ....	.....	
	Burford	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	3	190 00	180 00	190 00	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Oakland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Brantford City	....	2	3	4	..	..	..	24	27	27	6,280 00	6,445 00	6,260 00	2,867 20	2,936 61	2,884 05	1,780 00	1,820 00	1,820 00	
Brockville and Leeds	Brockville	2	1	2	..	..	..	13	13	15	6,780 00	6,710 00	6,910 00	3,691 33	3,651 73	3,681 43	4,840 00	4,840 00	4,840 00	
	Gananoque	1	..	2	..	..	..	10	8	11	2,355 00	2,160 00	2,315 00	1,390 00	1,277 97	1,355 34	1,020 00	960 00	1,020 00	
	Newboro'	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	320 00	300 00	260 00	130 17	119 62	77 51	60 00	60 00	20 00	
	Bastard and Burgess	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	360 00	120 00	250 00	180 22	59 81	122 29	90 00	30 00	60 00	
	North Crosby	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	4	4	300 00	310 00	350 00	120 22	124 39	140 21	30 00	30 00	30 00	
	Front of Leeds and Lansdowne	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	158 75	207 50	135 00	62 65	84 46	43 12	.....	.....	.....	
	Front of Yonge and Escott	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	56 25	147 50	73 75	22 55	124 91	58 43	.....	110 00	51 25	
	Rear of Yonge and Escott	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	150 00	160 00	190 00	60 11	64 68	77 29	15 00	15 00	15 00	
	Rear of Leeds and Lansdowne	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	320 00	320 00	350 00	115 28	114 27	124 57	.....	... .	.....	
	Elizabethtown	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	228 75	168 75	118 75	102 72	72 11	45 93	10 00	10 00	10 00	
	South Crosby	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	185 00	185 00	60 14	69 55	67 10	.....	.....	.....	
	Athens	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	270 00	284 00	240 00	75 18	81 49	57 51	.....	.....	... .	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Tavern. Beer and Wine. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Shop. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Wholesale. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Extended tavern. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Extended shop. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Six months. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Centre Bruce	Paisley	4	4	3																		
	Kincardine, Town	6	5	5				1	1	1												
	Chesley	3	3	3																		
	Greenock	7	7	6																		
	Huron	3	3	3				1	1	1												
	Kincardine, Township	1	1	1																		
	Elderslie																					
North Bruce	Tiverton	2	2	2																		
	Port Elgin	4	4	4																		
	Southampton	3	3	3																		
	Tara	2	2	2																		
	Wiarton	5	5	5																		
	Bruce	2	2	2																		
	Saugeen	1	1	1																		
	Arran														1							
	Amabel	3	3	3																		
	Eastnor	4	4	4																		
	Albermarle	2	2	3																		
	Lindsay & St. Edmunds																					
South Bruce	Lucknow	4	4	3				1	1	1												
	Teeswater	3	3	3																		
	Walkerton	8	8	6				1	1	1				1								
	Culross	3	3	3																		
	Carrick	10	10	10																		
	Brant	6	6	6																		
	Kinloss	2	2	2																		

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	License transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Centre Bruce	Paisley	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	3	840 00	830 00	620 00	431 12	425 23	318 27	320 00	320 00	240 00	
	Kincardine, Town	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	7	7	1,490 00	1,250 00	1,370 00	607 96	506 53	554 35	350 00	300 00	300 00	
	Chesley	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	545 00	545 00	595 00	244 37	242 95	262 83	165 00	165 00	165 00	
	Greenock	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	8	6	720 00	660 00	540 00	202 40	175 36	140 88	.....	.....	.....	
	Huron	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	5	480 00	480 00	490 00	215 24	213 53	217 83	120 00	120 00	120 00	
	Kincardine, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	23 81	23 39	23 48	.....	.....	.....	
	Elderslie	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
North Bruce	Tiverton	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	320 00	300 00	300 00	1,119 44	111 78	113 97	60 00	60 00	60 00	
	Port Elgin	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	4	5	990 00	960 00	1,040 00	594 64	583 55	623 91	480 00	480 00	480 00	
	Southampton	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	4	5	600 00	670 00	710 00	316 43	381 99	403 44	240 00	300 00	300 00	
	Tara	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	400 00	400 00	400 00	210 95	211 78	213 97	160 00	160 00	160 00	
	Wiarton	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	7	5	1,010 00	1,085 00	1,040 00	424 09	459 27	447 88	250 00	250 00	250 00	
	Bruce	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	200 00	210 00	200 00	70 95	76 09	73 97	20 00	20 00	20 00	
	Saugeen	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	110 00	25 47	25 89	35 99	.....	.....	.....	
	Arran	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	27 50	20 00	20 00	11 37	8 63	9 80	5 00	.....	.....	
	Amabel	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	4	420 00	300 00	330 00	157 38	107 67	124 45	30 00	30 00	30 00	
	Eastnor	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	5	4	510 00	450 00	460 00	246 14	187 87	196 95	140 00	80 00	80 00	
	Albermarle	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	5	3	192 00	232 00	283 00	57 20	75 35	88 45	2 00	2 00	3 00	
	Lindsay & St. Edmunds	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South Bruce	Lucknow	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	4	1,000 00	980 00	750 00	520 27	511 57	385 81	350 00	350 00	270 00	
	Teeswater	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	600 00	532 60	610 00	327 56	288 13	331 68	240 00	200 00	240 00	
	Walkerton	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	8	2,235 00	2,185 00	1,795 63	1,209 57	1,187 53	965 70	835 00	835 00	656 88	
	Culross	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	290 00	270 00	270 00	97 29	88 13	86 86	.....	.....	.....	
	Carrick	..	2	2	..	..	..	10	12	12	900 00	970 00	980 00	291 88	328 07	328 12	.....	.....	.....	
	Brant	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	6	560 00	540 00	540 00	184 86	176 27	173 71	.....	.....	.....	
	Kinloss	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	185 00	180 00	190 00	60 81	58 77	62 73	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License district.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Cardwell	Adjala	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bradford	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tecumseth	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bolton	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Albion	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Innisfil	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	West Gwillimbury	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Beeton	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tottenham	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Allandale	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carleton	Hintonburg	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Richmond	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	March	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Huntley	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Gower	3	3	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Goulburn	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Marlborough	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fitzroy	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nepean	9	8	8	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Ottawa	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License district.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.															
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Cardwell	Adjala	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	5	470 00	450 00	470 00	141 65	126 98	136 85	.....	.....	.....	
	Bradford	1	2	1	..	..	..	3	4	3	310 00	340 00	310 00	117 55	127 73	115 60	60 00	60 00	60 00	
	Tecumseth	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	360 00	270 00	270 00	169 68	76 19	76 98	90 00	.....	.....	
	Bolton	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	520 00	565 00	510 00	234 11	249 47	226 98	150 00	150 00	150 00	
	Albion	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	390 00	360 00	360 00	119 52	101 59	102 64	.....	.....	.....	
	Innisfil	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	4	5	347 50	315 00	325 00	104 03	88 89	94 09	.....	.....	.....	
	West Gwillimbury	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	90 00	90 00	100 00	26 56	25 40	29 94	.....	.....	....	
	Beeton	..	2	3	..	..	..	3	5	6	470 00	480 00	520 00	178 53	178 89	196 44	90 00	90 00	90 00	
	Tottenham	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	330 00	320 00	340 00	137 55	130 80	139 87	80 00	80 00	80 00	
	Allandale	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	....	....	450 00	.....	....	169 68	.....	.....	90 00	.....	.....	
Carleton	Hintonburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	200 00	120 00	120 00	105 77	25 11	25 77	80 00	.....	.....	
	Richmond	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	120 00	130 00	130 00	25 77	29 30	30 07	.....	.....	.....	
	March	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	127 50	157 50	127 50	38 64	50 23	38 65	.....	.....	.....	
	Huntley	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	190 00	180 00	180 00	55 82	50 23	51 53	.....	.....	.....	
	North Gower	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	5	5	387 50	317 50	317 50	124 52	92 09	94 48	.....	.....	.....	
	Goulburn	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	190 00	190 00	180 00	55 82	54 41	51 53	....	.....	.....	
	Marlborough	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	120 00	90 90	110 00	38 64	25 11	34 36	.....	.....	.. ....	
	Fitzroy	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	180 00	190 00	180 00	51 53	54 41	51 53	.....	.....	.....	
	Nepean	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	9	820 00	802 50	757 50	236 16	232 32	219 06	.....	.....	.... . .	
	East Ottawa	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	240 00	250 00	240 00	51 53	54 41	51 53	....	.....	....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License district.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Cornwall	Cornwall, Town	12	12	12	....	....	....	3	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....
	Cornwall, Township	10	10	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....
Dufferin	Orangeville	8	8	8	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
	Mulmur	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mono	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Melancthon	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Garafraxa, East	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Shelburne	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Amaranth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Luther	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Valley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2*

4 months.

SCHEDULE O.—*Continued.*

License district.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Cornwall ...	Cornwall, Town	3	3	1	..	..	..	18	18	17	4,240 00	4,210 00	4,218 50	2,499 40	2,496 25	2,430 08	1,800 00	1,800 00	1,710 00	
	Cornwall, Township	2	2	..	..	..	..	12	12	10	1,050 00	990 00	919 50	402 21	377 65	359 92	50 00	50 00	42 50	
Dufferin ...	Orangeville	2	..	1	..	..	..	12	10	11	2,020 00	2,040 00	2,010 00	759 55	770 98	751 46	500 00	500 00	500 00	
	Mulmur	..	.	1	1	..	..	4	2	3	300 00	180 00	190 00	66 47	38 71	40 36	.....	.....	.....	
	Mono	..	..	..	..	..	.	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	37 99	38 71	37 26	.....	.....	.....	
	Melancthon	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	...	180 00	180 00	.....	37 99	38 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	Local option
	Garafraxa, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	Shelburne	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	5	3	700 00	700 00	530 00	282 30	283 87	212 09	200 00	200 00	150 00	
	Amaranth	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	East Luther	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	80 00	.....	.....	12 41	.....	.....	.....	do
	Grand Valley	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License district.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896 7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Dundas	Iroquois	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chesterville	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Morrisburg	5	4	4	....	....	...	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Winchester, Township	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Williamsburg	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Winchester, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mountain	2	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
E. Durham.	Port Hope	7	7	7	....	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Millbrook	4	4	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hope	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caven	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Manvers	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
W. Durham	Bowmanville	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Newcastle	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Clarke	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Darlington	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cartwright	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License district.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.															
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Dundas	Iroquois	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	520 00	640 00	536 19	312 11	340 84	301 89	280 00	280 00	280 00	
	Chesterville	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	440 00	440 00	410 00	202 81	200 57	180 89	160 00	160 00	160 00	
	Morrisburg	1	..	..	..	..	1	7	5	6	1,370 00	1,080 00	1,030 00	636 46	511 27	469 81	500 00	420 00	420 00	
	Winchester, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Local option.
	Williamsburg	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	115 00	125 00	135 00	33 73	35 29	29 47	15 00	15 00	15 00	
	Winchester, Village	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	530 00	580 00	545 00	314 78	325 64	303 30	280 00	280 00	280 00	
	Mountain	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	5	3	630 00	710 00	517 50	357 59	470 71	336 69	280 00	420 00	315 00	
E. Durham	Port Hope	..	2	1	..	1	..	9	11	9	3,070 00	2,860 00	2,840 00	1,643 20	1,526 41	1,503 18	1,720 00	1,630 00	1,630 00	
	Millbrook	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	1,120 00	1,150 00	935 00	621 42	628 72	512 55	500 00	500 00	425 00	
	Hope	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	190 00	150 00	150 00	122 77	82 07	80 60	100 00	60 00	60 00	
	Caven	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	375 00	375 00	375 00	173 29	171 20	166 80	105 00	105 00	105 00	
	Manvers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	440 00	350 00	350 00	238 29	214 13	211 20	170 00	170 00	170 00	
W. Durham	Bowmanville	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	3	840 00	882 00	570 00	401 89	419 86	244 42	360 00	360 00	240 00	
	Newcastle	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	200 00	210 00	190 00	80 86	85 35	71 40	70 00	70 00	70 00	
	Clarke	1	2	1	..	..	..	5	5	4	580 00	580 00	600 00	316 03	312 21	275 58	285 00	270 00	270 00	
	Darlington	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	300 00	325 00	300 00	138 63	147 83	122 80	120 00	120 00	120 00	
	Cartwright	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	300 00	280 00	160 00	128 27	129 95	71 40	105 00	105 00	70 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended Tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
East Elgin	Aylmer	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port Stanley	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		2	2
	Springfield	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	Vienna	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Yarmouth	6	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Malahide	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Bayham	6	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Elgin	St. Thomas	18	18	17	....	....	....	4	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Southwold	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dunwich	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	Aldborough	5	6	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dutton	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Essex	Maidstone	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rochester	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Sandwich	13	14	13	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	West Sandwich	11	11	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1
	Sandwich, Town	6	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Belle River	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Anderdon	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Walkerville	2	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	South Sandwich	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.															
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898 9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
East Elgin	Aylmer	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	6	5	1,120 00	1,190 00	1,060 00	493 01	507 50	438 26	250 00	250 00	250 00	
	Port Stanley	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	5	5	560 00	550 00	551 00	273 47	262 93	258 17	180 00	180 00	180 00	
	Springfield	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	150 00	130 00	140 00	42 06	30 55	44 56	.....	.....	20 00	
	Vienna	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	140 00	140 00	140 00	48 04	46 19	44 56	20 00	20 00	20 00	
	Yarmouth	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	5	625 00	500 00	550 00	207 96	152 75	163 71	.. ..	.....	.....	
	Malahide	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	3	315 00	225 00	190 00	98 13	65 46	53 22	.....	.....	.....	
	Bayham	2	2	..	..	..	..	8	7	4	560 00	470 00	360 00	177 58	139 66	98 23	.....	.....	.....	
West Elgin	St. Thomas	2	4	3	..	1	..	24	26	23	6,710 00	6,445 00	6,075 00	3,402 34	3,295 26	3,085 16	2,200 00	2,100 00	2,000 00	
	Southwold	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	7	6	540 00	550 00	540 00	187 38	196 99	188 27	.....	.....	.....	
	Dunwich	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	260 00	190 00	180 00	72 87	69 21	62 75	.....	....	.....	
	Aldborough	3	2	1	..	..	..	9	8	7	757 50	820 00	850 00	427 38	452 97	464 89	240 00	240 00	240 00	
	Dutton	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	260 00	260 00	260 00	82 46	83 29	82 75	20 00	20 00	20 00	
North Essex	Maidstone	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	360 00	380 00	360 00	128 52	138 25	131 67	.....	.....	.....	
	Rochester	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	6	6	522 50	510 00	480 00	195 45	191 43	181 05	.....	.....	.....	
	East Sandwich	..	2	2	..	..	1	15	17	18	1,325 00	1,410 00	1,355 00	476 57	510 41	504 72	.....	... .	.....	
	West Sandwich	3	2	..	..	..	..	17	14	13	1,215 00	1,185 00	1,145 00	449 80	446 70	422 44	.....	... .	.....	
	Sandwich, Town	4	2	..	..	..	..	11	9	6	1,260 00	1,137 50	1,035 00	472 71	420 28	389 32	130 00	122 50	115 00	
	Belle River	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	490 00	500 00	480 00	133 38	138 25	131 67	.....	.....	.....	
	Anderdon	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	140 00	90 00	90 00	58 90	32 00	32 92	.. ..	.....	.....	
	Walkerville	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	5	5	600 00	630 00	850 00	278 51	186 12	257 85	150 00	.....	.....	
	South Sandwich	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	120 00	110 00	190 00	48 20	42 53	71 31	....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statements by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897 8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
South Essex	Mersea	2	2	2	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
	Leamington	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	....	.. ..
	Amherstburg	6	6	5	1	1	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1
	Malden	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	... .	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gosfield, South	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kingsville	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
	Essex, Town	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
	Colchester, North	....	....	.	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Colchester, South	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
	Pelee Island	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.... .	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
	Tilbury, West	3	3	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
	Tilbury, North	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	..	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gosfield, North	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frontenac	Portsmouth	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
	Kingston	4	4	4	..	....	....	....	....	....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Portland	4	4	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pittsburg	4	4	4	1	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Storrington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wolfe Island	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	B&W	2 B&W	2 B&W
	Loughboro'	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bedford	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Remarks.
South Essex	Mersea	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	230 00	230 00	220 00	99 51	91 92	88 19	40 00	40 00	40 00	
	Leamington	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	880 00	890 00	880 00	426 49	411 82	408 52	280 00	280 00	280 00	
	Amherstburg	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	8	1,467 50	1,437 50	,275 00	505 03	451 60	390 96	180 00	180 00	150 00	
	Malden	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	200 00	180 00	54 93	55 92	48 19	.....	.....	.....	
	Gosfield, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	65 00	65 00	50 00	41 23	39 48	24 55	27 50	27 50	12 50	
	Kingsville	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	430 00	460 00	420 00	146 98	147 87	132 29	60 00	60 00	60 00	
	Essex, Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	202 50	.....	.....	177 47	.....	.....	90 00	.....	.....	Local option.
	Colchester, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force
	Colchester, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do
	Pelee Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	27 47	23 97	24 10	.....	.....	.....	
	Tilbury, West	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	6	3	535 00	575 00	525 00	341 98	346 87	327 29	255 00	255 00	255 00	
	Tilbury, North	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	6	4	360 00	400 00	370 00	109 87	111 83	100 40	.....	.....	.....	
	Gosfield, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.. ..	50 00	.....	.. ..	20 08	.....	.....	.....	
Frontenac	Portsmouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	360 00	360 00	360 00	70 53	65 40	66 39	.....	.....	.....	
	Kingston	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	380 00	390 00	360 00	101 90	98 09	88 53	.....	.....	.....	
	Portland	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	6	5	407 50	427 50	337 50	109 71	109 00	88 53	.....	.....	.....	
	Pittsburg	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	6	6	397 50	407 50	407 50	105 80	101 73	103 28	.....	.....	.....	
	Storrington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Local option.
	Wolfe Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	217 50	217 30	217 50	58 78	54 50	55 33	.....	.....	.....	
	Loughboro'	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	47 03	43 60	44 27	.....	.....	.....	
	Bedford	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	200 00	190 00	90 00	54 86	47 23	22 13	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Glengarry	Alexandria	5	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	Charlottenburg	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1	1	1
	Lancaster, Township	3	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kenyon	3	3	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
	Lochiel	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lancaster, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maxville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grenville	Prescott	7	7	7	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Cardinal	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kemptville	4	4	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Merrickville	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Augusta	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wolford	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kitley	4	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Elmsley	2	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oxford	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Edwardsburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	..
Centre Grey	Thornbury	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Artemesia	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Holland	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Collingwood, Township	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Euphrasia	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	Osprey	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sullivan	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Markdale	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remark
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Glengarry.	Alexandria	..	2	1	..	..	.	5	7	5	700 00	1,020 00	810 00	220 08	526 99	414 45	100 00	400 00	320 00	
	Charlottenburg	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	6	6	697 50	593 75	572 50	328 59	279 34	263 28	192 50	166 25	157 50	
	Lancaster, Township	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	385 00	397 00	500 00	181 05	185 16	230 67	105 00	105 00	140 00	
	Kenyon	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	5	447 50	527 50	363 75	224 06	255 09	179 86	140 00	140 00	113 75	
	Lochiel	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	7	5	750 00	770 40	750 00	420 09	426 99	413 34	300 00	300 00	300 00	
	Lancaster, Village	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	2	410 00	400 00	400 00	212 03	207 63	205 33	160 00	160 00	160 00	
	Maxville	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Local option
Grenville	Prescott	2	5	1	..	..	1	11	15	11	2,470 00	2,587 50	2,536 00	1,437 30	1,489 02	1,443 70	1,080 00	1,110 00	1,080 00	
	Cardinal	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	450 00	400 00	520 00	239 92	214 80	332 84	160 00	160 00	280 00	
	Kemptville	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	900 00	920 00	850 00	441 04	446 13	452 28	300 00	300 00	340 00	
	Merrickville	1	2	..	..	..	..	4	5	3	585 00	515 00	615 00	261 93	226 33	267 10	135 00	135 00	135 00	
	Augusta	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	190 00	190 00	90 00	75 23	73 07	26 42	.....	.... ..	.....	
	Wolford	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	28 21	27 40	26 42	.....	.....	.. ..	
	Kitley	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	6	5	360 00	480 00	450 00	112 83	150 69	132 10	.....	....	.....	
	South Elmsley	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	180 90	90 00	100 00	56 41	27 40	30 82	.....	.....	.....	
	Oxford	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	200 00	56 41	54 80	61 64	.....	.....	.....	
	Edwardsburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	....	....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	22 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Centre Grey	Thornbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	300 00	300 00	300 00	71 09	68 67	67 03	.... ..	.....	.....	
	Artemesia	2	2	..	..	..	..	8	8	6	560 00	560 00	600 00	168 83	163 09	175 95	.... ..	.....	... .	
	Holland	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	460 00	480 00	470 00	137 73	141 63	134 05	.....	.....	... .	
	Collingwood, Township	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	180 00	180 00	90 00	53 32	51 50	25 13	.....	.. ..	.....	
	Euphrasia	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	100 00	90 00	90 00	31 10	25 75	25 13	.....	.....	.....	
	Osprey	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	3	392 50	270 00	270 00	117 75	77 25	75 40	.....	.....	.....	
	Sullivan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	53 32	51 50	50 27	.....	.....	.....	
	Markdale	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	4	600 00	475 00	480 00	226 63	176 55	177 97	120 00	95 00	90 00	

SCHEDULE C—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897 8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
North Grey.	Owen Sound	11	11	11	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.. ...	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	....	.....
	Meaford	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	Derby	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Keppell	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sydenham	2	2	1	....	....	..	....	....	....	.. ..	.	.. ...	.....	.....	1	.....	....	.. ..	....	.....	.....
	St. Vincent	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sarawak	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Grey.	Proton.	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
	Durham	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bentinck	6	6	6	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	...	.....	... ..	....	....	.....	. ...	....	.....	.....
	Glenelg.	2	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
	Normanby	10	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Egremont,	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ...	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	....
	Dundalk	3	3	3	....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....
Haldimand.	Cayuga, Village,	5	5	5	....	....	...	1	1	1	. ...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....
	Caledonia	4	4	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Oneida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	.....
	Cayuga, North, Tp.	4	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	... .
	Dunn.	1	1	....	2	2	2	...	....	....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	1
	Rainham	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ..	.....	.....	.....
	Walpole	5	5	5	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.. ..
	Seneca	3	3	3	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	.. ..	.....	.....
	Hagersville	5	3	3	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.															
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Grey.	Owen Sound	3	1	2	..	..	.	16	14	15	2,305 00	2,557 00	2,505 00	769 82	893 57	881 67	325 00	325 00	325 00	
	Meaford	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	5	5	710 00	700 00	665 00	231 34	231 93	229 68	90 00	90 00	67 50	
	Derby	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	110 00	90 00	230 00	33 26	25 80	87 67	.....	.....	10 00	
	Keppell	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	100 00	24 95	25 80	36 30	.....	.....	.....	
	Sydenham	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	220 00	180 00	162 50	66 52	51 61	54 80	.....	.....	.....	
	St. Vincent	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Sarawak	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South Grey.	Proton	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	270 00	280 00	270 00	86 28	88 22	78 65	....	.....	....	
	Durham	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	4	5	690 00	830 00	572 50	238 18	298 23	192 97	80 00	80 00	65 00	
	Bentinck	2	..	1	..	..	..	9	6	7	650 00	570 00	550 00	210 91	181 09	161 67	.....	.....	.....	
	Glenelg	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	185 00	127 50	180 00	59 92	41 79	52 43	.....	.....	.....	
	Normanby	3	1	..	..	..	..	13	11	10	930 00	910 00	940 00	301 98	283 23	279 63	....	.....	.....	
	Egremont	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	3	180 00	137 50	137 50	57 52	46 43	43 69	.....	.....	.....	
	Dundalk	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	510 00	510 00	540 00	236 28	233 58	241 77	150 00	150 00	150 00	
Haldimand.	Cayuga, Village	1	2	..	1	..	..	8	8	6	920 00	860 00	840 00	323 45	289 64	272 41	120 00	120 09	120 00	
	Caledonia	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	5	910 00	900 00	830 00	443 35	426 82	392 77	300 00	300 00	270 00	
	Oneida	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Cayuga, North, Tp	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	370 00	180 00	217 50	116 67	49 67	63 51	.....	.....	.....	
	Dunn	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	165 00	165 00	120 00	56 00	50 22	38 10	.....	.....	.....	
	Rainham	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	360 00	360 00	360 00	112 00	100 44	101 61	.....	.....	.....	
	Walpole	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	5	460 00	450 00	450 00	143 35	126 82	127 01	.....	.....	.....	
	Seneca	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	350 00	340 00	330 00	153 33	139 47	136 20	60 00	60 00	60 00	
	Hagersville	1	1	..	..	..	.	6	4	3	610 00	370 00	360 00	143 35	80 32	76 20	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Shop. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Wholesale. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Extended tavern. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Extended shop. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Six months. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Haliburton	Minden	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dysert	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Anson	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sherbourne	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Glamorgan	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Snowdon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Monmouth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Halton	Nelson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nassagaweya	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Esquesing	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Burlington	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Georgetown	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oakville	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Milton	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Acton	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Trafalgar	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hamilton	Hamilton, City	75	75	75	1	....	....	20	20	20	4	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1B&W	1B&W
East Hastings	Tyendinaga	8	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hungerford	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Thurlow	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Deseronto	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tweed	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE O.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Haliburton	Minden	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	....	100 00	100 00	.....	21 46	16 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Dysert	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	190 00	90 00	90 00	39 84	14 53	8 00	.....	.....	.....	
	Anson	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	18 39	14 53	8 00	.....	.....	.....	
	Sherbourne	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	190 00	180 00	180 00	39 84	29 05	16 00	.....	.....	.....	
	Glamorgan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	36 79	29 05	16 00	.....	.....	.....	
	Snowdon	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Monmouth	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Halton	Nelson	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	....	....	20 00	.....	.....	9 00	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	
	Nassagaweya	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	90 00	100 00	100 00	24 07	25 37	26 17	.....	.....	.....	
	Esquesing	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	4	520 00	416 68	400 00	178 37	132 31	129 73	50 00	41 68	40 00	
	Burlington	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	600 00	610 00	600 00	312 21	308 89	307 29	240 00	240 00	240 00	
	Georgetown	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	5	4	640 00	670 00	490 00	256 28	257 91	191 03	160 00	160 00	120 00	
	Oakville	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	7	4	880 00	762 50	720 00	272 50	222 80	214 59	100 00	85 00	80 00	
	Milton	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	610 00	548 38	570 00	232 33	199 20	209 73	120 00	113 38	120 00	
	Acton	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	530 00	555 00	585 00	230 24	260 27	273 51	150 00	195 00	195 00	
	Trafalgar	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	110 00	125 00	100 00	38 08	39 69	32 43	10 00	12 50	10 00	
Hamilton	Hamilton, City.	17	12	13	2	1	1	119	112	113	30,858 75	30,213,75	29,753 75	10,249 72	10,042 03	9,958 26	4,775 00	4,775 00	4,779 16	
East Hastings	Tyendinaga	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	8	720 00	720 00	740 00	176 17	166 08	185 27	.....	.....	.....	
	Hungerford	.	.	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	375 00	375 00	375 02	171 07	167 28	171 71	105 00	105 00	105 02	
	Thurlow	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	450 00	470 00	470 00	110 10	110 72	118 57	....	.....	.....	
	Deseronto	1	3	2	..	..	..	7	9	8	1,730 00	1,650 00	1,660 00	936 54	896 46	912 67	720 00	720 00	720 00	
	Tweed	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	4	710 00	670 00	620 00	248 45	227 26	216 34	120 00	120 00	120 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
North Hastings..	Marmora and Lake	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Huntingdon	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stirling	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Madoc, Township	1	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tudor and Cashel	2	3	2	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wollaston	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Monteagle and Herschel	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rawdon	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Madoc, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wicklow and Bangor	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dungannon	1	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Carlow and Mayo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Limerick	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Faraday	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Hastings..	Belleville	25	25	20	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....
	Trenton	9	9	8	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sidney	5	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Huron.	Grey	3	3	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McKillop	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hullett, east part	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Morris	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Howick	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Turnberry	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brussels	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wroxeter	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Hastings..	Marmora and Lake	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	5	6	460 00	452 00	510 00	135 27	126 00	142 69	.....	.....	.....	
	Huntingdon	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	140 00	90 00	90 00	48 00	25 04	23 78	.....	.....	.....	
	Stirling	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	7	5	520 00	550 00	574 00	144 73	152 65	156 52	40 00	40 00	40 00	
	Madoc, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	127 50	180 11	45 00	39 27	50 08	11 89	.....	.....	.....	
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	200 00	52 37	50 08	55 49	.....	.....	.....	
	Tudor and Cashel	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	227 50	270 00	217 50	69 81	75 10	59 45	.....	.....	.....	
	Wollaston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	37 50	.....	.....	12 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Monteagle and Herschel	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	3	230 00	190 00	190 00	74 18	54 25	51 53	.....	.....	.....	
	Rawdon	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	....	270 00	340 00	.....	78 55	104 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Madoc, Village	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	3	5	537 50	730 00	750 00	342 05	445 10	449 27	287 50	370 00	370 00	
	Wicklow and Bangor	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	190 00	90 00	90 00	69 81	25 04	23 78	.....	.....	.....	
	Dunganon	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	127 50	75 00	75 00	39 27	25 04	23 78	.....	.....	.....	
	Carlow and Mayo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Limerick	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	200 00	200 00	200 00	136 19	135 04	133 78	110 00	110 00	110 00	
	Faraday	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	3	3	260 00	280 00	260 00	126 73	132 60	121 53	70 00	70 00	70 00	
West Hastings..	Belleville	3	6	2	..	..	..	33	36	31	8,510 00	8,276 04	7,080 00	3,875 89	3,739 06	3,050 67	2,250 00	2,209 38	1,875 00	
	Trenton	..	..	1	1	..	..	12	11	11	2,580 00	2,672 00	2,375 00	1,333 40	1,369 17	1,173 40	880 00	880 00	800 00	
	Sidney	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	450 00	450 00	382 50	146 26	143 59	108 83	.....	.....	.....	
East Huron.	Grey	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	330 00	307 50	332 50	76 03	71 28	80 33	.....	.....	.....	
	McKillop	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	180 00	180 00	190 00	40 55	40 73	44 43	.....	.....	.....	
	Hullett, east part	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Morris	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	210 00	180 00	180 00	50 69	40 73	41 03	.....	.....	.....	
	Howick	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	5	470 00	470 00	490 00	108 13	108 61	116 23	.....	.....	.....	
	Turnberry	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	90 00	90 00	100 00	20 28	20 36	23 93	.....	.....	.....	
	Brussels	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	640 00	680 00	664 00	241 09	255 03	323 42	160 00	160 00	240 00	
	Wroxeter	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	350 00	320 00	320 00	126 41	120 73	121 03	80 00	80 00	80 00	

SCHEDULE O.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
South Huron	Exeter	4	4	4				2	2	2												
	Seaforth	6	6	6				2	2	2												
	Goderich Tp., S. part																					
	Bayfield	2	2	2																1	1	1
	Stephen	9	9	9		1																
	Usborne	2	1	1											1							
	Hay	5	3	3																		
	Tuckersmith	2	2	2											1							
	Stanley	3	3	3																		
	Hensall		2	2																		
West Huron	Goderich, Town	7	7	7				1	1	1												
	Wawanosh, East	1	1	1																		
	Hullett	2	2	2																		
	Wawanosh, West	1	1	1																		
	Wingham	5	5	5																		
	Clinton	6	6	5				1	1	1						1						
	Ashfield	5	4	5																		
	Colborne	4	3	3											1							
	Blythe	3	3	3																		
East Kent	Howard	2	1	1																		
	Blenheim	3	3	3																		
	Dresden	4	3	3																		
	Thamesville	3	3	3											1	1						
	Camden	2	2	1																		
	Bothwell	3	3	3					1	1												
	Harwich	4	4	4																		
	Oxford	3	3	3																		
	Ridgetown	4	4	4				1	1	1												

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
South Huron ...	Exeter	..	1	..	..	1	..	6	8	6	1,080 00	1,110 00	1,010 00	513 35	520 10	472 42	290 00	290 00	290 00	
	Seaforth	1	..	2	1	..	..	10	8	10	1,821 00	1,720 00	1,790 00	876 08	810 14	850 19	460 00	460 00	460 00	
	Goderich, Tp., S. part	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Bayfield	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	310 00	330 00	300 00	83 11	90 04	76 00	.....	.....	.....	
	Stephen	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	9	947 50	857 50	850 00	348 03	290 12	293 91	.....	.....	.....	
	Usborne	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	190 00	112 50	90 00	67 53	37 52	30 41	.....	.....	.....	
	Hay	1	2	1	..	..	..	6	5	4	480 00	290 00	306 00	171 41	100 04	109 45	.....	.....	.....	
	Tuckersmith	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	180 00	202 50	180 00	62 33	67 53	60 81	.....	.....	.....	
	Stanley	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	270 00	270 00	280 00	93 50	90 04	96 28	.....	.....	.....	
	Hensall	..	1	1	..	..	..	....	3	3	.....	330 00	330 00	.....	145 03	145 88	.....	80 00	80 00	
West Huron ...	Goderich, Town	4	1	..	..	1	..	12	10	8	1,705 00	1,630 00	1,620 00	755 54	709 62	696 02	360 00	360 00	360 00	
	Wawanosh, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	30 23	29 55	28 80	.....	.....	.....	
	Hullett	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	190 00	200 00	180 00	65 50	68 94	57 60	.....	.....	.....	
	Wawanosh, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	140 00	90 00	30 23	54 17	28 80	.....	.....	.....	
	Wingham	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	6	6	1,395 00	1,155 00	1,175 00	712 60	586 74	591 01	375 00	375 00	375 00	
	Clinton	1	3	1	..	..	..	8	10	8	1,415 00	1,415 00	1,228 75	622 36	615 37	526 06	315 00	315 00	281 25	
	Ashfield	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	5	5	460 00	390 00	450 00	156 20	132 95	144 01	.....	.....	.....	
	Colborne	2	1	1	..	1	..	6	6	4	420 00	332 50	300 00	151 17	115 72	100 80	.....	.....	.....	
	Blythe	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	4	4	450 00	460 00	480 00	180 70	183 55	190 80	90 00	90 00	90 00	
East Kent..	Howard	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	230 00	90 00	100 00	75 27	25 69	31 23	.....	.....	.....	
	Blenheim	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	3	850 00	830 00	810 00	483 97	471 32	467 09	360 00	360 00	360 00	
	Dresden	1	1	2	..	..	..	5	4	5	1,120 00	880 00	890 00	639 38	492 73	502 79	480 00	360 00	360 00	
	Thamesville	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	5	4	450 00	514 00	475 00	169 70	191 56	179 77	90 00	101 00	95 00	
	Camden	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	180 00	270 00	90 00	53 13	89 91	26 77	.....	.....	.....	
	Rothwell	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	5	5	670 00	920 00	960 00	320 69	439 85	464 01	210 00	290 00	290 00	
	Harwich	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	5	5	510 00	530 00	550 00	250 69	255 60	269 40	140 00	140 00	140 00	
	Oxford	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	4	4	358 00	300 00	280 00	118 65	89 91	84 77	.....	.....	.....	
	Ridgetown	..	3	3	..	..	..	5	8	8	1,400 00	1,380 00	1,525 00	799 23	784 11	856 57	600 00	600 00	600 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
West Kent	Chatham, City	18	17	16	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
	Chatham, Township	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Dover	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. .	.....	.....	.....
	Wallaceburg	6	6	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
	Raleigh	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tilbury, Centre	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tilbury, East	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	Kingston, City	37	37	36	....	...	....	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	.....	.....	.....	.... :	1	1	1
East Lambton	Bosanquet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	1 B&W	1 B&W	1 B&W
	Forest	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Warwick	1	1	1	....	....	....	.. .	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brooke	2	2	2	....	....	....	. ..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wyoming	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Watford	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	... .	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Euphemia	3	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Plympton	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Arkona	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
	Thedford	1	1	1	....	....	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
	Alvinston	4	4	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Lambton	Petrolea	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Moore	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sarnia, Township	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.... :	1	1	1
	Sombra	4	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oil Springs	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Enniskillen	2	2	2	....	..	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sarnia, Town	11	11	10	....	....	....	3	2	2	....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Point Edward	3	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dawn	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	. .

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
West Kent	Chatham, City	2	3	1	..	..	..	22	22	20	7,330 00	6,985 00	6,572 50	3,669 87	3,516 51	3,308 69	3,100 00	2,950 00	2,837 50	
	Chatham, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	200 00	60 26	61 35	71 60	.....	.....	.....	
	Dover	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	5	6	525 00	525 00	568 00	225 66	228 37	250 41	75 00	75 00	75 00	
	Wallaceburg	1	2	1	1	..	..	9	9	8	1,500 00	1,292 00	1,510 00	661 52	478 44	692 63	310 00	140 00	350 00	
	Raleigh	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	150 00	160 00	150 00	90 13	95 80	90 68	60 00	60 00	60 00	
	Tilbury, Centre	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	600 00	450 00	475 00	240 53	182 03	194 83	120 00	90 00	90 00	
	Tilbury, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kingston	Kingston, City	4	2	6	2	..	..	56	52	55	15,260 00	15,370 00	15,030 00	7,895 40	7,978 04	7,791 45	4,950 00	4,950 00	4,900 00	
East Lambton	Bosanquet	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	48 75	48 75	48 75	36 56	36 27	36 32	30 00	30 00	30 00	
	Forest	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	600 00	620 00	630 00	254 89	258 57	263 77	150 00	150 00	150 00	
	Warwick	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	95 00	95 00	95 00	31 23	30 06	30 29	5 00	5 00	5 00	
	Brooke	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	200 00	200 00	220 00	72 45	70 11	79 00	20 00	20 00	20 00	
	Wyoming	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	600 00	610 00	620 00	318 68	319 35	324 28	240 00	240 00	240 00	
	Watford	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	3	1,000 00	970 00	740 00	602 37	584 40	444 28	480 00	480 00	360 00	
	Euphemia	2	1	1	..	..	..	5	4	4	320 00	310 00	257 50	117 41	121 85	97 43	30 00	30 00	30 00	
	Plympton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	160 00	160 00	160 00	96 23	95 06	95 29	70 00	70 00	70 00	
	Arkona	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	350 00	360 00	320 00	162 45	164 29	130 57	110 00	110 00	80 00	
	Thedford	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	175 00	125 00	125 00	53 01	30 06	30 29	5 00	5 00	5 00	
	Alvinston	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	4	4	910 00	900 00	760 00	529 26	520 22	470 05	420 00	420 00	390 00	
West Lambton	Petrolea	1	..	3	..	..	..	9	8	11	2,210 00	2,370 00	2,210 00	1,333 97	1,412 09	1,318 72	960 00	960 00	960 00	
	Moore	2	..	6	..	..	..	9	7	13	830 00	810 00	870 00	400 14	384 67	410 33	140 00	140 00	140 00	
	Sarnia, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	150 00	150 00	150 00	63 78	63 00	61 80	15 00	15 00	15 00	
	Sombra	..	1	3	..	..	..	4	6	8	420 00	610 00	590 00	180 91	268 07	252 75	40 00	50 00	50 00	
	Oil Springs	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	600 00	600 00	664 00	337 55	336 00	366 85	240 00	240 00	240 00	
	Enniskillen	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	3	200 00	180 00	190 00	75 87	64 00	67 59	.....	.....	.....	
	Sarnia, Town	4	4	2	..	..	..	18	17	15	3,900 00	3,690 00	3,427 50	2,352 07	2,208 22	2,041 84	1,680 00	1,560 00	1,470 00	
	Point Edward	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	800 00	595 00	260 00	528 39	392 73	171 20	420 00	315 00	140 00	
	Dawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	150 00	100 00	100 00	92 51	42 00	41 20	60 00	10 00	10 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
North Lanark	Lanark, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pakenham	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dalhousie	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Almonte	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Carleton Place	8	8	8	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ramsay	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lanark, Township	...	...	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lavant	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Darling	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Lanark	Perth	7	7	7	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Smith's Falls	8	8	8	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Beckwith	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bathurst	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Drummond	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Sherbrooke	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	Transfers. 1897-8.	Transfers. 1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	Removals. 1897-8.	Removals. 1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	Totals. 1897-8.	Totals. 1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Lanark	Lanark, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	430 00	350 00	370 00	210 95	170 30	181 77	110 00	110 00	110 00	
	Pakenham	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	390 00	370 00	430 00	136 29	125 63	158 93	....	.....	.. ....	
	Dalhousie	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	147 50	90 00	90 00	55 52	30 14	30 77	.....	. ....	... .	
	Almonte	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	1,510 00	1,540 00	1,450 00	882 66	896 48	856 34	600 00	600 00	600 00	
	Carleton Place	3	1	3	..	..	..	13	11	13	2,890 00	2,770 00	2,830 00	1,699 70	1,637 17	1,676 77	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	
	Ramsay	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	320 00	310 00	300 00	150 95	125 48	122 28	30 00	30 00	30 00	
	Lanark, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Local option.
	Lavant	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	170 00	180 00	170 00	110 29	115 17	110 77	80 00	80 00	80 00	
	Darling	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
South Lanark	Perth	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	9	10	2,530 00	2,470 00	2,560 00	1,457 89	1,419 65	1,460 63	1,080 00	1,080 00	1,080 00	
	Smith's Falls	2	1	..	..	..	..	11	10	9	2,460 00	2,420 00	2,610 00	1,425 63	1,373 91	1,483 02	1,080 00	1,000 00	1,080 00	
	Beckwith	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	190 00	200 00	180 00	59 91	62 58	53 73	.....	.....	.....	
	Bathurst	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Drummond	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	190 00	220 00	190 00	65 30	77 05	63 73	10 00	10 00	10 00	
	South Sherbrooke	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	27 65	26 83	26 87	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Lennox	Napanee	6	7	7	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Bath	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Adolphustown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Amherst Island	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ernestown	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Fredericksburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Richmond	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lincoln	Niagara, Township	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grimsby, North	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grantham	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Merriton	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Grimsby	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Dalhousie	4	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Clinton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Grimsby, Village	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Niagara, Town	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Beamsville	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Louth	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
London	London, City	34	34	34	....	....	....	6	6	6	2	2	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Remarks.
Lennox	Napanee	2	1	2	..	..	..	9	9	10	2,091 00	2,415 00	2,260 00	1,092 54	1,286 67	1,211 07	840 00	960 00	960 00	
	Bath	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	240 00	240 00	240 00	39 82	43 80	40 71	.....	.....	.....	
	Adolphustown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Amherst Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	39 82	43 80	40 71	.....	.....	.....	
	Ernestown	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	39 82	43 80	40 71	.....	.....	.....	
	North Fredericksburg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Richmond	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	19 91	21 90	20 35	.....	.....	.....	
Lincoln	Niagara, Township	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	280 00	270 00	270 00	94 73	92 10	87 78	.....	.....	.....	
	Grimsby, North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Grantham	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	59 83	61 40	58 52	.....	.....	.....	
	Merriton	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	600 00	600 00	600 00	329 74	332 10	327 78	240 00	240 00	240 00	
	South Grimsby	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	240 00	250 00	240 00	119 83	126 52	118 52	60 00	60 00	60 00	
	Port Dalhousie	1	3	..	..	..	..	6	9	6	1,020 00	1,190 00	1,120 00	554 44	654 88	610 69	360 00	440 00	440 00	
	Clinton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Grimsby, Village	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	3	430 00	320 00	290 00	154 73	121 86	103 40	60 00	40 00	40 00	
	Niagara, Town	2	2	1	..	..	..	9	9	8	1,035 00	1,085 00	985 00	289 16	322 35	258 47	.....	.....	.....	
	Beamsville	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	480 00	480 00	490 00	209 74	212 10	212 66	120 00	120 00	120 00	
	Louth	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	190 00	260 00	230 00	64 81	102 34	82 91	.....	.....	.....	
London.	London, City	1	4	5	..	1	..	43	47	49	11,345 00	11,445 00	11,615 00	2,675 28	2,744 26	2,872 65	600 00	580 00	564 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1896-7.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1897-8.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1898-9.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1896-7.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1897-8.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1898-9.	Shop. 1896-7.	Shop. 1897-8.	Shop. 1898-9.	Wholesale. 1896-7.	Wholesale. 1897-8.	Wholesale. 1898-9.	Extended tavern. 1896-7.	Extended tavern. 1897-8.	Extended tavern. 1898-9.	Extended shop. 1896-7.	Extended shop. 1897-8.	Extended shop. 1898-9.	Six months. 1896-7.	Six months. 1897-8.	Six months. 1898-9.
Manitoulin.	Drury, Denison, etc.	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Little Current	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Gore Bay	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
	Assignac	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Howland	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Gordon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tehkummah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Billings	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Carnarvon	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	May, Salter and Massey	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nairn	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hallam	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Graham	1	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Territory	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
East Middlesex	London, Township	15	15	15	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Dorchester	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Westminster	6	6	6	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nissouri	2	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	London West, Village	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
North Middlesex	East Williams	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McGillivray	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Adelaide	2	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Biddulph	4	3	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ailsa Craig	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lobo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*1
	Parkhill	5	5	4	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Lucan	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Williams	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Three months.

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	Transfers. 1897-8.	Transfers. 1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	Removals. 1897-8.	Removals. 1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	Totals. 1897-8.	Totals. 1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Manitoulin.	Drury, Denison, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	130 00	.....	.....	64 24	.....	.....	40 00	.....	.....	
	Little Current.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	545 00	525 00	437 50	180 02	158 26	123 98	75 00	75 00	62 50	
	Gore Bay	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	460 00	450 00	387 50	100 98	83 26	63 48	.....	.....	.....	
	Assignac	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	250 00	250 00	240 00	112 51	105 10	96 87	60 00	60 00	60 00	
	Howland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	24 24	20 82	18 43	.....	.....	.....	
	Gordon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Tehkummah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Billings	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	24 24	20 82	18 43	.....	.....	.....	
	Carnarvon	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	190 00	150 00	90 00	64 63	41 64	18 43	.....	.....	.....	
	May, Salter and Massey	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	220 00	220 00	220 00	88 47	81 64	76 88	40 00	40 00	40 00	
	Nairn	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	24 24	20 82	18 43	.....	.....	.....	
	Hallam	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	175 00	160 00	.....	109 24	84 29	.....	85 00	60 00	.....	
	Graham	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	90 00	220 00	220 00	24 24	81 64	76 87	.....	40 00	40 00	
	Unorganized Territory	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	180 00	190 00	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Payable wholly to province, less expenses.
East Middlesex	London, Township	1	4	1	..	..	..	17	20	17	1,487 50	1,427 50	1,527 50	398 09	372 00	399 13	.....	.....	.....	
	Dorchester	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	360 00	370 00	360 00	96 00	92 75	89 53	.....	.....	.....	
	Westminster	..	2	2	..	..	..	7	9	9	577 50	597 50	597 50	156 00	150 72	152 95	.....	.....	.....	
	Nissouri	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	4	180 00	180 05	280 00	48 00	46 37	70 87	.....	.....	.....	
	London West, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	400 00	410 00	.....	208 00	206 37	.....	160 00	.....	.....	Attached to London 1898-9.
North Middlesex	East Williams	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	180 00	200 00	190 00	45 05	46 82	52 62	.....	.....	.....	
	McGillivray	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	37 50	22 52	20 06	12 14	.....	.....	.....	
	Adelaide	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	127 50	127 50	45 05	30 10	36 43	.....	.....	.....	
	Biddulph	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	5	440 00	367 50	377 50	157 60	130 24	149 05	60 00	60 00	60 00	
	Ailsa Craig	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	520 00	440 00	450 00	250 09	213 50	228 80	160 00	160 00	160 00	
	Lobo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.....	.....	232 60	.....	.....	91 11	.....	.....	.....	Local option 1896-7, 1897-8 and nine months of 1898-9.
	Parkhill	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	8	8	1,305 00	1,305 00	1,153 75	446 48	422 30	412 67	225 00	225 00	206 25	
	Lucan	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	4	630 00	610 00	610 00	227 60	210 26	227 15	130 00	130 00	130 00	
	West Williams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
West Middlesex.	Ekfrid	2	2	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Strathroy	6	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	....	.....	.. ...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wardsville	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	... ..	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Metcalfe	1	1	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Delaware	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Caradoc	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Glencoe	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Moss	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newbury	1	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monck	Wainfleet	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Canborough	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....	.....	..	.....	....	....	.....
	Caistor	....	....	....	....	....	...	..	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sherbrooke	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dunnville	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gainsborough	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pelham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Moulton	1	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	... ..

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.															
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	
West Middlesex.	Ekfrid	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	190 00	180 00	180 00	41 85	35 75	32 79	.....	.....	.....	
	Strathroy	1	..	1	..	..	..	8	6	7	1,660 00	1,420 00	1,430 00	783 52	662 97	653 91	600 00	520 00	520 00	
	Wardsville	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	200 00	200 00	200 00	99 32	97 87	96 40	80 00	80 00	80 00	
	Metcalfe	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	19 32	17 87	16 40	.....	.....	.....	
	Delaware	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	19 32	17 87	16 40	.....	.....	.....	
	Caradoc	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	270 00	310 00	270 00	57 94	65 53	49 19	.....	.....	.....	
	Glencoe	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	780 00	780 00	780 00	477 94	473 65	469 19	420 00	420 00	420 00	
	Moss	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Newbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	200 00	200 00	200 00	99 32	97 87	96 40	80 00	80 00	80 00	
Monck	Wainfleet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Local option.
	Canborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	37 50	37 50	9 01	1 89	1 30	.....	.....	.....	
	Caistor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Sherbrooke	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	9 01	3 78	2 60	.....	.....	.....	
	Dunnville	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	9	8	1,530 00	1,550 00	1,540 00	633 54	592 15	581 72	560 00	560 00	560 00	
	Gainsborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Local option.
	Pelham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act
	Moulton	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	90 00	.....	.....	9 01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	in force.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality,	Tavern. Ordinary. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Shop. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Wholesale. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Extended tavern. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Extended shop. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Six months. 1896-7.	1897-8	1898-9.
Muskoka	McLean and Ridout	2	2	2	....	....	..	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
	Draper	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....
	Gravenhurst	3	4	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Medora and Wood	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	2	1	1
	Bracebridge	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Huntsville	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..
	Monk	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 & 1 B & W	.....	.....
	Morrison	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stisted	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 B&W	.....
	Stephenson	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	McAuley	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....
	Port Carling	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
	Chaffey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	1
	*Unorganized Territory	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Nipissing	North Bay	6	6	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	....	... .	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.... .	.....
	McKim	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mattawa	7	7	5	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	...	.....	.. ..	.....	.....
	Widdifield	....	....	1	...	....	....	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Springer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ferris	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.. ...	.....
	Bonfield	3	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....
	Sudbury	7	7	7	....	....	....	2	2	1	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
	Caldwell	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dunnet and Rutter	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....
	*Unorganized Territory	5	6	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sturgeon Falls	4	3	4	...	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Muskoka	McLean and Ridout	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	54 92	55 26	53 21	.....	.....	.....	
	Draper	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	100 00	100 00	100 00	37 46	37 63	36 61	10 00	10 00	10 00	
	Gravenhurst	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	585 00	600 00	600 00	200 24	147 37	141 89	67 50	.....	.....	
	Medora and Wood	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	100 00	50 00	50 00	37 46	18 81	18 30	10 00	5 00	5 00	
	Bracebridge	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	930 00	860 00	925 00	325 13	294 21	316 18	110 00	110 00	110 00	
	Huntsville	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	810 00	1,000 00	800 00	434 43	522 64	426 41	320 00	320 00	320 00	
	Monck	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	101 25	37 50	37 50	34 33	13 81	13 30	.....	.....	.....	
	Morrison	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	100 00	100 00	100 00	37 46	37 63	36 61	10 00	10 00	10 00	
	Stisted	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	....	.....	18 75	.....	.....	6 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Stephenson	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	200 00	180 00	54 92	64 47	53 21	.....	.....	.....	
	McAuley	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	37 50	27 46	27 63	13 30	.....	.....	.....	
	Port Carling	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	180 00	190 00	180 00	41 20	46 05	39 91	.....	.....	.....	
	Chaffey	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	45 00	45 00	45 00	13 73	13 81	13 30	.....	.....	.....	
	Unorganized Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Nipissing	North Bay	2	1	..	1	..	..	11	8	7	1,905 00	1,760 00	1,550 00	1,111 20	1,012 09	887 09	750 00	700 00	620 00	
	McKim	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Mattawa	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	9	7	1,900 00	1,940 00	1,522 50	958 53	961 58	747 32	540 00	540 00	435 00	
	Widdifield	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	.....	90 00	90 00	.....	32 85	32 31	.....	.....	.....	
	Springer	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Ferris	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Bonfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	375 00	250 00	250 00	208 20	135 70	134 62	105 00	70 00	70 00	
	Sudbury	2	3	..	..	..	..	11	12	10	2,545 00	2,505 00	2,566 05	1,555 44	1,513 13	1,529 76	1,125 00	1,125 00	1,057 30	
	Caldwell	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	330 00	330 00	310 00	218 80	215 70	194 62	150 00	150 00	130 00	
	Dunnet and Rutter	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	3	.....	280 00	420 00	.....	165 70	246 92	.....	100 00	150 00	
	*Unorganized Territory	2	1	1	..	..	..	7	7	6	470 00	550 00	460 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Sturgeon Falls	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	4	6	1,135 00	900 00	1,135 00	610 06	475 20	595 79	375 00	300 00	375 00	

Payable wholly to the Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended Shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
North Norfolk	Middleton	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Simcoe	6	6	6	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Windham	2	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Waterford	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Delhi	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Norfolk	Walsingham, South	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Woodhouse	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Charlotteville	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Houghton	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Port Dover	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Walsingham, North	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Port Rowan	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Norfolk	Middleton	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	127 50	147 50	180 90	31 71	43 85	54 93	.....	.....	.....	
	Simcoe	..	3	..	..	..	..	8	11	8	1,600 00	1,630 00	1,640 00	625 52	666 98	660 48	400 00	400 00	400 00	
	Windham	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	247 50	255 00	217 50	63 43	72 00	57 46	.....	.....	.....	
	Waterford	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	480 00	480 00	520 00	183 43	192 00	204 27	120 00	120 00	120 00	
	Delhi	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	3	240 00	230 00	290 00	42 29	136 00	89 80	.....	60 00	40 00	
South Norfolk	Walsingham, South	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	180 00	190 00	180 00	30 97	25 89	18 40	.....	.....	.....	
	Woodhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	127 50	127 50	75 00	23 23	17 92	9 20	.....	.....	.....	
	Charlotteville	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	131 03	137 50	127 50	26 08	19 91	13 80	.....	.....	.....	
	Houghton	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	180 00	90 00	177 50	30 97	11 95	21 47	.....	.....	.....	
	Port Dover	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	4	7	600 00	600 00	650 00	181 93	167 80	164 46	120 00	120 00	120 00	
	Walsingham, North	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	4	3	177 50	147 50	137 50	36 13	21 91	15 34	.....	.....	.....	
	Port Rowan	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	250 00	260 00	240 00	33 54	27 88	18 40	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statements by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897 8.	1898 9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
East Northumberland...	Seymour	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 b&w	....
	Murray	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cramahe	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Percy	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Colborne	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Campbellford	4	4	4	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hastings	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brighton Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Northumberland ..	Alnwick	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	South Monaghan	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Haldimand	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 b&w	1	1 b&w
	Hamilton	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cobourg, Town	12	10	9	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Remarks.
East Northumberland ..	Seymour	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	56 25	37 50	37 50	13 04	8 45	8 60	.....	.....	.....	
	Murray	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	3	2	47 50	110 00	120 00	11 59	22 51	25 84	.....	.....	.....	
	Cramahe	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	130 00	130 00	130 00	57 39	56 89	57 21	40 00	40 00	40 00	
	Percy	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	320 00	300 00	350 00	160 57	153 78	168 75	120 00	120 00	120 00	
	Colborne	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	4	415 00	375 00	465 00	78 75	65 64	92 45	15 00	15 00	15 00	
	Campbellford	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	1,160 00	1,170 00	1,150 00	537 23	536 96	533 27	430 00	430 00	430 00	
	Hastings	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	640 00	650 00	640 00	229 55	230 37	228 84	160 00	160 00	160 00	
	Brighton Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	300 00	300 00	320 00	94 77	93 78	100 15	60 00	60 00	60 00	
West Northumberland ..	Alnwick	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	165 00	185 00	195 00	71 17	75 06	78 31	30 00	30 00	30 00	
	South Monaghan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	135 00	45 00	122 50	41 17	12 29	40 26	.....	.....	.....	
	Haldimand	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	108 75	108 75	108 75	34 31	30 72	30 20	.....	.....	.....	
	Hamilton	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	5	6	500 00	500 00	510 00	187 26	172 90	174 80	50 00	50 00	50 00	
	Cobourg, Town	3	1	1	..	..	..	18	14	14	4,005 00	3,470 00	3,320 50	2,311 88	1,948 56	1,862 55	1,740 00	1,500 00	1,450 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statements by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
North Ontario ..	Uxbridge, Town	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Brock	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mara	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Thorah	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Uxbridge, Township	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Scott	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Rama	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Cannington	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Beaverton	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Ontario ..	Reach	3	3	1	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oshawa	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Whitby, Town	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Whitby, Township	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Whitby, East, Township	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pickering	....	*5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Port Perry	3	3	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.															
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8	1898-9.	
											$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Ontario	Uxbridge, Town	3	1	..	..	..	..	8	6	5	1,060 00	1,010 00	1,055 00	419 48	385 33	415 54	250 00	250 00	250 00	
	Brock	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	257 50	247 50	262 50	92 11	80 00	93 21	35 00	30 00	35 00	
	Mara	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	7	5	540 00	560 00	550 00	234 47	230 67	236 87	135 00	135 00	135 00	
	Thorah	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	140 00	100 00	100 00	46 84	30 00	31 83	10 00	10 00	10 00	
	Uxbridge, Township	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	4	6	360 00	360 00	405 00	88 43	80 00	103 69	.....	.....	.....	
	Scott	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	190 00	210 00	190 00	54 21	56 22	53 67	10 00	10 00	10 00	
	Rama	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	22 11	20 00	21 83	.....	.....	.....	
	Cannington	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	430 00	400 00	400 00	215 26	200 00	203 67	160 00	160 00	160 00	
	Beaverton	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	490 00	480 00	480 00	190 00	180 00	185 48	120 00	120 00	120 00	
South Ontario	Reach	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	5	3	460 00	402 50	195 00	166 20	142 97	80 77	32 50	40 00	30 00	
	Oshawa	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	6	8	1,730 00	1,620 00	1,689 75	959 04	906 52	952 53	720 00	720 00	720 00	
	Whitby, Town	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	6	8	1,280 00	1,290 00	1,325 00	568 52	564 28	596 88	370 00	370 00	370 00	
	Whitby, Township	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	310 00	270 00	260 00	148 88	130 51	130 77	80 00	80 00	80 00	
	Whitby, East, Township	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	3	2	270 00	270 00	260 00	132 67	130 51	130 77	80 00	80 00	80 00	
	Pickering	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	7	.....	216 70	826 00	.....	105 56	411 80	....	66 70	240 00	
	Port Perry	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	850 00	853 00	660 00	437 50	433 85	346 75	320 00	320 00	260 00	Local option in force up to Jan., 1898.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898 9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Ottawa	Ottawa, City	76	77	80	....	....	....	33	33	33	4	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1
North Oxford	East Nissouri	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Blandford	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Zorra	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Embro	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Zorra	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Woodstock	12	12	12	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Blenheim	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Oxford	Ingersoll	8	8	8	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tilsonburg	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Norwich, Village	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Oxford	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Norwich	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	South Norwich	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*1
	Dereham	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	West Oxford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	East Oxford	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*51 days, local option repealed.

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amount received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8 $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Remarks.
Ottawa	Ottawa, City	12	6	11	7	2	3	133	124	134	38329 17	38925 00	40455 00	15813 40	15979 61	16806 92	9,310 00	9,400 00	9,700 00	
North Oxford	East Nissouri	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	240 00	190 00	180 00	81 99	57 71	51 93	.....	.....	.....	
	Blandford	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	100 00	100 00	100 00	37 33	36 64	35 97	10 00	10 00	10 00	
	East Zorra	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	370 00	280 00	290 00	127 53	84 35	86 55	.....	.....	.....	
	Embro	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	320 00	340 00	320 00	134 65	142 15	131 93	80 00	80 00	80 00	
	West Zorra	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	27 33	26 64	25 97	.....	.....	.....	
	Woodstock	2	2	2	..	..	..	16	16	16	3,830 00	3,800 00	3,858 00	2,212 90	2,186 12	2,198 47	1,680 00	1,680 00	1,680 00	
	Blenheim	3	4	1	..	..	..	10	11	8	838 00	785 00	740 00	324 15	294 20	269 08	70 00	70 00	70 00	
South Oxford	Ingersoll	..	3	1	..	..	..	11	13	11	2,742 50	2,810 00	2,750 00	1,482 00	1,535 70	1,501 48	1,210 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	
	Tilsonburg	3	..	2	..	..	..	8	5	7	1,430 00	1,390 00	1,410 00	757 94	762 31	763 15	600 00	600 00	600 00	
	Norwich, Village	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	725 50	730 00	750 00	320 61	332 23	335 77	240 00	240 00	240 00	
	North Oxford	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	330 00	280 00	320 00	142 52	131 65	143 84	80 00	80 00	80 00	
	North Norwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	62 50	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Local option repealed in March, '99.
	South Norwich	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	1	....	.....	62 50	.. ..	.....	21 97	.....	.....	.....	do
	Dereham	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	
	West Oxford	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	East Oxford	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	37 50	37 50	90 00	10 00	11 07	20 00	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Parry Sound, East and West.	Nipissing	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McKellar	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Armour	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Christie	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chapman	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	*Parry Sound	....	2*	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Foley	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Himsworth, North	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Perry	6	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Humphrey	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2B&W	2B&W	2B&W
	Machar	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Sundridge	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Burk's Falls	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Himsworth, South	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hagerman	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	McMurrich	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Unorganized Territory	9	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Peel	Brampton	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Chinguacousy	7	7	6	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Toronto, Township	12	12	9	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Toronto, Gore	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Streetsville	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Caledon	9	9	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* For three and one-half months.

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	Transfers. 1897-8.	Transfers. 1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	Removals. 1897-8.	Removals. 1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	Totals. 1897-8.	Totals. 1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Parry Sound, East and West.	Nipissing	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	100 00	110 00	100 00	33 33	39 17	34 62	10 00	10 00	10 00	
	McKellar	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	90 00	100 00	100 00	23 33	29 17	28 72	.....	.....	.....	
	Armour	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Christie	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	150 00	137 50	127 50	40 83	41 67	36 92	.....	.....	.....	
	Chapman	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	6	3	490 00	330 00	225 00	283 89	117 54	77 89	210 00	30 00	22 50	
	Parry Sound	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	2	.....	87 50	300 00	.....	19 46	65 65	.....	.....	.....	Local option in force for 8½ months.
	Foley	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	200 00	200 00	250 00	133 33	135 00	155 13	110 00	110 00	110 00	
	Himsworth, North	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	230 00	240 00	230 00	96 66	104 17	99 24	50 00	50 00	50 00	
	Perry	..	3	..	..	..	..	6	9	5	540 00	502 50	450 00	139 99	143 80	123 10	.....	.....	.....	
	Humphrey	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	150 00	127 50	127 50	40 83	37 53	36 92	.....	.....	.....	
	Machar	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	23 33	25 00	24 62	.....	.....	.....	
	Sundridge	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	240 00	250 00	240 00	46 66	54 17	49 24	.....	.....	.....	
	Burk's Falls	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	240 00	381 00	360 00	46 66	83 77	73 86	.....	.....	.....	
	Himsworth, South	1	2	..	..	..	..	6	7	5	580 00	570 00	600 00	228 33	233 34	243 60	100 00	100 00	100 00	
	Hagerman	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	23 33	25 00	24 62	.....	.....	.....	
	McMurrich	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	23 33	25 00	24 62	.....	.....	.....	
	Unorganized Territory	..	2	1	..	..	..	9	8	1	981 80	560 00	610 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Payable to Provinceless proportion of expenses.
Peel	Brampton	3	1	1	..	..	..	11	9	9	1,357 50	1,357 50	1,337 50	525 32	516 85	483 18	200 00	200 00	200 00	
	Chinguacousy	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	7	707 50	707 50	597 50	245 24	238 86	184 29	.....	.....	.....	
	Toronto, Township	2	3	1	..	..	..	15	16	13	1,252 50	1,242 50	985 00	475 40	459 85	340 17	65 00	65 00	52 50	
	Toronto, Gore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	95 00	90 00	90 00	32 53	29 25	26 97	.....	.....	.....	
	Streetsville	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	4	5	430 00	440 00	480 00	160 08	162 62	173 38	70 00	70 00	70 00	
	Caledon	1	2	..	..	..	..	10	11	8	830 00	830 00	720 00	280 28	272 98	215 75	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
North Perth	Mornington	11	11	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Ellice	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Wallace	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....
	Elma	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Listowel	5	5	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stratford	16	16	16	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	North Easthope	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Milverton	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Perth	South Easthope	5	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Fullarton	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Mitchell	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hibbert	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Downie	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	St. Mary's	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Blanshard	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Logan	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE O —*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	License transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	Transfers. 1897-8.	Transfers. 1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	Removals. 1897-8.	Removals. 1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	Totals. 1897-8.	Totals. 1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
North Perth	Mornington	..	1	1	..	..	..	11	12	12	990 00	1,000 00	910 00	344 25	354 35	328 37	.....	.....	.....	
	Elice	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	6	6	460 00	460 00	460 00	161 69	163 95	161 74	.....	.....	.....	
	Wallace	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	112 50	90 00	90 00	39 12	31 73	31 31	.....	.....	.....	
	Elma	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	360 00	390 00	360 00	125 18	142 79	125 22	.....	.....	.....	
	Listowel	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	1,490 00	1,504 00	1,490 00	840 36	851 27	840 44	590 00	590 00	590 00	
	Stratford	4	3	4	..	..	..	22	21	22	5,375 00	5,215 00	5,280 00	2,482 30	2,412 78	2,433 06	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	
	North Easthope	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	380 00	360 00	360 00	135 61	126 93	125 22	..	.....	.....	
	Milverton	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	360 00	360 00	360 00	182 59	183 47	182 61	120 00	120 00	120 00	
South Perth	South Easthope	3	1	3	..	..	..	6	7	9	480 00	570 00	645 00	151 39	184 85	226 22	.....	.....	.....	
	Fullarton	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	250 00	180 00	55 05	66 35	58 38	.....	.....	.....	
	Mitchell	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	5	6	1,160 00	1,125 00	1,135 00	594 43	564 59	574 45	375 00	375 00	375 00	
	Hibbert	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	4	270 00	270 00	325 00	82 57	85 41	114 32	.....	.....	.....	
	Downie	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	395 00	360 00	380 00	126 15	113 75	126 48	.....	.....	.....	
	St. Mary's	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	8	1,720 00	1,700 00	1,802 00	802 77	803 33	860 97	500 00	500 00	500 00	
	Blanshard	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	100 00	100 00	90 00	32 11	33 18	29 20	.....	.....	.....	
	Logan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	55 05	56 88	58 38	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Shop. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Wholesale. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Extended tavern. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Extended shop. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Six months. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
East Peterborough.	Asphodel	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dummer	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	Otonabee	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	2	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
	Norwood	4	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Belmont and Methuen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Havelock	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Peterborough.	Smith	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lakefield	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Peterborough	24	22	20	....	....	....	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Monaghan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ennismore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ashburnham	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Harvey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur and Fort William.	Fort William	8	8	9	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Port Arthur	9	11	8	....	....	....	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
	Unorganized territory	7	9	7	....	....	....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE O.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportions thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
East Peterborough.	Asphodel	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	8 85	9 65	5 52	.....	.....	.....	
	Dummer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	90 00	135 00	135 00	8 85	14 47	8 28	.....	.....	.....	
	Otonabee	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	200 00	204 00	180 00	20 65	23 16	11 04	.....	.....	.....	
	Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	255 00	245 00	195 00	26 54	27 33	8 28	.....	.....	.....	
	Norwood	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	1,050 00	520 00	520 00	596 90	299 30	291 04	560 00	280 00	280 00	
	Belmont and Methuen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Havelock	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	670 00	660 00	680 00	328 03	328 95	318 41	300 00	300 00	300 00	
West Peterborough.	Smith	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	360 00	360 00	390 00	123 34	122 57	134 34	.....	.....	.....	
	Lakefield	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	600 00	600 00	600 00	332 50	331 93	329 56	240 00	240 00	240 00	
	Peterborough	4	2	3	..	..	..	32	29	29	7,885 00	7,207 50	6,745 00	4,575 42	4,232 63	3,930 20	3,360 00	3,150 00	2,940 00	
	North Monaghan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Ennismore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Ashburnham	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	969 00	995 00	925 00	561 37	573 63	534 34	400 00	400 00	400 00	
	Harvey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60 00	.....	.....	30 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Port Arthur and Fort William.	Fort William	2	..	..	..	..	1	12	10	12	2,670 00	2,700 00	2,885 00	1,542 41	1,571 02	1,642 46	1,110 00	1,110 00	1,225 00	
	Port Arthur	2	4	2	2	1	..	18	21	16	3,805 00	4,052 50	3,077 50	2,243 48	2,417 51	1,791 97	1,620 00	1,770 00	1,350 00	
	Unorganized territory	2	3	1	..	..	..	11	13	9	900 00	1,067 50	730 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Payable to province less proportion of expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Prescott	South Plantagenet	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	..	.....
	East Hawkesbury	7	7	7	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
	Longueuil	1	1	1	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
	North Plantagenet	10	10	8	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Caledonia	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Alfred	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2
	West Hawkesbury	5	5	*	....	....	....	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hawkesbury	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	L'Original	3	3	3	....	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vankleek Hill	....	....	4	....	...	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Prince Edward	Picton	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....
	South Marysburg	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wellington	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sophiasburg	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hillier	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 B&W	1 B&W
	Ameliasburg	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	...	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hallowell	....	....	..	....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
	North Marysburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	Transfers. 1897-8.	Transfers. 1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	Removals. 1897-8.	Removals. 1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	Totals. 1897-8.	Totals. 1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Remarks.
Prescott	South Plantagenet							6	6	6	540 00	540 00	540 00	182 57	185 62	182 56	.....	.....	.....	
	East Hawkesbury							7	8	8	630 00	720 00	720 00	212 98	247 49	243 43	.....	.....	.....	
	Longueuil							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	30 43	30 93	30 42	.....	.....	.....	
	North Plantagenet	1	1					12	12	9	1,020 00	1,020 00	920 00	349 91	355 77	329 65	.....	.....	.....	
	Caledonia	1						6	4	4	325 00	270 00	270 00	111 57	92 81	91 28	.....	.....	.....	
	Alfred		1	1				5	6	6	450 00	460 00	460 00	152 14	159 84	157 21	.....	.....	.....	
	West Hawkesbury		1	*				7	8	..	940 00	920 00	.....	508 21	501 71	.....	280 00	280 00	.....	
	Hawkesbury							5	5	5	750 00	750 00	770 00	302 14	122 92	213 00	150 00	.....	.....	
	L'Original							3	3	3	360 00	360 00	360 00	91 28	92 81	91 28	.....	.....	.....	
	Vankleek Hill							..	..	6	.....	.....	1,220 00	.....	.....	553 57	.....	.....	300 00	
Prince Edward	Picton	1		1				9	8	9	2,360 00	2,225 00	2,250 00	1,259 00	1,173 01	1,204 70	960 00	960 00	960 00	
	South Marysburg							2	..	..	220 00	.....	.....	82 71	.....	.....	40 00	.....	.....	Local option
	Wellington							2	2	2	350 00	350 00	370 00	152 71	146 25	156 33	110 00	110 00	110 00	
	Sophiasburgh							1	3	3	90 00	146 25	146 25	21 35	31 73	35 20	.....	.....	.....	
	Hillier							1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	21 35	18 13	20 12	.....	.....	.....	
	Ameliasburgh			1				3	3	4	225 00	245 00	255 00	53 40	51 37	60 33	.....	.....	.....	
	Hallowell							..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	North Marysburgh							..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

* See Vankleek Hill.

SCHEDULE O.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Rainy River North	Rat Portage	9	11	10	....	....	....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Keewatin	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Unorganized Districts	1	3	14	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....
Rainy River South	McIrvine	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....
	Unorganized Districts	5	7	9	....	....	....	....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....
North Renfrew	Bromley	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	.....
	Pembroke	12	12	10	....	....	....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	2	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Ross	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Westmeath	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
	Wilberforce	1	....	1	...	1	....	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Head, Maria and Clara	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Petawawa	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Rolph, Buch'n. & Wylie	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
Rainy River North	Rat Portage	1	4	2	..	1	1	12	20	19	3,310 00	4,575 00	4,470 00	1,919 32	2,688 60	2,621 51	1,650 00	2,250 00	2,180 00	
	Keewatin	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	3	3	610 00	600 00	600 00	422 72	423 68	423 28	330 00	330 00	330 00	
	Unorganized Districts*	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	5	16	100 00	495 00	1,360 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Rainy River South	McIrvine	1	2	1	..	..	..	5	6	5	570 00	580 00	570 00	277 89	307 49	309 10	200 00	200 00	200 00	
	Unorganized Districts	1	3	2	..	..	..	6	12	13	540 00	970 00	1,110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
North Renfrew	Bromley	2	2	1	..	..	..	5	5	4	380 00	380 00	445 00	191 18	190 07	218 11	90 00	90 00	90 00	
	Pembroke	2	4	..	..	..	..	17	19	15	3,100 00	3,240 00	2,837 00	1,407 69	1,470 45	1,263 40	750 00	750 00	675 00	
	Ross	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	530 00	570 00	480 00	296 72	315 10	266 03	150 00	150 00	150 00	
	Westmeath	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	410 00	465 00	400 00	166 48	192 60	156 03	40 00	40 00	40 00	
	Wilberforce	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	220 00	47 50	90 00	80 95	20 01	29 01	.....	.....	.....	
	Head, Maria and Clara	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	270 00	270 00	270 00	91 07	90 06	87 03	.....	.....	.....	
	Petawawa	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	100 00	90 00	37 50	35 41	30 02	14 51	.....	.....	.....	
	Rolph, Buch'n. & Wylie	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	30 35	30 02	29 01	.....	.....	.....	

* Payable wholly to the Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipalities.	Tavern. Ordinary.			Tavern. Beer and wine.			Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-8.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
South Renfrew	Eganville	3	3	3				2	2	2												
	McNab	3	3	3																		
	Renfrew	6	6	6				2	2	2												
	Grattan																					
	Brougham	2	2	2																		
	Brudenell and Lyndoch		2		2			1	1	1												
	Arnprior	7	7	7				2	2	2												
	Radcliffe and Raglan	2	2	2																		
	Griffith & Matawatchan																					
	Bagot and Blithfield	3	3	3																		
	Admaston	1	1	1																		
	Jones																					
	Hagarty, etc	5	5	5	1			4	3	3												
	Sebastopol				1	1	1															
	Horton																					
Russell	Cambridge	7	6	6																		
	Russell	6	6	6																		
	Clarence	7	8	8																		
	Gloucester	12	13	14																		
	Cumberland	6	6	6																		
	Osgoode	6	6	6																		
	Rockland	3	3	3																		
	Casselman	3	3	2																		

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipalities.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1798-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
South Renfrew	Eganville	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	5	835 00	825 00	825 00	384 05	381 82	373 90	225 90	225 00	225 00	
	McNab	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	4	4	310 00	310 00	310 00	127 47	129 32	124 30	30 00	30 00	30 00	
	Rentrew	3	..	3	..	..	..	11	8	11	1,720 00	1,685 00	1,710 00	828 85	817 16	813 12	480 00	480 00	480 00	
	Grattan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Brougham	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	61 57	62 73	59 56	..	..	..	
	Brudenell and Lyndoch	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	165 00	290 00	90 00	61 57	104 54	29 78	..	..	..	
	Arnprior	..	1	1	..	..	..	9	10	10	2,110 00	2,080 00	2,080 00	1,109 90	1,101 58	1,082 30	720 00	720 00	720 00	
	Radcliffe and Raglan	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	210 00	200 00	61 57	78 41	69 49	..	..	..	
	Griffith & Matawatchan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Bagot and Blithfield	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	270 00	270 00	310 00	92 35	94 09	109 19	..	..	..	
	Admaston	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	30 78	31 37	29 78	..	..	..	
	Jones	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Hagarty, etc	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	8	10	958 50	770 00	770 00	349 37	277 04	263 04	..	..	..	
	Sebastopol	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	37 50	37 50	37 50	15 40	15 68	14 89	..	..	..	
	Horton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Russell	Cambridge	2	1	1	..	..	..	9	7	7	714 00	583 00	500 00	256 02	204 83	187 29	..	..	..	
	Russell	2	1	1	..	..	..	8	7	7	560 00	550 00	550 00	193 03	188 06	187 29	..	..	..	
	Clarence	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	9	8	704 18	730 00	840 00	251 02	249 05	303 71	..	..	..	
	Gloucester	1	3	4	..	..	..	13	16	18	1,130 00	1,200 00	1,380 00	391 14	411 69	485 91	..	..	..	
	Cumberland	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	6	7	550 00	560 00	570 00	187 95	193 14	197 40	..	..	..	
	Osgoode	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	6	7	710 00	690 00	740 00	343 03	332 97	357 52	150 00	150 00	150 00	
	Rockland	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	470 00	460 00	470 00	191 60	186 57	191 23	90 00	90 00	90 00	
	Casselman	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	3	380 00	360 00	250 00	101 60	91 49	65 80	..	..	..	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale,			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
St. Catharines, City	.....	25	25	21	1	1	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Centre Simcoe	Barrie	11	14	12	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sunnidale	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Floss	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Tiny	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Vespra	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	Transfers. 1897-8.	Transfers. 1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	Removals. 1897 8.	Removals. 1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	Totals. 1897-8.	Totals. 1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
St. Catharines, City	.....	3	1	1	2	..	.	34	29	29	6,267 50	5,960 00	6,150 00	2,024 25	1,856 84	2,470 24	427 50	420 50	1.250 00	
Centre Simcoe ..	Barrie	5	..	4	1	1	..	18	16	19	3,070 00	3,770 00	3,485 00	1,583 95	2,007 21	1,807 80	1,200 00	1,500 00	1,350 00	
	Sunnidale	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	310 60	310 00	340 00	100 82	108 99	114 64	30 00	30 00	30 00	
	Floss.....	1	1	2	2	..	..	8	5	6	480 00	455 00	390 00	123 02	139 27	103 87	.....	.....	.....	
	Tiny	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	22 37	24 95	23 08	.....	.....	.....	
	Vespra	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1	1	.....	90 00	37 50	.....	24 95	11 54	.....	.....	.....	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1896-7.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1897-8.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1898-9.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1896-7.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1897-8.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1898-9.	Shop. 1896-7.	Shop. 1897-8.	Shop. 1898-9.	Wholesale. 1896-7.	Wholesale. 1897-8.	Wholesale. 1898-9.	Extended tavern. 1896-7.	Extended tavern. 1897-8.	Extended tavern. 1898-9.	Extended Shop. 1896-7.	Extended Shop. 1897-8.	Extended Shop. 1898-9.	Six months. 1896-7.	Six months. 1897-8.	Six months. 1898-9.
East Simcoe	Orillia Township	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Oro	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tay	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Medonte	8	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Penetanguishene	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1
	Orillia, Town	8	8	7	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Midland	4	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
West Simcoe	Essa	6	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Nottawasaga	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Stayner	4	3	3	....	..	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Collingwood, Town	8	8	8	....	..	....	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Tossorontio	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Alliston	3	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Creemore	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stormont	Osnabruck	8	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Finch	5	5	5	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Roxborough	6	6	6	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1807-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8	1898-9	Totals. 1896-7.	1807-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipali y. 4896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896 7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1997-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$	
East Simcoe...	Orillia Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	140 00	28 94	29 11	51 33	.....	.....	.....	
	Oro	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	100 00	100 00	100 00	38 94	39 11	38 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	
	Tay	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	220 00	220 00	210 00	97 88	98 22	86 00	40 00	40 00	30 00	
	Medonte	1	..	..	1	..	..	10	7	7	810 00	750 00	630 00	274 93	262 01	196 00	...	.....	.....	
	Penetanguishene	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	6	1,450 00	1,421 25	1,390 00	824 74	813 35	787 82	590 00	595 00	590 00	
	Orillia, Town	1	2	..	..	..	..	10	11	9	2,460 00	2,450 00	2,227 50	1,441 75	1,439 04	1,298 00	1,080 00	1,080 00	990 00	
	Midland	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	5	1,310 00	1,290 00	1,250 00	721 87	713 49	686 67	500 00	500 00	500 00	
West Simcoe..	Essa	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	5	550 00	360 00	370 00	192 73	122 21	112 43	.....	.....	.....	
	Nottawasaga	2	1	3	..	..	..	7	6	8	620 00	580 00	600 00	292 73	268 04	257 41	100 00	100 00	100 00	
	Stayner	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	7	810 00	950 00	870 00	239 61	436 56	438 89	.....	212 50	212 50	
	Collingwood, Town	2	2	..	..	..	..	12	12	10	2,720 00	2,720 00	2,700 00	1,627 13	1,617 55	1,573 33	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	
	Tossorontio	3	..	2	..	..	..	7	4	6	400 00	360 00	425 00	145 85	122 21	137 17	.....	.....	.....	
	Alliston	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	710 00	870 00	820 00	243 15	289 33	238 90	40 00	50 00	50 00	
	Creemore	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	590 00	562 00	520 00	201 47	183 60	152 00	40 00	40 00	40 00	
Stormont...	Osnabruck	1	1	1	..	..	..	9	9	9	1,060 00	845 00	820 00	473 03	263 36	252 67	280 00	80 00	80 00	
	Finch	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	5	6	510 00	750 00	760 00	160 81	404 78	407 00	50 00	300 00	300 00	
	Roxborough	..	1	3	..	..	..	6	8	9	750 00	841 25	800 00	338 68	370 68	351 12	210 00	218 75	210 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern. Ordinary. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Tavern. Beer and wine. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Shop. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Wholesale. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Extended tavern. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Extended shop. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898 9.	Six months. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Toronto	Toronto, City	150	150	150	....	...	...	50	50	50	9	6	*6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 b&w	1 b&w	1 b&w
East Victoria	Omemee	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
	Fenelon Falls	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fenelon, Township	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
	Bobcaygeon	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Somerville	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bexley	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Digby	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	Emily	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	...	.....
West Victoria	Lindsay	10	11	11	....	...	....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Woodville	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...
	Eldon	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mariposa	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	..	.....	.....	.....

* And 1 extended for three months.

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Toronto	Toronto, City	17	21	22	2	5	..	229	233	229	75,520 75	76,143 75	75,453 25	32,487 24	32,662 38	32,471 19	20.050 00	20,050 00	20,050 00
East Victoria	Omemee	..	1	1	2	..	..	4	3	3	420 00	410 00	410 00	216 81	208 63	208 54	160 00	160 00	160 00
	Fenelon Falls	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	600 00	600 00	600 00	313 04	312 00	302 54	240 00	240 00	240 00
	Fenelon, Township	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	5	5	262 50	272 50	292 50	73 04	71 07	78 41	.....	.....	.....
	Bobcaygeon	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	2	3	390 00	380 00	456 00	192 75	188 00	210 07	140 00	140 00	140 00
	Somerville	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	310 00	300 00	200 00	107 11	102 00	60 13	30 00	30 00	20 00
	Bexley	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	48 69	48 00	41 69	.....	.....	.....
	Digby	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	....	100 00	.....	.....	28 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Emily	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Victoria	Lindsay	1	3	5	..	..	..	13	15	17	3,340 00	3,410 00	3,370 00	1,835 77	1,862 44	1,831 47	1,440 00	1,440 90	1,440 00
	Woodville	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	310 00	300 00	320 00	108 53	104 86	110 28	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Eldon	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	6	6	550 00	530 00	510 00	180 67	173 37	161 33	50 00	50 00	50 00
	*Mariposa	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Local option.

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
North Waterloo.	Waterloo Tp., N. part.	6	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Woolwich	7	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
	Wellesley	13	13	13	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Berlin	9	9	9	....	....	....	2	2	2	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Waterloo, Town	7	7	7	....	....	....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Elmira	4	4	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
South Waterloo.	Galt	9	9	9	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Preston	6	6	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	Wilmot	14	14	14	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wat rloo Tp., S. part..	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hespeler	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Dumfries	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	New Hamburg	4	4	4	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ayr, Village	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	Transfers. 1897-8.	Transfers. 1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	Removals. 1897-8.	Removals. 1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	Totals. 1897-8.	Totals. 1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Amount imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Remarks.
North Waterloo.	Waterloo Tp., N. part.	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	5	620 00	606 50	450 00	246 46	253 21	161 00	.....	.....	.....	
	Woolwich	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	8	6	630 00	632 50	540 00	235 26	250 96	193 20	.....	.....	.....	
	Wellesley	..	1	..	..	..	..	14	15	14	1,335 00	1,270 00	1,280 00	512 53	479 35	461 53	.....	.....	.....	
	Berlin	2	1	7	..	..	..	16	15	20	3,319 60	3,330 00	2,955 00	1,883 07	1,595 00	1,405 83	735 00	735 00	735 00	
	Waterloo, Town	2	2	5	..	..	..	12	10	13	1,738 31	1,614 00	1,540 00	736 52	716 49	655 67	280 00	280 00	280 00	
	Elmira	1	.	2	..	..	2	6	5	9	644 00	640 00	580 00	192 70	191 75	166 37	.....	.....	.....	
South Waterloo.	Galt	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	11	10	2,700 00	2,710 00	2,700 00	1,620 24	1,631 83	1,626 21	1,200 00	1,200 00	1,200 00	
	Preston	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	7	8	990 00	980 00	940 00	365 88	363 91	353 76	140 00	140 00	130 00	
	Wilmot	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	15	1,350 00	1,370 00	1,350 00	472 77	490 49	479 48	.....	.....	.....	
	Waterloo Tp., S. part	.	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	470 00	470 00	450 00	168 10	170 60	159 83	.....	.....	.....	
	Hespeler	.	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	240 00	310 00	300 00	63 03	129 31	123 93	.....	60 00	60 00	
	North Dumfries	.	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	220 00	220 00	220 00	103 03	103 98	103 93	40 00	40 00	40 00	
	New Hamburg	1	3	..	..	1	..	7	10	6	850 00	920 00	890 00	314 37	354 59	338 43	120 00	120 00	120 00	
	Ayr, Village	1	.	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	360 00	350 00	350 00	178 29	173 98	173 93	110 00	110 00	110 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
Welland	Niagara Falls, Town	14	14	14	....	....	....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
	Crowland	1	1	1	....	....	....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	Chippewa	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fort Erie	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	Port Colborne	5	4	4	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
	Humbe stone	9	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	1	1
	Stamford	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thorold, Township	1	1	1	2	2	2	....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	Thorold, Town	3	4	4	1	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Welland	6	6	6	....	....	....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Willoughby	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	...	....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	... .	.....	1	.....	1
	Bertie	6	6	6	....	....	...	...	....	....	.....	...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2
	Niagara Falls South, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	...	....	...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bridgeburg	5	5	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Wellington	Mount Forest	7	7	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Elora	4	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nicol	4	4	4	....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Fergus	5	4	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1B&W	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Garafraxa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Erin, Township	4	4	4	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Arthur, Township	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	. ...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Luther	1	1	1	..	....	....	....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
	Erin, Village	2	2	2	....	...	....	....	....	...	...	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transferred. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removed. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7. $ c.	1897-8. $ c.	1898-9. $ c.	Remarks.
Welland	Niagara Falls, Town	5	3	6	1	1	..	24	22	24	2,805 00	2,745 00	2 716 00	869 57	834 62	807 28	.....	.....	.....	
	Crowland	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	33 02	32 95	32 49	.....	.....	.....	
	Chippewa	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	520 00	520 00	520 00	259 07	258 83	257 46	160 00	160 00	160 00	
	Fort Erie	..	1	..	1	..	..	6	5	4	550 00	490 00	480 00	154 10	137 27	129 95	.....	.....	.....	
	Port Colborne	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	6	917 50	742 50	762 50	334 15	263 70	272 01	97 50	82 50	82 50	
	Humberstone	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	9	855 00	765 00	785 00	313 71	280 04	286 97	.....	.....	.....	
	Stamford	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	195 00	202 00	180 00	74 29	77 97	64 97	.....	.....	.....	
	Thorold, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	175 00	165 00	165 00	71 55	65 89	64 97	.....	.....	.....	
	Thorold, Town	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	6	5	1,257 50	1,380 00	1,100 00	798 13	836 11	566 58	600 00	600 00	350 00	
	Welland	2	4	5	..	..	..	10	12	13	1,422 00	1,442 00	1,470 00	564 34	574 48	584 43	200 00	200 00	200 00	
	Willoughby	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	225 00	180 00	225 00	82 55	65 89	81 22	.....	.....	.....	
	Bertie	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	10	8	862 50	925 00	930 00	469 66	503 07	502 20	227 50	245 00	245 00	
	Niagara Falls South, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	360 00	360 00	360 00	99 07	98 83	97 46	.....	.....	.....	
	Bridgeburg	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	6	7	600 00	610 00	550 00	165 11	170 21	151 60	.....	.....	.....	
East Wellington	Mount Forest	..	3	1	..	..	..	8	11	7	1,730 00	1,760 00	1,430 00	791 98	783 21	657 17	470 00	470 00	395 00	Local opti'n.
	Elora	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	640 00	480 00	550 00	270 40	197 23	233 00	160 00	120 00	120 00	
	Nichol	..	1	2	..	..	..	4	5	6	360 00	370 00	380 00	110 40	107 27	117 52	.....	.....	.....	
	Fergus	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	5	1,060 00	845 00	811 25	565 59	435 85	431 90	400 00	320 00	320 00	
	West Garafraxa	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Erin, Township	2	..	3	..	..	..	6	4	7	380 00	380 00	472 00	119 60	111 55	159 13	.....	.....	.....	
	Arthur, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	27 60	25 74	27 12	.....	.....	.....	
	West Luther	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	27 60	25 74	27 12	.....	.....	.....	
	Erin, Village	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	350 00	300 00	300 00	138 20	111 49	114 24	60 00	60 00	60 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
South Wellington	Pilkington	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Eramosa	4	4	4	..	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Guelph, Township	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Puslinch	5	4	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Guelph, City	16	16	16	....	....	....	2	2	2	.. ...	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
West Wellington	Clifford	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
	Arthur, Village	4	4	4	....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Harriston	5	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....	....
	Drayton	3	3	3	....	.. .	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Palmerston	6	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .
	Maryborough	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Minto	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .
	Peel	5	5	5	1	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	... .	.....
North Wentworth	Dundas	5	5	5	1	1	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	... ..	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Beverley	4	4	4	....	...	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	... .	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	. ....
	West Flamborough	6	5	5	....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....
	East Flamborough	4	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Waterdown	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.. ..	... ..	....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed.						Totals.			Amount received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals and fines in each municipality.			Proportion thereof paid to municipalities.			Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties.			Remarks.
		Transfers.			Removals.															
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
South Wellington	Pilkington	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	90 00	90 00	100 00	29 83	29 89	34 62	.....	.....	.....	
	Eramosa	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	460 00	470 00	440 00	209 24	214 51	198 66	80 00	80 00	80 00	
	Guelph, Township	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	4	230 00	230 00	250 00	84 50	84 69	93 93	.....	.....	.....	
	Puslinch	..	1	1	..	..	..	5	6	6	450 00	415 00	460 00	149 12	139 50	153 27	.....	.....	.....	
	Guelph, City	6	5	3	..	..	..	24	23	21	5,320 00	5,247 00	5,165 00	2,453 80	2,419 86	2,371 50	1,400 00	1,400 00	1,400 00	
West Wellington	Clifford	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	360 00	360 00	360 00	78 00	72 20	69 17	.....	.....	.....	
	Arthur, Village	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	4	840 00	800 00	800 00	441 35	416 27	412 22	320 00	320 00	320 00	
	Harriston	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	1,350 00	1,080 00	1,140 00	773 36	608 28	626 01	600 00	480 00	480 00	
	Drayton	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	3	4	665 00	600 00	610 00	346 19	312 20	313 01	240 00	240 00	240 00	
	Palmerston	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	6	5	1,225 00	1,200 00	850 50	518 87	492 37	342 16	300 00	300 00	200 00	
	Maryborough	2	2	1	..	..	..	5	5	4	290 00	290 00	280 00	86 68	80 22	73 01	.....	.....	.....	
	Minto	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	90 00	90 00	90 00	26 00	24 07	23 05	.....	.....	.....	
	Peel	1	1	..	..	..	..	7	7	6	617 50	617 50	607 50	267 35	256 38	246 81	120 00	120 00	120 00	
North Wentworth	Dundas	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	8	10	1,427 50	1,427 50	1,472 50	560 00	560 72	568 71	320 00	320 00	320 00	
	Beverley	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	4	5	370 00	430 00	370 00	98 66	126 03	96 40	.....	.....	.....	
	West Flamborough	2	1	..	..	..	..	10	6	5	677 50	510 00	550 00	229 58	176 03	184 96	62 50	50 00	50 00	
	East Flamborough	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	5	5	570 00	560 00	570 00	286 55	285 69	284 11	180 00	180 00	180 00	
	Waterdown	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	320 00	320 00	320 00	128 00	128 14	126 27	80 00	80 00	80 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
South Wentworth	Binbrook	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ancaster	3	3	3	....	....	....	1	1	1	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	.....
	Saltfleet	5	5	6	....	....	....	...	....	. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ..	...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	Barton	5	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
	Glanford	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.... .	.....	.....	.....
Windsor	City of Windsor	27	27	24	....	....	....	4	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
East York	Scarborough	5	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Markham, Township	6	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	York, East of Yonge St.	10	10	11	.	....	....	....	....	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....	1 B. W.	.....
	Markham, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Richmond Hill	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....
	East Toronto	2	2	2	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	Transfers. 1897-8.	Transfers. 1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	Removals. 1897-8.	Removals. 1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	Totals. 1897-8.	Totals. 1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Remarks.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
South Wentworth	Binbrook	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	100 00	90 00	90 00	23 94	20 00	19 85	.....	.....	.....	
	Ancaster	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	5	360 00	360 00	360 50	82 09	78 23	81 15	.....	.....	.....	
	Saltfleet	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	6	450 00	450 00	660 00	102 62	100 00	160 08	.....	.....	.....	
	Barton	1	2	2	..	..	..	7	8	8	565 00	640 00	560 00	136 83	149 91	128 49	.. ..	....	... .	
	Glanford	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	180 00	180 00	180 00	41 95	40 00	39 70	.....	.....	.....	
Windsor	City of Windsor	12	3	4	1	..	..	44	35	35	9,060 00	8,817 50	8,072 50	4,038 78	3,837 82	3,398 09	2,170 00	2,117 50	1,931 63	
East York	Scarborough	1	..	2	..	..	..	6	5	7	760 00	750 00	770 00	420 00	419 98	435 65	300 00	300 00	300 00	
	Markham, Township	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	780 00	800 00	780 00	484 00	388 53	392 60	240 00	240 00	240 00	
	York, East of Yonge St.	..	2	1	..	..	..	11	12	12	1,128 75	1,420 00	1,280 00	425 69	602 53	529 44	210 00	200 00	220 00	
	Markham, Village	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	3	5	430 00	420 00	460 00	132 00	133 40	153 25	60 00	60 00	60 00	
	Richmond Hill	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	461 00	420 00	430 00	236 47	232 50	235 11	180 00	180 00	180 00	
	East Toronto	3	2	..	..	..	..	6	5	3	480 00	495 00	470 00	163 63	188 45	174 79	90 00	90 00	90 00	

SCHEDULE C.—Comparative statement by municipalities, showing the number of provincial licenses, etc.—*Concluded.*

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Shop.			Wholesale.			Extended tavern.			Extended shop.			Six months.		
		Ordinary.			Beer and wine.																	
		1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8	1898-9.
North York.	Aurora	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
	Holland Landing	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ..	....	.....
	North Gwillimbury	1	1	1	3	3	3	..	....	....	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	King	8	8	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	East Gwillimbury	3	3	3	1	1	1		....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Whitchurch	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newmarket	6	6	5	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Georgina	2	2	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Stouffville	2	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sutton	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 B.W.	1 B.W.	1 B.&W
West York.	York, West of Yonge st	7	7	7	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
	Vaughan	8	8	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Etobicoke	7	7	7	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	.....
	Woodbridge, Village	3	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Weston, Village	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Toronto Junction	6	6	6	....	....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Toronto, Town	3	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—*Concluded.*

License District	Municipality	Licenses transferred and removed. Transfers. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Removals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Totals. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Amounts received for provincial licenses, transfers, removals, and fines in each municipality. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	Proportion thereof paid to municipalities. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1898 9.	Amounts imposed by municipal by-laws in excess of statutory duties. 1896-7.	1897-8.	1808-9.
											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North York.	Aurora	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	600 00	640 00	600 00	263 07	282 65	263 07	150 00	150 00	150 00
	Holland Landing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	120 00	120 00	120 00	28 27	28 43	28 27	.....	.....	.....
	North Gwillimbury	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	212 50	212 50	202 50	75 39	75 80	70 67	.....	.....	.....
	King	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	8	1,050 00	1,040 00	1,040 00	550 87	547 40	546 14	320 00	320 00	320 00
	East Gwillimbury	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	4	331 25	317 50	322 50	116 61	104 23	106 00	.....	.....	.....
	Whitchurch	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	105 00	100 00	90 00	35 33	33 16	28 27	.....	.....	.....
	Newmarket	1	1	1	..	..	..	8	8	8	1,275 00	1,235 00	1,095 00	451 83	434 51	387 79	155 00	155 00	147 50
	Georgina	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	227 50	227 50	237 50	75 39	75 80	80 10	.....	.....	.....
	Stouffville	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	300 00	300 00	300 00	116 55	116 85	116 53	60 00	60 00	60 00
	Sutton	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	3	382 50	392 50	382 50	91 88	97 12	91 88	.....	.....	.....
West York.	York, West of Yonge st	3	..	1	..	..	..	11	8	9	910 50	900 00	890 00	400 45	416 90	369 73	160 00	160 00	160 00
	Vaughan	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	9	8	1,040 00	1,050 00	931 67	546 30	571 75	470 71	320 00	320 00	286 67
	Etobicoke	..	2	3	..	..	..	7	9	10	670 00	730 00	922 00	216 87	267 16	304 75	.....	.....	.....
	Woodbridge, Village	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	2	490 00	480 00	320 00	209 59	212 49	131 36	120 00	120 00	80 00
	Weston, Village	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	4	3	560 00	570 00	540 00	274 29	287 90	257 04	180 00	180 00	180 00
	Toronto Junction	1	3	1	..	..	..	8	10	8	1,940 00	2,070 00	1,920 00	1,127 60	1,220 20	1,092 53	840 00	840 00	840 00
	North Toronto, Town	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	480 00	480 00	480 00	143 15	153 30	132 72	30 00	30 00	30 00
	Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	608,067 14	602,853 51	589'381 56	263,330 48	259,873 38	252,589 90	159,115,90	147,919 14	145,483 66

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines collected and the amount paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors in each License District, for the license years, 1896-7 1897-8 and 1898-9 respectively.

License district,	Fines collected.			Paid in respect of expenses of Commissioners and salaries of Inspectors.		
	1896-7.	1897-8,	1898-9.	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	170 00	240 00	112 00	577 00	539 00	570 15
Algoma	120 00	.....	.....	738 65	894 88	808 93
Brant, North	10 00	30 00	60 00	557 25	563 82	554 90
Brant, South	.....	.....	.....	376 20	361 00	361 00
Brantford	.....	.....	40 00	524 04	565 20	539 04
Brockville and Leeds	410 00	334 00	220 00	692 50	673 40	699 40
Bruce, Centre	220 00	100 00	240 00	711 33	666 40	651 20
Bruce, North	120 00	105 00	230 00	657 00	641 00	630 90
Bruce, South	85 00	80 00	140 00	595 00	625 00	610 00
Cardwell	60 00	75 00	80 00	572 86	576 10	563 15
Carleton	100 00	80 00	20 00	538 86	543 55	520 40
Cornwall	240 00	150 00	223 00	491 75	445 00	455 00
Dufferin	20 00	50 00	20 00	730 75	694 00	590 00
Dundas	350 00	270 00	81 19	646 75	617 68	621 75
Durham, East	20 00	50 00	.....	537 60	528 60	512 65
Durham, West	60 00	101 00	70 00	575 00	587 50	589 00
Elgin, East	215 00	230 00	160 00	522 00	517 50	504 50
Elgin, West	80 00	40 00	60 00	640 40	573 38	558 80
Essex, North	305 00	320 00	80 00	1,096 00	537 52	513 53
Essex, South	.....	100 00	60 00	596 52	630 15	637 35
Frontenac	40 00	40 00	20 00	535 50	546 00	534 00
Glengarry	.....	102 00	.....	560 97	585 00	560 00
Grenville	240 00	230 00	226 00	568 00	592 00	577 00
Grey, Centre	.....	20 00	100 00	538 00	531 50	532 00
Grey, North	60 00	272 00	500 00	560 00	555 00	560 00
Grey, South	5 00	180 00	60 00	539 00	560 00	594 35
Haldimand	80 00	.....	20 00	589 80	610 75	596 90
Haliburton	.....	.....	.....	263 00	263 00	274 00
Halton	80 00	40 00	60 00	615 10	643 00	627 00
Hamilton	310 00	70 00	60 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Hastings, East	200 00	80 00	80 00	734 50	770 00	714 00
Hastings, North	200 00	82 00	114 00	587 70	669 85	638 10
Hastings, West	300 00	240 00	245 00	926 00	885 00	1,024 00
Huron, East	40 00	60 00	120 00	610 00	586 00	586 00
Huron, South	341 00	180 00	186 00	598 00	606 00	598 00
Huron, West	445 00	180 00	140 00	630 00	643 00	639 00
Kent, East	238 00	220 00	305 00	620 65	684 65	640 50
Kent, West	300 00	242 00	238 00	641 00	628 00	644 00
Kingston	260 00	470 00	180 00	800 00	800 00	800 00
Lambton, East	90 00	50 00	90 00	517 70	517 60	514 45
Lambton, West	200 00	490 00	284 00	560 00	565 00	575 00
Lanark, North	460 00	250 00	290 00	468 50	469 00	450 00
Lanark, South	110 00	220 00	300 00	464 25	467 40	462 10
Lennox	181 00	245 00	80 00	495 00	504 00	498 00
Lincoln	150 00	280 00	70 00	491 20	485 67	479 85
London	20 00	90 00	230 00	1,000 90	1,007 90	1,000 00
Manitoulin	120 00	50 00	.....	561 00	598 00	569 50
Middlesex, East	90 00	.....	130 00	702 00	714 00	696 00
Middlesex, North	160 00	80 00	250 10	712 40	694 45	577 35

SCHEDULE D.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the amount of Fines collected and the amount paid in respect of Expenses of Commissioners and Salaries of Inspectors in each License District, for the license years 1896-7, 1897 8 and 1898-9 respectively.—*Concluded.*

License district.	Fines collected.			Paid in respect of expenses of Commissioners and salaries of Inspectors.		
	1896-7.	1897-8.	1898-9.	1896 7.	1897-8.	1898-9.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Middlesex, West	.....	40 00	.....	638 50	637 50	652 50
Monck	.....	20 00	20 00	456 00	511 00	450 00
Muskoka	70 00	220 00	65 00	512 00	507 20	502 50
Nipissing	50 00	50 00	240 00	418 85	540 10	536 40
Norfolk, North	20 00	20 00	123 40	544 50	488 75	480 25
Norfolk, South	91 03	.....	70 00	499 50	581 50	620 00
Northumberland, East	50 00	20 00	170 00	596 00	576 00	572 00
Northumberland, West	60 00	105 00	108 00	483 00	470 00	474 00
Ontario, North	95 00	.....	100 00	662 80	669 50	651 60
Ontario, South	325 00	108 00	130 75	621 80	697 00	684 90
Ottawa	90 00	300 00	480 00	2,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
Oxford, North	278 00	45 00	108 00	664 00	662 00	632 00
Oxford, South	125 00	120 00	220 00	720 75	710 92	696 50
Parry Sound, East and West	191 80	21 00	160 00	912 60	774 25	731 35
Peel	105 00	110 00	100 00	589 10	654 50	654 00
Perth, North	195 00	84 00	.....	754 50	759 25	750 00
Perth, South	90 00	40 00	242 00	642 00	601 50	627 50
Peterborough, East	30 00	44 00	20 00	520 00	526 00	493 00
Peterborough, West	189 00	60 00	30 00	580 00	585 00	585 00
Port Arthur and Fort William	230 00	247 50	20 00	550 00	550 00	571 50
Prescott	50 00	20 00	150 00	655 44	658 00	697 50
Prince Edward	190 00	85 00	120 00	552 50	560 00	541 50
Rainy River, North	.....	195 00	80 00	300 00	327 00	486 00
Rainy River, South	80 00	130 00	100 00	330 00	354 45	339 25
Renfrew, North	220 00	405 00	272 00	536 40	547 30	538 40
Renfrew, South	161 00	105 00	90 00	548 50	524 20	564 70
Russell	218 18	53 00	280 00	676 02	680 69	727 75
St. Catharines	140 00	40 00	.....	626 00	626 74	617 84
Simcoe, Centre	10 00	95 00	120 00	638 00	592 50	603 50
Simcoe, East	170 00	180 00	50 00	596 00	576 00	584 00
Simcoe, West	250 00	222 00	85 00	568 15	578 10	596 35
Stormont	50 00	85 00	30 00	490 00	510 00	490 00
Toronto	1,727 00	2,750 00	2,547 00	4,200 00	4,200 00	4,200 00
Victoria, East	.....	.....	86 00	386 00	386 00	386 00
Victoria, West	140 00	160 00	100 00	565 00	615 00	565 00
Waterloo, North	373 00	533 00	30 00	671 30	602 10	654 10
Waterloo, South	30 00	80 00	70 00	595 90	598 50	599 10
Welland	217 00	164 00	146 00	828 66	836 50	864 00
Wellington, East	160 00	80 00	202 00	623 25	597 10	592 46
Wellington, South	240 00	192 00	140 00	614 00	630 00	610 00
Wellington, West	90 00	.....	100 00	715 00	730 00	774 16
Wentworth North	40 00	80 00	95 00	573 50	550 75	487 45
Wentworth, South	60 00	80 00	120 00	505 25	560 50	567 00
Windsor	.....	125 00	75 00	.....	680 28	754 05
York, East	41 00	345 00	100 00	666 05	578 20	588 50
York, North	130 00	60 00	35 00	537 00	541 45	531 00
York, West	80 00	270 00	282 00	660 00	490 00	676 15
Totals	14,457 01	15,006 50	14,195 44	63,300 45	63,595 78	63,453 51

SOHEDULE E.

STATEMENT showing Miscellaneous Expenditure incurred in each License District, including office rent, postage and stationery, printing, advertising, magistrates, constables, witness' counsel and detective fees, etc., for the License years 1896-7, 1897 8 and 1898 9 respectively.

License district.	Amount 1896-7.	Amount 1897-8.	Amount 1898-9.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	42 72	129 66	55 16
Algoma	125 01	147 10	146 68
Brant, North	140 68	24 72	72 78
Brant, South	83 80	89 00	31 50
Brantford, City	145 15	134 89	154 90
Brockville and Leeds	122 80	90 63	183 90
Bruce, Centre	73 82	60 62	79 85
Bruce, North	67 41	52 18	55 66
Bruce, South	109 14	54 79	58 40
Cardwell	63 87	50 04	57 76
Carleton	44 86	50 00	16 82
Cornwall	20 85	19 16	21 75
Dufferin	72 81	59 51	104 63
Dundas	119 54	138 35	96 38
Durham, East	91 45	90 12	100 85
Durham, West	46 50	44 20	57 63
Elgin, East	47 62	79 96	90 44
Elgin, West	80 96	84 14	110 47
Essex, North	312 04	217 25	134 53
Essex, South	45 77	211 71	122 08
Frontenac	41 59	104 66	38 29
Glengarry	26 53	37 09	31 48
Grenville	80 57	116 79	146 52
Grey, Centre	17 33	17 08	36 59
Grey, North	83 67	116 45	133 59
Grey, South	24 40	56 15	56 93
Haldmand	78 13	62 48	56 37
Haliburton	12 56	10 87	14 00
Halton	97 75	110 34	53 80
Hamilton	697 92	469 46	474 67
Hastings, East	119 51	95 80	76 68
Hastings, North	84 22	67 83	40 68
Hastings, West	290 68	389 17	374 16
Huron, East	20 22	17 80	27 37
Huron, South	24 98	53 17	19 97
Huron, West	128 21	77 08	94 53
Kent, East	161 30	142 30	128 37
Kent, West	259 55	180 26	130 13
Kingston, City	141 90	127 93	92 83
Lambton, East	45 51	82 05	28 20
Lambton, West	64 75	148 83	148 10
Lanark, North	111 97	60 43	53 58
Lanark, South	116 16	174 24	210 92
Lennox	98 13	91 04	71 69
Lincoln	33 30	25 85	49 08
London	232 08	260 70	230 43

SCHEDULE E —*Concluded.*

License district.	Amount 1896-7.	Amount 1897-8.	Amount 1898-9.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Manitoulin	40 70	49 41	37 88
Middlesex, East	96 56	86 00	145 28
Middlesex, North	8 51	48 11	57 28
Middlesex, West	33 70	48 42	61 48
Monck	63 16	32 27	101 57
Muskoka	34 93	69 50	51 77
Nipissing	26 35	31 86	77 45
Norfolk, North	25 93	46 08	82 74
Norfolk, South	77 25	28 61	88 42
Northumberland, East	102 17	128 92	202 83
Northumberland, West	83 30	150 71	171 50
Ontario, North	117 84	159 68	129 69
Ontario, South	162 73	94 74	66 20
Ottawa	282 40	430 58	419 62
Oxford, North	105 16	81 29	146 16
Oxford, South	176 50	79 64	182 52
Parry Sound, East and West	138 32	100 17	189 67
Peel	100 12	87 37	144 14
Perth, North	163 83	83 85	132 54
Perth, South	41 20	28 65	24 40
Peterborough, East	165 28	53 71	93 15
Peterborough, West	143 80	88 87	102 35
Port Arthur and Fort William	120 99	98 34	112 26
Prescott	57 74	42 13	53 91
Prince Edward	76 72	74 28	62 58
Rainy River, North	8 20	77 62	40 20
Rainy River, South	10 90	10 25	16 50
Renfrew, North	68 83	105 20	91 43
Renfrew, South	200 69	152 70	213 78
Russell	109 11	75 62	98 05
St. Catharines, City	43 90	33 00	26 80
Simcoe, Centre	71 75	109 46	145 11
Simcoe, East	97 10	80 01	76 93
Simcoe, West	87 86	88 41	159 86
Stormont	71 22	89 89	99 38
Toronto	1,196 14	1,856 43	1,777 72
Victoria, East	9 22	17 82	34 57
Victoria, West	112 55	78 99	145 38
Waterloo, North	39 40	73 25	83 00
Waterloo, South	80 52	58 46	41 65
Welland	123 38	98 93	128 84
Wellington, East	24 70	90 79	28 75
Wellington, South	126 28	84 31	107 03
Wellington, West	58 30	67 02	47 70
Wentworth, North	105 16	73 58	201 86
Wentworth, South	44 96	42 60	63 81
Windsor	.....	114 25	129 20
York, East	157 27	203 72	125 24
York, North	160 21	137 13	117 18
York, West	127 67	170 44	312 61
Totals	10,530 21	11,136 95	11,815 00

RECAPITULATION.

OF

Receipts and Expenditures.

1896-97.

Total Receipts, Schedule "C"		$608,067 14
Paid to Municipalities, Schedule "C"	$263,330 48	
" to Province, Schedule "A"	279,906 00	
" for Inspectors' salaries and Commissioners' expenses, Schedule "D"	63,300 45	
" for sundries, Schedule "E"	10,530 21	
		608,067 14

1997-98.

Total Receipts, Schedule "C"		$602,853 51
Paid to Municipalities, Schedule "C"	$259 873 38	
" to Province, Schedule "A"	268,247 40	
" for Inspectors' salaries and Commissioners' expenses, Schedule "D"	63,595 78	
" for sundries, Schedule "E"	11,136 95	
		602,853 51

1898-99.

Total Receipts, Schedule "C"		$589,381 56
Paid to Municipalities, Schedule "C"	$252,589 90	
" to Province, Schedule "A"	261,523 15	
" for Inspectors' salaries and Commissioners' expenses, Schedule "D"	63,453 51	
" for sundries, Schedule "E"	11,815 00	
		589,381 56

SCHEDULE F.

Comparative statement, showing the number of prisoners committed to the county gaols for drunkenness, during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899.

County or district.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Algoma	8	4	4	24	19	17	24	21	15	12	1	85	128	64	69	77	55	34	24	28	30	25	29	20
Brant	97	84	75	63	81	64	80	75	58	28	91	112	147	218	182	112	89	120	125	124	106	115	85	64
Bruce	1	2	17	8	2	14	4	10	3	.....	2	6	22	8	6	7	3	13	8	21	5	3	1	4
Carleton	387	319	283	272	222	269	265	261	314	205	280	286	297	296	336	204	182	105	111	157	152	164	137	135
Dufferin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Elgin	31	41	47	54	53	45	61	92	82	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12	15	19	22	13	12	9	17
Essex	87	55	60	59	71	51	91	121	103	47	31	45	46	47	35	57	38	21	29	39	16	23	20	16
Frontenac	143	137	139	126	102	53	25	46	75	74	58	108	107	139	129	125	87	102	72	89	49	51	50	48
Grey	15	13	14	35	40	23	23	19	28	36	20	21	29	27	17	13	14	11	6	3	8	6	11	7
Haldimand	7	2	6	10	15	6	4	7	7	18	15	17	24	25	15	22	7	.....	5	6	6	9	10	13
Halton	21	15	6	1	6	5	4	7	6	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6	4	8	3	8	3	4	2
Hastings	20	13	43	34	16	35	67	57	50	45	34	51	67	39	49	32	18	24	25	19	16	12	13	16
Huron	24	29	22	15	22	18	8	5	4	3	4	.....	4	2	5	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	2
Kent	24	20	20	33	24	13	28	23	26	18	14	7	9	61	71	47	26	28	22	17	9	13	13	15
Lambton	123	84	142	115	120	77	77	75	105	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27	36	69	116	57	62	49	61
Lanark	7	6	10	8	7	10	4	9	7	6	4	9	4	2	5	5	3	2	3	6	3	3	7	9
Leeds and Grenville	84	69	84	71	72	56	67	19	135	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	44	77	86	70	43	48	49	45
Lennox and Addington ...	6	4	5	9	11	14	11	18	20	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12	9	20	8	6	5	13	4
Lincoln	56	9	68	51	44	55	41	65	39	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9	21	17	26	23	5	17	10
Middlesex	155	105	211	193	235	210	242	269	445	277	338	404	408	540	332	213	150	218	219	187	177	139	163	172
Muskoka and Parry Sound .	2	9	8	6	8	3	13	8	16	84	39	8	6	45	28	19	9	14	10	17	11	12	9	12

SCHEDULE F.—*Concluded.*

County or district.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Nipissing	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	10	17	6	.....	13	32	81	97	96	28	156	85	84	30	44	38	55
Norfolk	11	35	21	15	26	14	18	18	17	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5	3	11	17	6	6	16	10
Northumberland and Durham	56	67	38	24	25	20	10	21	26	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	11	19	18	16	12	15	20
Ontario	10	10	12	11	6	2	5	10	1	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	1	4	5
Oxford	57	30	46	55	54	47	32	28	51	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24	38	21	29	37	35	32	31
Peel	32	45	22	27	14	9	14	4	10	24	10	8	24	28	30	17	10	9	9	11	6	2	3	4
Perth	54	75	56	35	39	26	20	37	14	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7	9	15	7	10	15	5	1
Peterborough	5	11	5	5	27	27	38	71	30	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22	16	15	13	10	11	11	10
Prescott and Russell	2	6	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	2	1	3	2	2	.....	2
Prince Edward	31	29	22	46	75	60	76	70	46	41	54	20	45	38	33	19	11	11	21	11	22	31	23	30
Renfrew	2	3	2	5	10	10	24	17	27	11	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	5	7	4	7	3	5	5	.....
Simcoe	66	91	133	82	107	62	56	87	99	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19	10	21	9	24	21	11	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7	33	18	17	3	4	7	8	9	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22	27	10	24	9	11	28	21
Thunder Bay	78	105	95	81	83	126	88	296	705	153	119	148	148	135	125	120	135	109	96	44	105	138	135	123
Victoria and Haliburton	22	32	15	10	7	8	14	7	20	13	1	2	4	4	7	1	9	3	9	3	5	8	5	7
Waterloo	13	10	4	28	11	11	10	14	11	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4	6	6	7	10	12	10	7
Welland	69	101	321	188	186	145	50	34	23	33	40	32	12	21	16	7	13	12	11	19	17	16	14	19
Wellington	41	36	26	23	40	36	51	93	49	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14	9	23	17	7	9	9	3
Wentworth	259	396	382	382	447	339	396	376	295	368	385	373	429	401	418	251	142	148	55	36	60	56	60	66
York	1,755	1,807	1,293	1,359	1,463	1,342	1,445	1,485	1,661	1,707	1,705	2,166	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783	1,444	1,207	960	918	790	569	592	796
Total	3,868	4,032	3,785	3,581	3,795	3,328	3,497	4,897	4,650	3,696	3,555	4,180	4,451	4,797	4,573	3,614	2,736	2,652	2,274	2,237	1,907	1,716	1,707	1,892

SCHEDULE G.

Names and Post Office Addresses of the Inspectors of Licenses of the several License Districts throughout the Province.

License district.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Addington	James M. Smith	Tamworth.
Algoma	James Bassingthwaighte	Sault Ste. Marie.
Brant, North	M. Ryan	Paris.
Brant, South	Isaac B. Merritt	Scotland.
Brantford, City	John Brown	Brantford.
Brockville and Leeds	R. R. Phillips	Caintown.
Bruce, Centre	Alex. Campbell	Kincardine.
Bruce, North	Alexander McCannel	Port Elgin.
Bruce, South	James Bryan	Lucknow.
Cardwell	G. N. Clark	Beeton.
Carleton	John O'Callaghan	Kars.
Cornwall	William Pollock	Cornwall.
Dufferin	J. F. Dodds	Orangeville.
Dundas	Asa Beach	Iroquois.
Durham, East	E. A. Powers	Port Hope.
Durham, West	Robert Knox	Orono
Elgin, East	G. H. Haight, acting	Aylmer.
Elgin, West	Alexander Beaton	West Lorne.
Essex, North	Gaspard Pacaud	Windsor.
Essex, South	Wm. A. McIntosh	Comber.
Fort William	John Hadden	Port Arthur.
Frontenac	John J. O'Reilly	Holleford.
Glengarry	W. J. McNaughton	Lancaster.
Grenville	Charles Chapman	Prescott.
Grey, Centre	James Campbell	Thornbury.
Grey, North	C. C. Pearce	Owen Sound.
Grey, South	Thomas A. Harris	Durham.
Haldimand	Hiram Gee	Fisherville.
Haliburton	William Prust	Haliburton.
Halton	T. A. Reynolds	Oakville.
Hamilton	J. I. Mackenzie Frederick Walter	Hamilton.
Hastings, East	Michael Lally	Belleville.

SCHEDULE G —*Continued.*

License district.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Hastings, North	G. W. Faulkner	Stirling.
Hastings, West	James St. Charles	Belleville.
Huron, East	John R. Miller	Jamestown.
Huron, South	Wm. Ballantyne	Seaforth.
Huron, West	Wm. J. Paisley	Clinton.
Kent, East	Thomas Boon	Bothwell.
Kent, West	Thomas C. McNabb, pro. officer	Chatham.
Kingston	William Glidden	Kingston.
Lambton, East	H. G. Taylor	Wyoming.
Lambton, West	Reuben C. Palmer	Sarnia.
Lanark, North	J. D. Robertson	Almonte.
Lanark, South	John McCann	Perth.
Lennox	W. A. Rose	Napanee.
Lincoln	R. Fowlie	St. Catharines.
London	Robert Henderson	London.
Manitoulin	J. B. White	Manitowaning.
Middlesex, East	John Durand	Dorchester St'n.
Middlesex, North	Alex. Smith	Lieury.
Middlesex, West	W. C. Robertson	Mount Brydges.
Monck	L. Massecar	Dunnville.
Muskoka	Elijah F. Stephenson	Bracebridge.
Nipissing	Napoleon Fink	Mattawa.
Norfolk, North	W. F. Nickerson	Simcoe.
Norfolk, South	James E. Decou	Port Dover.
Northumberland, East	Patrick Gallagher	Warkworth.
Northumberland, West	James Bulger	Cobourg.
Ontario, North	E. J. Breen	Uxbridge.
Ontario, South	John Ferguson	Whitby.
Ottawa	John O'Reilly Geo. E. St. George, Asst. Insp. & Prov. Officer	Ottawa.
Oxford, North	William G. McKay	Woodstock.
Oxford, South	Gordon H. Cook	Ingersoll.
Parry Sound, East	W. H. Silvester	Burk's Falls.
Parry Sound, West	William Ireland	Parry Sound.

SCHEDULE G.—*Concluded.*

License district.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Peel	Joseph Foster	Brampton.
Perth, North	Wm. Climie	Listowel.
Perth, South	John S. Coppin	Mitchell.
Peterborough, East	John James Crowe	Warsaw.
Peterborough, West	George Cochrane	Peterborough.
Port Arthur	John Hadden	Port Arthur.
Prescott	L. P. Labrosse	St. Eugene.
Prince Edward	D. L. Bongard	Picton.
Rainy River, North	N. Schnarr	Rat Portage.
Rainy River, South	George Webster	Fort Francis.
Renfrew, North	Alfred J. Fortier	Pembroke.
Renfrew, South	John Connolly	Admaston.
Russell	Robt. Dow	Metcalfe.
St. Catharines	R. Fowlie	St. Catharines.
Simcoe, Centre	O. H. Lyon	Barrie.
Simcoe, East	Angus McKay	Orillia.
Simcoe, West	Hugh Wright	Aliston.
Stormont	Donald P. McKinnon.	South Finch
Toronto	Thomas Dexter, Chief	Toronto.
	John Wilson	
	Thomas A. Hastings	
Victoria, East	John Short	Lindsay.
Victoria, West	John Short	Lindsay.
Waterloo, North	Benjamin Devitt	Waterloo.
Waterloo, South	M. A. Abbey.	Preston.
Welland	Archibald Thompson	Welland.
Wellington, East	John Macdonald	Elora.
Wellington, South	W. S. Cowan	Guelph.
Wellington, West	Robert Scott	Fulton's Mills.
Wentworth, North	Charles M. Jarvis	Dundas.
Wentworth, South	Thomas Macklem	Hamilton.
York, East	James Eckardt	Unionville.
York, North	A. J. Hughes	Sharon.
York, West	J. M. Pearen	Weston.

SCHEDULE "H."—Showing Statutory Duties Payable for tavern, shop and wholesale licenses in the Province of Ontario.

WHOLESALE LICENSES.

For each wholesale license—	
Elsewhere than in cities	$250 00
In cities having a population of 150,000 and upwards	450 00
In cities having a population of 40,000 and less than 150,000	400 00
In cities having a population less than 40,000	350 00

TAVERN AND SHOP LICENSES.

For each tavern or shop license—	
In cities having a population of 150,000 and upwards	350 00
In cities having a population of 40,000 and less than 150,000	325 00
In cities having a population of over 20,000 and less than 40,000	280 00
In cities having a population of 20,000 and less	230 00
In towns	150 00
Incorporated villages	120 00
Townships	90 00

SALOON LICENSES.

For each tavern license in cities granted to premises exempted from the necessity of having all the tavern accommodation provided by law	450 00
For each tavern license in towns granted to premises exempted from the necessity of having all the tavern accommodation provided by law	270 00

BEER AND WINE LICENSES.

For each beer and wine license a fee of one-half that imposed for an ordinary tavern license.

In cities where an increase is by this Act made in the fee or duty payable for tavern and shop licenses no further increase in such fees or duties shall be made under section 42 or subsection 3 of section 44 of *The Liquor License Act* by the Council of any such city.

NOTE.—In addition to the above amounts the municipal councils are empowered to impose additional duties as provided by sec. 42 of the Liquor License Act.

REPORT

OF THE

PROVINCIAL MUNICIPAL AUDITOR

FOR THE YEAR

1899.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &c., 68 & 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1900.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, 22nd January, 1900.

To the Honourable
J. M. Gibson,
Attorney-General for Ontario,
Toronto:

SIR,—In making my last report, I commented on the fact that while the municipal defalcations for the year 1897 had reached the sum of $100,000, that the deficits of Municipal Treasurers for 1898 would not amount to $12,000. For the year 1899 I have a still more favorable showing to declare, as the ascertained deficits up to the first of the year do not amount to over $4,000.

The following audits were in progress at the date of my last report (1898):

Township of Southwold.
Township of Matilda.
Town of Trenton.

The first named inquiry (Township of Southwold) was conducted by Mr. Kenneth W. McKay, of St. Thomas, and was completed 17th April, 1899. The Auditor says in his report: "The balance in the Bank was more than sufficient to meet the amount due by the Treasurer to the Township and the Collectors have paid the balances due on their accounts. With the exception of irregularities in the Collectors' accounts, for which the Treasurer is not responsible, the errors found are not important, and are liable to occur in any municipality. This report will call the attention of all concerned to defects in present system of keeping the accounts and other records and business of the Township. With the introduction of an improved system, combined with a proper yearly audit, there should be no irregularities in the future."

The cost of this audit was $400.

TOWNSHIP OF MATILDA.

After a preliminary examination by myself, Mr. David Murray, of Kingston, Accountant, was appointed to conduct this inquiry, which was a very troublesome and complicated one, owing to some confusion in the drainage accounts of the Township, which took a long time to unravel. Mr. Murray completed a careful and laborious audit on the 24th April, 1899.

The cost of the audit was $246.

TOWN OF TRENTON.

Mr. W. A. Douglas, of Toronto, Accountant, was appointed to conduct this audit which was a very prolonged one, and he had frequently to suspend his labors, owing to other unavoidable calls on his time. It was also necessary for him to procure local clerical assistance to accelerate his progress. Mr. Douglas made a painstaking and careful audit, which will prove of great benefit to the Town of Trenton in future years. The audit lasted 137 days and cost $510. For a considerable portion of the time (thirty days) Mr. Douglas made no charge whatever. No deficit in the Treasurer or Collector's accounts was discovered.

The audit was concluded 30th October, 1899.

TOWNSHIP OF GUELPH.

After the usual preliminary inspection by myself, in response to a duly signed petition from ratepayers of the Township, Mr. Thomas McCosh, of Paris, Ont., Accountant, was appointed to make an audit, which he completed on the 1st March, 1899, at a cost of

$74.30. The Auditor says in concluding his report that "The Township of Guelph ought to be congratulated upon possessing so able and so thoroughly trustworthy a Clerk and Treasurer."

Township of Aldborough.

Mr. Kenneth W. McKay, of St. Thomas, conducted this audit after the usual preliminary inquiry. It was a very short one, but quite satisfactory, and was deemed necessary on account of the death of Mr. Taylor, the previous Treasurer, who had not left his accounts as plain as they might have been. No loss, however, was sustained by the Township.

The cost of this audit was $32.

Township of Innisfil.

My first preliminary examination did not disclose any special reason for an audit of the Treasurer's books, but as a fire had occurred some time ago on the Treasurer's premises, in which some Township books and papers had been accidentally destroyed, I thought it better to go over the whole accounts as kept in the Bureau of Industries, and it appearing quite plainly from these records that there were serious discrepancies in the non-resident lands account, I advised the Government to grant an audit, which they did, appointing Mr. John McEachern, of Elmvale, Accountant, who made a careful and efficient audit, showing a balance due by the Treasurer to the Township of $2,491.46. This inquiry was completed 14th April, 1899, and cost $128.30.

Township of Maidstone.

This audit was conducted by Mr. F. H. Macpherson, Accountant, of Windsor, after the usual preliminary inquiry, and disclosed a deficiency of $1,146.41 due by the Treasurer to the Township, which I understand he has since settled for with the Township authorities. This inquiry was finished on 4th August, 1899, and cost $348.90.

Town of Bothwell.

An audit having been asked for by the Council, Mr. Thomas McCosh, of Paris, Ont., was appointed to conduct it. He reported the books of the Treasurer and Collector very indifferently kept, but no deficiency was shown to exist in the Treasurer's accounts. This audit was completed 4th August, 1899, and cost $86.

Township of Etobicoke.

In response to a duly signed petition, I examined the Treasurer's books and reported in favor of an audit. Mr. T. McCosh, of Paris, Ont., having been appointed, made an efficient audit, showing a book-keeping error in the Treasurer's accounts of $270.05, which I understand the Treasurer has promptly rectified. In other respects the accounts were correct. This inquiry was completed 13th October and cost $177.55.

I beg to report that I have visited the following municipal offices during the year, balancing the Treasurer's cash and making my usual cursory examination of the books :

1899.

January.

Township of Matilda.
Township of Southwold.
Town of Trenton.
Township of Guelph.

1899.

February.

Village of Burlington.
Village of Waterdown.
Township of Aldborough.
Town of Berlin.
Town of Waterloo.
Township of Innisfil.
Town of Barrie.

March.

Township of East Flamboro.
Village of Richmond Hill.
Township of Vaughan.

April.

Township of Sandwich West.
Township of Maidstone.

May.

County of Wentworth.
Town of Cornwall.
County of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.
Township of Cornwall.

June.

Town of Brockville.
County of Leeds and Grenville.
Town of Napanee.
County of Lennox and Addington.
Town of Whitby.
County of Ontario.
City of Stratford.
Town of St. Marys.
County of Middlesex.
Town of Strathroy.
Town of Sarnia.
County of Lambton.
County of Frontenac.
Town of Renfrew.
Town of Pembroke.
County of Renfrew.
County of Carleton.
Town of Simcoe.
County of Norfolk.

July.

Town of Paris.
Town of Bothwell.
Town of Lindsay.
Township of Ops.
County of Victoria.

1899.

July.

County of Haliburton.
Township of Minden.
Township of Anson.
Town of Peterborough.
County of Peterborough.
Township of N. Monaghan.
Township of Smith.
Village of Ashburnham.
Township of York.
County of York.

September.

City of St. Thomas.
Town of Newmarket.
Township of Whitchurch.
Township of East Gwillimbury.
Township of North "
Village of Weston.
Town of Aurora.
Township of King.
Town of North Toronto.

October.

Township Etobicoke.
Town of Markham.
Township of Markham.
Township of Scarboro.
Township of Georgina.
Township of Thorah.
Village of Beaverton.
Town of Trenton.

November.

Town of Brampton.
County of Peel.
Town of Milton.
County of Halton.
Township of Nassagaweya.
Town of Port Hope.
Town of Perth.
County of Lanark.
Town of Smith's Falls.
Village of L'Orignal.
County of Prescott and Russell.
Town of Cornwall.
County of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.
Villiage of Wyoming.
Town of Petrolia.
Township of Sandwich East.
Town of Orangeville.
County of Dufferin.

1899.

December.

County of Haldimand.
Village of Cayuga.
Township of North Cayuga.
District of Nipissing.
Town of North Bay.
Town of Sudbury.
Village of Burk's Falls.
Township of Armour.
Town of Dunnville.
Town of Dundas.
Town of Oshawa.
Town of Bowmanville.
Town of Cobourg.
County of Northumberland.

I have pleasure in stating that I have found my visits very much appreciated by the many Treasurers whom I have visited officially during the year. I found them as a rule anxious both to receive and impart information. In some cases the position of Treasurer is filled by men well stricken in years who appear fully competent to perform their duties. There are cases however, where men over eighty years of age fill the office, who owe it to themselves, their families and the community to resign and give younger men a chance. There are municipalities where the Treasurer is far behind the times, who is kept in office out of consideration of old friendship and family ties and influence. I think this last year there has been an improvement in the personnel of the Municipal Treasurers and I look for further improvement now that there is a uniform system of municipal book-keeping throughout the Province.

The Government Cash Book has proved a great boon to the Municipalities in the way of keeping their accounts, and cases where it is not appreciated are rare.

As mentioned in my report for last year I have prepared cash books for School Sections, Public Schools, High Schools, and Collegiate Institutes. The price of the first named, the School Section Book, is $1. and the price of the latter $2.50.

Where these books have been used, they are very popular, and I would respectfully suggest the desirability of the Legislature making their use obligatory, as in the case of the Government Cash Book for the Municipalities.

There is still a feeling in a good many quarters to have a body of skilled auditors to audit the accounts of municipalities grouped for the purpose, these officials to be appointed by the Government, and paid by the Municipalities and making their reports to, and subject to the control of the Provincial Municipal Auditor. This system would do away with the present system of municipal auditing and may be worthy of consideration by the Government. It is claimed that 20 skilled accoountants could do all the auditing required by the municipalities throughout the Province at no more expense and much more efficiently. Their work would of course be continuous throughout the year.

There is only one audit in process at the present date,
The City of St. Thomas. F. H. Macpherson and K. W. McKay, Auditors.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. Laing,
Provincial Municipal Auditor.

RETURN

From the record of the several elections of the Legislative Assembly in the Electoral Divisions of West Peterborough, South Renfrew, South Ontario East Elgin, West Elgin, South Brant, and East Middlesex, since the General Election of March 1st, 1898, shewing:—(1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last census.

CHARLES CLARKE,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
TORONTO, 14th February, 1900.

RETURN from the record of the several Elections of the Legislative Assembly in the Electoral Divisions of West Peterborough, South Renfrew, South Ontario, East Elgin, West Elgin, South Brant, and East Middlesex, since the General Election of March 1st, 1898, shewing :—(1) The number of Votes polled for each Candidate in the Electoral District in which there was a contest. (2) The majority whereby each successful Candidate was returned. (3) The total number of Votes polled in each District. (4) The number of Votes remaining unpolled. (5) The number of names on the Voters' Lists in each District. (6) The population of each District as shewn by the last census.

Electoral District.	Names and numbers of polling sub-divisions.	Names of candidates and number of votes polled for each.		Voters in each sub-division.			Ballot papers sent out, and how disposed of in each sub-division.							Tendered ballot papers sent out and how disposed of in each sub-division.			
				Total number of votes polled.	Number of votes remaining unpolled.	Number of names on voters' lists.	Number of ballot papers sent out to each sub-division.	Used ballot papers.	Unused ballot papers.	Rejected ballot papers	Spoiled ballot papers.	Ballot papers given to voters who afterward declined to vote.	Ballot papers taken from polling places.	Number of tendered ballot papers sent out to each sub-division.	Used.	Unused.	
DECEMBER 12th, 1899.		Henry, Robt.	Preston, T. H.														
Brant, South	Brantford, City.. No. 1	67	94	161	21	182	190	161	29	....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 2	113	106	219	38	257	260	219	40	1	....	....	.....	20	1	19	
	" 3	86	79	165	21	186	200	165	33	2	....	....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 4	78	96	174	35	209	210	174	32	4	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 5	123	119	242	72	314	320	242	75	3	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 6	101	79	180	44	224	230	180	49	1	....	.....	..	20	1	19	
	" 7	83	73	156	51	207	210	156	53	1	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 8	83	86	169	29	198	210	169	38	1	2	....	....	20	.....	20	
	" 9	53	62	115	29	144	150	115	34	...	1	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 10	90	88	178	34	212	220	178	36	6	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 11	101	106	207	41	248	250	207	40	3	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	12,753
	" 12	81	102	183	34	217	220	183	36	1	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 13	86	90	176	39	215	220	176	43	....	1	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 14	76	88	164	29	193	200	164	33	3	....	.....	.....	20	1	19	
	" 15	91	81	172	29	210	210	172	35	2	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 16	71	87	158	30	188	200	158	41	1	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 17	84	68	152	33	185	190	152	37	1	....	.....	.....	20	2	18	
	" 18	80	92	172	21	193	200	172	26	2	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 19	71	109	180	35	215	220	180	39	....	1	.....	....	20	.....	20	
	" 20	49	74	123	27	150	160	123	34	3	....	.....	.....	20	..	20	
	" 21	1,789—122	1,938—159	281	47	328	325	281	44	....	....	.....	.....	20	1	19	

	Brantford, Tp....No. 1	37	58	95	38	133	140	95	45	....	....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
	" 2	26	31	57	22	79	90	57	33	....	....	.....	.....	15	.....	14	
	" 3	22	41	63	45	108	110	63	47	....	....	....	.....	15	1	15	2,126
	" 4	45	63	108	47	155	160	108	49	3	....	....	.....	15	.....	15	
	" 5	33	42	75	19	94	100	75	22	2	1	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
	" 6	192—29	310—75	104	70	174	180	104	75	1	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	Burford Tp..... No. 1	59	64	123	28	151	160	123	35	2	....	.....	....	20	1	19	
	" 2	55	53	108	24	132	140	108	31	1	....	.....	.....	15	1	14	
	" 3	38	64	102	27	129	140	102	38	....	....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
	" 4	55	55	110	30	140	150	110	35	5	....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
	" 5	39	76	115	42	157	160	115	42	2	1	.....	.....	15	1	14	4,938
	" 6	39	70	109	54	163	170	109	60	1	....	.....	.....	20	2	18	
	" 7	51	61	112	35	147	150	112	38	....	....	.....	.....	15	1	14	
	" 8	63	50	113	16	129	140	113	27	....	....	.....	.....	15	1	14	
	" 9	474—75	547—54	129	36	165	170	129	40	....	1	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	Oakland Tp..... No. 1	23	59	82	15	97	100	82	18	....	....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	858
	" 2	60—37	137—78	115	17	132	140	115	24	..	1	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
	Totals.....	2,515	2,932 2,515	5,447	1,304	6,751	6,995	5,447	1,487	52	9	.....	...	695	14	681	20,711
	Majority for Preston ..		417														
DECEMBER, 12th, 1899.		Chas. A Brown.	Dan'l McIntvre.														
Elgin, East.	Yarmouth Tp.... No. 1	90	112	203	59	260	285	202	82	...	1	.....	.....	28	.....	28	
	" 2	102	113	216	48	264	289	215	73	1	....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	
	" 3	65	61	127	48	175	200	126	73	1	....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	
	" 4	59	70	129	49	178	203	129	74	..	....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	
	" 5	80	64	148	83	231	256	144	108	4	....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	547
	" 6	52	28	80	24	104	129	80	49	....	....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	
	" 7	120	81	201	59	260	285	201	84	....	....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	
	" 8	26	37	63	21	84	109	63	46	....	....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	
	" 9	637—43	641—75	118	30	148	173	118	55	....	....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	
	Malahide .. . ...No. 1	79	91	170	64	234	259	170	89	....	....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	
	" 2	90	128	218	64	282	307	218	89	....	...	.....	.....	28	.....	28	
	" 3	90	93	185	49	234	259	183	74	....	2	.....	.....	28	..	28	3,851
	" 4	84	65	150	40	190	215	149	65	....	1	.....	.....	28	.....	28	
	" 5	455—112	458—81	194	49	243	268	193	74	....	1	.....	.....	28	1	27	
	Bayham ....No. 1	89	109	198	62	260	285	198	87	....	....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	
	" 2	64	71	136	50	186	211	135	75	1	....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	
	" 3	59	52	111	32	143	168	111	57	...	....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	
	" 4	99	67	167	38	205	230	166	63	1	...	....	.....	28	.....	28	
	" 5	77	58	135	22	157	182	135	47	....	....	.	.....	27	.....	27	3,856
	" 6	455—67	411—54	121	38	159	184	121	63	....	....	.....	.....	27	1	26	
	South Dorchester No. 1	58	66	124	26	150	175	124	51	....	....	.....	... ..	27	.....	27	
	" 2	89	50	139	46	185	210	139	71	...	....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	
	" 3	209—62	174—58	120	30	150	175	120	55	....	....	.....	.. ..	27	. ....	27	1,624
	Aylmer.....No. 1	87	98	186	31	217	242	185	56	1	....	.....	. .	28	.....	28	
	" 2	97	102	199	24	223	248	199	49	....	....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	2,166
	" 3	250—66	265—65	133	40	173	198	131	65	2	....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly, after the General Elections in 1898, etc.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Names and numbers of polling sub-divisions.	Names of candidates and number of votes polled for each.		Voters in each sub-division.			Ballot papers sent out, and how disposed of in each sub-division.							Tendered ballot papers sent out and how disposed of in each sub-division.			Population in each constituency, as shown by last census.
				Total number of votes polled.	Number of votes remaining unpolled.	Number of names on the voters' lists.	Number of ballot papers sent out to each sub-division.	Used ballot papers.	Unused ballot papers.	Rejected ballot papers.	Spoiled ballot papers.	Ballot papers given to voters who afterwards declined to vote.	Ballot papers taken from polling places.	No. of tendered ballots sent out to each sub-division.	Used.	Unused.	
DECEMBER 12th, 1899.		Chas. A. Brown.	Dan'l McIntyre.														
Elgin, East. *Continued.*	Vienna	40—40	53—53	93	21	114	139	93	46	....	....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	398
	Port Stanley	67—67	49—49	116	31	147	172	116	56	....	....	....	.....	28	.....	28	438
	Springfield	51—51	70—70	125	13	138	163	121	38	4	....	.....	....	27	.....	27	463
	Totals	2,164 2,121	2,121	4,305	1,189	5,494	6,219	4,285	1,914	15	5	.....	... ..	800	2	798	18,667
	Majority for Brown...	43															
DECEMBER 12th, 1899.		Donald Macnish.	Finley George Macdiarmid.														
Elgin, West.	Aldborough, Tp..No. 1	111	104	215	23	238	270	215	55	....	....	.....	.....	25	....	25	
	" 2	80	121	201	30	231	260	201	59	....	....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 3	105	166	274	27	301	340	271	64	3	2	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 4	94	64	158	12	170	200	158	42	....	....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 5	86	59	146	19	165	200	145	54	1	....	... .	....	25	.....	25	5,299
	" 6	95	151	246	28	274	300	246	54	....	....	.....	....	25	....	25	
	" 7	45	71	117	16	133	160	116	42	1	1	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 8	684— 68	748— 12	81	26	107	120	80	37	1	2	.....	.....	25	....	25	
	Dutton " 1	102—102	101—101	203	21	224	260	203	56	....	1	.....	.....	25	.....	25	838
	Dunwich " 1	99	72	174	20	194	220	171	46	3	....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 2	67	87	154	36	190	220	154	66	....	....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 3	63	35	98	40	138	170	98	71	...	1	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 4	65	34	99	35	134	160	99	61	...	....	....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 5	96	19	116	53	169	200	115	84	1	....	.....	....	25	...	25	
	" 6	80	29	111	24	134	160	109	49	1	....	1	.....	25	.....	25	3,663
	" 7	68	63	132	28	160	190	131	57	1	1	.....	.....	25	....	25	
	" 8	594— 56	386— 47	103	34	137	160	103	57	....	....	....	.....	25	....	25	

Southwold	" 1	114	69	186	17	203	230	183	36	3	8			25		25	
	" 2	74	52	127	17	144	170	126	43	1				25		25	
	" 3	131	85	216	31	247	280	216	64					25		25	
	" 4	75	84	160	16	176	200	159	39	1	1			25		25	4,766
	" 5	69	144	213	31	244	280	213	67					25		25	
	" 6	92	108	200	25	224	260	200	59					25		25	
	" 7	663—168	594— 52	160	26	186	210	160	44		6			25		25	
St. Thomas, City	" 1	58	89	148	18	166	200	147	49	1	3			25		25	
	" 2	90	127	217	44	261	310	217	92		1			25		25	
	" 3	76	93	170	39	209	250	169	80	1				25		25	
	" 4	113	122	237	35	272	320	235	80	2	3			25		25	
	" 5	51	72	124	15	139	200	123	76	1				25		25	
	" 6	102	126	228	78	306	360	228	131		1			25		25	
	" 7	84	97	183	56	239	300	181	117	2				25		25	
	" 8	62	92	155	32	187	260	154	104	1	1			25		25	10,366
	" 9	93	72	165	33	198	250	165	83		2			25		25	
	" 10	66	58	124	27	151	210	124	86					25		25	
	" 11	100	138	239	76	315	400	238	160	1		1		24		24	
	" 12	92	110	203	52	255	320	202	116	1	1			26		26	
	" 13	108	101	209	50	259	350	209	130		11			25		25	
	" 14	1,144— 49	1,375— 78	127	44	173	210	127	80	2	1			25		25	
Totals		3,187	3,204 3,187	6,421	1,234	7,653	9,160	6,391	2,690	29	48	2		950		950	24,932
Majority for Macdiarmid			17														

DECEMBER 12th, 1899.

		Hon. J. Dryden.	C. Calder.														
Ontario, South..	Pickering Tp.....No. 1	68	45	114	14	128	148	134	34	1				20		20	
	" 2	70	31	101	16	117	132	101	31					20		20	
	" 3	78	36	115	29	144	164	115	49	1				20		20	
	" 4	70	42	114	34	148	168	114	54	1	2			20		20	
	" 5	72	57	129	36	165	190	129	61					20		20	
	" 6	47	53	101	9	110	125	101	24	1				20		20	
	" 7	49	62	111	9	120	135	111	24					20		20	
	" 8	46	36	82	22	104	119	82	37			1		20		20	
	" 9	73	60	133	18	151	171	133	38					20		20	
	" 10	41	65	106	15	121	136	108	28		2			20		20	
	" 11	104	49	152	10	162	187	155	32	2	1			20		20	
	" 12	798— 80	580— 44	124	21	145	165	124	41					20		20	
	Reach Tp ... ... " 1	77	51	130	10	140	160	130	30	2				20		20	
	" 2	54	74	129	12	141	161	129	32	1				20		20	
	" 3	29	46	80	18	98	113	80	33	5				10		10	
	" 4	87	52	140	25	165	190	140	50	3				20		20	
	" 5	71	61	132	18	150	175	132	43					20		20	
	" 6	49	78	127	21	148	173	127	46					20		20	
	" 7	18	48	67	10	77	92	67	25	1				10		10	
	" 8	457— 72	461— 51	124	17	141	161	123	38	1				20		20	

RETURN from the records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly, after the General Elections in 1899.—*Continued.*

Electoral District.	Name and numbers of polling sub-divisions.	Name of candidates and number of votes polled for each.		Votes in each sub-division.			Ballot papers sent out, and how disposed of in each sub-division.							Tendered ballot papers sent out and how disposed of in each sub-division.			Population in each constituency, as shewn by last census.
				Total number of votes polled.	Number of votes remaining unpolled.	Number of names on the voters' lists.	Number of ballot papers sent out to each sub-division.	Used ballot papers.	Unused ballot papers.	Rejected ballot papers.	Spoiled ballot papers.	Ballot papers given to voters who afterwards declined to vote.	Ballot papers taken from polling places.	Number of tendered ballots sent out to each sub-division.	Used.	Unused.	
DECEMBER 12th, 1899.		Hon. J. Dryden.	Calder.														
Ontario, S. *Continued.*	East Whitby ....No. 1	101	30	132	19	151	171	132	39	1	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 2	94	57	151	30	181	206	151	55	....	1	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 3	114	34	140	22	171	202	119	53	....	1	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 4	70	90	162	10	172	197	162	35	...	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 5	422— 43	273— 62	105	7	112	127	105	22	....	1	....	.....	20	.....	20	
	Whitby Tp ..... " 1	77	69	146	17	163	188	146	42	....	....	....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 2	83	51	136	15	151	176	136	40	2	1	....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 3	69	84	155	12	167	192	155	37	1	1	.....	.....	20	..	20	
	" 4	307— 78	281— 77	155	10	165	190	155	35	....	....	..	.....	20	.....	20	
	Oshawa, Town ... " 1	81	87	169	36	205	235	169	65	1	1	.....	.....	30	.....	30	
	" 2	97	135	232	49	281	311	232	79	...	....	.....	.....	30	1	29	
	" 3	78	110	188	44	232	262	188	74	1	1	.....	...	30	4	26	
	" 4	142	87	230	46	276	306	230	76	....	1	.....	.....	30	.....	30	
	" 5	443— 45	420— 51	96	16	112	132	96	36	...	....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	Whitby, Town ... " 1	51	61	112	3	115	130	112	18	....	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 2	44	43	87	11	98	108	87	21	....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	10	
	" 3	32	42	74	9	83	79	74	75	....	....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	
	" 4	55	51	106	23	129	122	107	15	1	1	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 5	216— 34	256— 59	93	5	98	108	93	15	....	....	.....	.....	15	.....	15	
	Port Perry, Village. " 1	55	54	107	13	120	135	108	27	1	....	.. ..	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 2	56	71	127	16	143	163	128	35	1	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	" 3	165— 54	179— 54	108	13	121	136	109	27	..	....	.....	... ..	20	.....	20	
	Scugog..... .... " 1	64— 64	63— 63	127	35	162	187	128	59	1	....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	
	Totals.....	2,872	2,550	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	...	....	.....	.....	.....	....
		2,550															
	Majority for Dryden..	322															

Constituency.		—		Candidate.		—
Peterborough, West		Acclamation		Hon. J. R. Stratton		7th November. 1899.

November, 14th, 1899.		Hon. Francis Robt. Latchford	Thomas Wm. McGarry.														
Renfrew, S.	Admaston Tp.....No. 1	32	38	70	47	117	117	70	47	....	....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	" 2	84	46	130	147	277	277	130	115	2	....	....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	" 3	43	49	92	49	141	141	92	48	....	1	....	....	10	.....	10	.....
	" 4	181—22	150—17	39	44	83	83	39	44	....	.	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	Arnprior ..... " 1	29	29	58	76	134	134	58	76	....	....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	" 2	46	43	89	78	167	167	89	78	....	....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	" 3	29	35	64	75	139	139	64	73	2	...	.....	.....	10	1	9	.....
	" 4	33	67	100	93	193	193	100	93	....	....	.....	.....	10	2	8	.....
	" 5	51	72	123	128	251	251	123	136	1	....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	" 6	223—35	277—31	66	78	144	144	66	77	....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	Bagot & Blythefield " 1	42	28	70	38	108	108	70	37		1	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	" 2	101—59	61—33	92	105	197	197	92	103	1	1	.....	.....	9	.....	9	...
	Brudenell, etc.... " 2	70	40	110	54	164	164	109	55	...	....	....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	" 1	136—66	83—43	109	50	159	159	110	48	1	....	....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	Brougham.....	70—70	14—14	84	67	151	151	87	64	3	....	....	.....	10	.....	10	...
	Egansville.....	87—87	50—50	137	68	205	205	137	65	2	1	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	Grattan .....No. 1	84	76	160	168	328	328	160	161	7	....	.....	....	10	.....	10	.....
	" 2	112—28	110—34	62	70	132	132	62	67	....	3	.....	.....	10	1	9	.....
	Griffith & Matawatchan.	60—60	32—32	92	81	173	173	92	81	....	....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	Hagarty, Sherwood No. 1	33	104	137	53	190	190	137	49	....	4	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	" 2	65	68	133	63	196	196	133	62	....	1	.	....	.....	..	.....	.....
	" 3	32	31	63	30	93	93	63	28	2	....	.....	.....	10	4	6	....
	" 4	145—15	212— 9	24	16	40	40	24	16	....	....	....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	Horton ..... " 1	45	37	82	121	203	203	82	121	....	....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	" 2	107—62	68—31	93	56	149	149	93	56	....	....	.....	....	10	.....	10	.....
	McNab ..... " 1	83	31	114	99	213	213	114	88	....	1	.....	.....	10	....	10	.....
	" 2	59	64	123	116	239	239	123	116	....	....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	....
	" 3	61	51	112	116	228	228	112	116	...	....	...	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	" 4	274—71	159—13	84	92	176	176	84	91	....	1	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	Radcliffe & Raglan " 1	10	27	37	67	104	104	37	67	....	....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	....
	" 2	63—53	74—47	100	67	167	167	100	67	....	....	....	...	10	.....	10	.....
	Renfrew Town ... " 1	69	56	125	110	235	235	125	109	1	.	.....	.....	10	....	10	....
	" 2	61	74	135	136	271	271	135	130	6	....	.....	.....	10	4	6	.....
	" 3	189—59	180—50	109	104	213	213	109	103	....	1	.....	.....	10	... ..	10	.....
	Sebastopol	78—78	42—42	120	38	158	158	120	38	2	1	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....
	Total	1,826	1,512	3,338	2,800	6,138	6,138	3,342	2,755	30	17	... ..	.....	339	12	327	23,972
	Majority for Latchford..	314															

RETURN from the Records of the Elections to the Legislative Assembly, after the General Elections in 1898.—*Concluded.*

Electoral District.	Names and numbers of polling sub-divisions.	Names of candidates and number of votes polled for each.		Votes in each sub-division.			Ballot papers sent out, and how disposed of in each sub-division.							Tendered ballot papers sent out and how disposed of in each sub-division.			
				Toeal number of votes polled.	Number of votes remaining unpolled.	Number of names on voters' lists.	Number of ballot papers sent out to each sub-division.	Used ballot papers.	Unused ballot papers.	Rejected ballot papers.	Spoiled ballot papers.	Ballot papers given to voters who afterwards declined to vote.	Ballot papers taken from polling places.	Number of tendered ballot papers sent out to each sub-division.	Used.	Unused.	
JANUARY 31st, 1900.		McWilliam.	Robson.														
Middlesex, East ...	West London.....No. 7	99	79	180	28	208	200	180	20	2	....	....	.....	25	1	24	1,915
	" 8	243—144	178—99	243	60	303	300	243	56	....	1	....	.....	25	.....	25	
	London Township No. 1	44	14	89	17	106	150	89	61	1	...	.....	.....	25	... .	25	
	" 2	50	63	114	33	149	200	114	86	1	....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	
	" 3	34	88	122	12	134	200	122	75	....	....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	
	" 4	191	74	176	22	198	200	176	24	1	...	.....	.....	24	.....	24	
	" 5	51	81	132	20	152	200	132	67		1	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 6	42	78	123	42	165	200	123	77	3	....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 7	122	88	211	49	260	300	211	88	1	...	.....	.....	25	1	24	8,934
	" 8	71	64	143	28	171	200	143	57	8	....	....	.....	24	3	21	
	" 9	49	86	139	33	172	200	139	85	1	....	... .	.....	24	...	24	
	" 10	42	84	126	16	142	200	126	74	...	....	.....	.....	24	1	23	
	" 11	27	62	90	23	113	150	90	60	1	...	.....	.....	24	.....	24	
	" 12	14	94	110	13	123	150	110	40	2	....	... ..	.....	24	.....	24	
	" 13	54	87	142	37	179	250	142	108	1	...	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 14	755—54	1,072—79	134	15	149	200	134	66	1	...	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	Westminster Tp..No. 1	73	33	107	17	124	150	107	43	1	....	...	...	25	.....	25	
	" 2	103	41	145	25	170	200	144	55	1	....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 3	77	22	100	36	136	200	100	100	1	..	.....	.....	24	.....	24	
	" 4	96	34	130	31	161	200	130	69	...	1	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 5	114	48	163	69	232	300	163	137	....	1	....	....	25	.....	25	4,420
	" 6	73	64	139	34	173	199	139	60	2	....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 7	53	40	93	25	118	150	93	56	....	1	.....	.....	24	.....	24	
	" 8	83	86	171	55	229	150	171	3	2	...	....	.....	25	.....	25	
	" 9	750—78	440—72	150	33	183	250	150	100	....	2	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
	West Missouri Tp.No. 1	40	70	111	36	147	200	111	85	1	4	....	.....	24	.....	24	
	" 2	49	94	143	34	177	200	143	57	.. .	....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	

" 3	57	72	109	31	140	200	109	91	....	....	.....	.....	25	.....	25	
" 4	34	43	78	23	101	150	78	72	1	....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	
" 5	30	31	61	36	97	150	61	89	...	1	.....	...	24	.....	24	3,271
" 6	56	34	90	24	114	150	90	60	...	....	. .	.....	24	....	24	
" 7	48	41	89	43	132	200	89	111	....	....	.....	....	24		24	
" 8	362—68	406 - 21	89	39	128	150	89	60	....	..	.....	.....	25	....	25	
North Dorchester, No. 1	74	54	128	26	154	200	128	72	....	1	...	... ..	24	....	24	
" 2	49	68	118	21	139	200	118	82	1	....	.....	.....	24	.....	24	
" 3	34	49	83	11	94	150	83	67		....	.....	....	24	..	24	
" 4	42	67	110	20	130	200	110	90	1	...	.....	.....	24	.....	24	
" 5	78	38	116	25	141	200	116	84	....	....	....	. .	24	..	24	3,752
" 6	38	50	89	21	110	150	89	61	1	....	....	... ..	24	.....	24	
" 7	23	72	95	21	116	150	95	55	...	....	.....	.....	24	....	24	
" 8	395—57	452—54	111	18	129	150	111	39	....	....	.....	.....	23	.....	23	
Total	2,505	2,548 2,505	5,093	1,215	6,297	7,899	5,091	2,845	35	13	.. ...	.....	1,000	6	994	
Majority for T. E. Robson		43														

* No. 8 Westminster ran short of ordinary ballots and used tendered ballots as ordinary.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY

CONCERNING THE OPERATION OF THE

SAN JOSE SCALE ACT.

1899.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
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1899

MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

(Appointed by Order in-Council, 16th June, 1899.)

JAMES MILLS, LL.D.,
PRESIDENT ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
Guelph, Ont.

JOHN DEARNESS,
EX-PRESIDENT ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
London, Ont.

W. H. BUNTING,
FRUIT GROWER,
St. Catharines, Ont.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY CONCERNING THE OPERATION

OF THE

SAN JOSE SCALE ACT.

To the Honorable Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario :

May it please your Honor :—

The following questions and commands touching the operation of the San Jose Scale Act and amendments thereto, as affecting the Province of Ontario, were submitted to the undersigned Commissioners, namely :

1. *As* to the localities in which the scale exists to any appreciable extent outside of the infested areas already defined in the Niagara section and the counties of Essex and Kent.

2. *If* it is confined practically to those sections, whether the destruction of the infested trees, as provided for by the said San Jose Act, will in all probability be successful in checking the further spread of the scale and eventually exterminating it.

3. *If* the scale is proved to be more widespread than aforesaid, whether it is still practicable to combat it by the means already adopted with good hope of success.

4. *As* to the amount of danger that exists in the Niagara section of reinfestation through scale being carried from the United States side of the Niagara River, and what means, if any, might be taken to prevent this.

5. *Whether* opposition to the provisions of the said Scale Act is unanimous, or whether a diversity of opinion exists—(a) in the infested areas; (b) in the uninfested areas.

6. *In* the light of the information obtained by the Commissioners, what changes or modifications might with advantage be made by the Department in the method of procedure.

7. *How* the work of inspection has been performed hitherto—satisfactorily or otherwise.

8. *And* that the said Commissioners do make any suggestions that may occur to them which may lead to a complete suppression of the pest.

Your Commissioners beg to report as follows :—

During the inquiry, begun on the 20th of June and ended on the 14th July, 1899, your Commissioners visited the counties of Lincoln, Welland, Wentworth, Elgin, Kent and Essex, in Ontario; also the New York side of the Niagara River, and Catawba

Island in the State of Ohio, U.S.A. They examined witnesses at Niagara-on-the-Lake, St. Catharines, St. Davids, Fonthill, Grimsby, Winona, Stony Creek, St. Thomas, Chatham, Blenheim, Guilds, Leamington, Kingsville, Amherstburg, and Windsor; and, in Catawba Island, they had the pleasure of interviewing Professor E. M. Webster, Entomologist of the Ohio State Experiment Station, Mr. W. H. Owen, a prominent fruit grower and experimenter, and other fruit growers on the Island.

One hundred and sixty-eight witnesses were examined upon oath; the evidence was taken down by a competent stenographer and will be submitted for your consideration.

Regarding the method of dealing with the scale in the State of Ohio, your Commissioners were informed that, upon the united request of three ratepayers, the councillors in any township are obliged to appoint two commissioners to examine all suspected areas in the township and take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the scale from spreading. These commissioners have authority to destroy badly infested trees, without compensating the owner, and to order at his expense such treatment as they deem advisable for the purpose of controlling the scale and protecting the fruit growers of the township; and in case the owner objects to the course pursued in any particular instance, he may appeal to the State Entomologist, whose decision is final. But the law is pronounced ineffective and unsatisfactory for several reasons; most of the commissioners have no preparation for the work, they are not obliged to make a thorough inspection, they generally go only where they are called, and they vary so much in character and efficiency that attentive, careful townships are often unable to protect themselves against the indifference and neglect of neighboring townships.

During their visit to Catawba Island, which is a continuous orchard for miles, your Commissioners, in company with Professor Webster, inspected what is said to have been the worst infestation in the State of Ohio. At that place, between 3,000 and 4,000 very badly infested pear and peach trees, with about a quarter of an acre of woods in close proximity, had been taken out in a block, and the surrounding orchards, which were infested more or less seriously, but not visibly injured, had been treated with whale-oil soap. Many of the trees had been treated twice, but some of them only once. The proportion of soap to water varied. The weakest winter wash was one pound to the gallon of water; and the most satisfactory proportion was found to be two pounds to the gallon. The amount of the wash used was about a gallon and a half on an average-sized peach tree.

Your Commissioners examined very closely some of the infested orchards which had been treated, and they were much struck with the exceptionally healthy and thrifty appearance of the trees. The scale in these orchards has not been exterminated as yet, but so far as one can judge from a careful inspection, the trees have not been injured by the insect in the slightest degree since the treatment began. The owners whom your Commissioners met, say that the soap treatment has been a blessing to them in several ways. It has held the scale in check—completely exterminating it on some trees—and at the same time has given new vigor to their orchards, by killing bark lice and other insect pests and destroying various fungus growths, especially the leaf curl on peach trees. One grower referred to a number of old peach trees which he had thought of taking out, but, on discovering that they were infested with the scale, as an experiment, he cut them back severely and treated them thoroughly with whale-oil soap (two pounds to the gallon of water), and, to his surprize, they threw out a vigorous growth of new shoots, and are now amongst the most healthy and thrifty-looking trees in his orchard.

As to Professor Webster's opinion, it may be stated that he has been regarded as an advocate of the most vigorous measures for the destruction of the scale. He undoubtedly considers it a very dangerous pest and thinks that energetic action by the most skilful and thorough-going men in the country is necessary to cope with it; and his experience throughout the State, and especially in Catawba Island, has led him to the following conclusions:

1. That the scale can be prevented from spreading, and in a few years be completely destroyed, by thorough treatment with whale-oil soap of the best brand.

2. That treatment by owners is apt to be defective and unsatisfactory.

3. That badly infested trees, of unprofitable varieties or in an unhealthy condition, should be destroyed, and all other infested and exposed trees be treated, say, with whale-oil soap.

4. That, to secure effective treatment, the work should be done by the State or under official supervision.

5. That none but thoroughly competent men should be employed—men of some experience and special practical training.

Regarding the points submitted for investigation, your Commissioners find as follows :

1. *As to the extent of the infestation*, they beg to report that, while they are not warranted in making a definite statement, they did not obtain any evidence at variance with that of the Inspector and his men, which is to the effect :

(1) That the largest known infestations are in one corner of Niagara Township, in the County of Lincoln, near Niagara on the-Lake, and in the Township of Harwich, Kent County, in the neighborhood of Guilds P.O.

(2) That there is a limited infestation at Kingsville, in the County of Essex, confined chiefly to two adjoining farms, and smaller ones at St. Catharines, at Winona in Wentworth, Burlington in Halton, and near Chatham in the County of Kent.

(3) That, in ninety-one other places, trees planted within the last few years were found infested—in most cases only one or two at a place ; that these trees were all destroyed last year ; and that this year's inspection failed to discover scale in any but thirteen out of the ninety-one places.

(4) That the scale has been found in five nurseries, but the infested stock therein has been destroyed, and under present regulations all nursery stock must be fumigated with hydrocyanic acid gas before it is sent out.

While the worst areas of infestatation are not large, they are in good fruit districts and include a considerable number of valuable orchards. Hence, after somewhat careful counting, the Inspector has estimated that it would be necessary to destroy 156,200 trees (most of them not infested but more or less exposed), in order to be reasonably sure of exterminating the scale from the known areas of infestation at once.

2. and 3. *As to the possibility of checking the further spread of the scale and eventually exterminating it*, by the destruction of the trees, as provided for by the San Jose Scale Act and amendments thereto, your Commissioners are in doubt.

The further spread of the scale can certainly be checked to a great extent by the destruction of the infested trees as they are discovered from time to time, and the Inspector thinks that the scale can be exterminated by prompt and vigorous enforcement of the Act ; but, with the evidence before them, especially as to the great difficulty of making a thoroughly reliable examination of trees, your Commissioners incline to the opposite opinion ; and they are fully satisfied that extermination, if possible, can practically be secured only by a very large expenditure of money and something like a guarantee that the work will be done promptly and the object undoubtedly accomplished, in order that those who lose trees may be exempt from further infestation and run no risk in re-planting.

4. *As to the danger of re-infestation from the United States* side of the river, your Commissioners are of opinion there is not much ground for alarm. They investigated the question as fully as they could in the time at their disposal, and succeeded in tracing only two cases of infestation on the New York side of the river ; so, while such re-infestation is possible, they do not think there is serious danger from that source at present.

5. *As to whether the opposition to the provisions of the said Scale Act is unanimous or not*, your Commissioners beg to state that the opposition is not unanimous.

The great majority of those whose orchards are infested or in immediate danger of infestation, are strongly opposed to the enforcement of the Act on the present lines, chiefly for two reasons: first, because the compensation is very much less than they think it should be; second, because the owners have not been consulted in any way, either as to the variety, age, condition, or value of the trees to be taken out. Many of them also add as a third reason their conviction that the extermination of the scale is impossible, and hence the futility and folly of destroying so many trees. Nearly all these maintain that they should be allowed the option of treating their trees.

Nine-tenths of the witnesses, whose orchards are not supposed to be in immediate danger, are in favor of the Act, but advise an amendment which would provide for larger compensation. In substance, they say, "If the scale is as bad as it is said to be, go ahead and enforce the Act in spite of opposition, provided the compensation is satisfactory"; and they define satisfactory compensation as not less than 50 per cent. of the value of infested trees and two-thirds of the value of uninfested trees.

Your Commissioners regret to say that they have not the data necessary to form a definite and reliable judgment as to the vitality of the scale and the injury likely to be done by it in our Canadian climate. They find that it has been in the Province of Ontario for about seven years, and that, in a few localities, it has done considerable damage during that time; but they think that the evidence as a whole rather favors the opinion that, while it is undoubtedly a most dangerous pest, and one which can withstand very low temperatures, nevertheless, it is not quite so destructive here as it is said to be in southern latitudes; and the members of the Commission have been gradually forced to the conclusion that the danger in Ontario has been somewhat over-estimated.

7. *As to the work of inspection*, your Commissioners beg to report that in some places a good deal of fault has been found with both the character and the manner of the inspection; but they have to state that the complaints, so far as they relate to a supposed lack of efficiency, have arisen in most cases from owners and onlookers not knowing the instructions under which the inspectors were working; as, for instance, when an Inspector, sent to trace suspected stock distributed from certain nurseries within the last few years, went hurriedly through an orchard in search of such stock, and, without even looking at other trees, passed on to the next place. In many a case of this kind, the owner, regarding the visit as an official inspection of the whole orchard, naturally pronounced it a farce. The findings of your Commissioners under this head may be summarized as follows:

(1) That, with perhaps exceptional instances, the work of inspection has been faithfully done.

(2) That the Head Inspector, Mr. George E. Fisher, has earnestly and faithfully endeavored to carry out his instructions, without fear or favor.

(3) That some of the sub-inspectors have not had the training necessary to enable them to distinguish the San Jose Scale from other scales which somewhat closely resemble it.

(4) That a good deal of irritation and ill-feeling in a few cases has been caused by inspectors entering orchards without informing the owners, and by severely blazing trees with axe and spade.

Your Commissioners are aware that many orchards were damaged a good deal by frost last year, and that, in the case of peaches and plums, the blazing was done in order, not merely to indicate what trees were to be destroyed, but also to determine whether or not they had been already killed by frost. They think, however, that in future a less offensive method of marking trees should be adopted; and they regret to have to express the opinion that in the past there has sometimes been at least an apparent lack of due regard for the feelings and natural rights of owners.

6 and 8. *As to the changes or modifications in the method of procedure and suggestions relating thereto*, your Commissioners beg most respectfully to recommend as follows:

(1) That the work of inspection, in a modified way, be continued for some time.

(2) That the knowledge of sub-inspectors be tested and none but certified and approved men be employed.

3) That the Inspector be authorized to destroy at once :

a. All trees and shrubs which show signs of serious injury from the scale or have their trunks and principal branches incrusted therewith.

b. Badly infested trees and shrubs of unprofitable varieties or in an unhealthy condition, even though not very much injured by the scale.

c. Single infested branches or limbs on trees which appear to be otherwise free from infestation.

(4) That all infested trees and shrubs, except the above, and all exposed trees and orchards be thoroughly treated according to the most approved method.

(5) That large discretionary power be given to the Inspector in dealing with isolated infestation in districts which are otherwise free, or supposed to be free, from the scale.

(6) That, in order to secure effective treatment, the work be done by the Government, but the owner be required to pay for the material and board the men and horses during the time of treatment, with the proviso that this course is to be pursued only with infestations discovered and reported before the 1st of May, 1901, and that all infested trees discovered after that date be destroyed without compensation or treated wholly at the expense of the owner.

(7) That owners of trees in foliage which are so badly infested that in the judgment of the Inspector they involve serious risk to the neighboring orchards but not badly enough to warrant destruction, be required, for the purpose of destroying the young scale, to treat all such trees according to a prescribed method at least once a week from the time of notice until the 15th of October following ; that every owner of such trees be requested to enter into an agreement that he will faithfully treat said trees as ordered and will sign a statutory declaration at the close of the season setting forth the day and date of each such treatment ; and that in case an owner refuse to enter into the prescribed agreement all such of his trees as come in the list described in this section be at once destroyed.

(8) That the Inspector be authorized to order the destruction of small trees and shrubs growing in fence corners and other places, where in his judgment the removal of such growth is necessary to check the spread of the insect.

(9) That owners be paid one quarter of the value of their trees without discount, and that the fruit on a tree be regarded as part of its value.

(10) That the method of valuation be modified so that the owner may be represented in some way. Nearly all the witnesses objected to valuation by the Inspector alone. Hence, as one way of overcoming the difficulty, your Commissioners beg to recommend as follows :

a. The owner of trees to be destroyed shall furnish a statement, according to the schedule annexed hereto, of his estimate of the value of said trees.

b. The official valuator, with such schedule in hand, shall inspect and value the trees.

c. When the owner refuses to accept the official valuation, he shall within three days select some one with whom the official valuator may consult about the valuation.

d. In case the two latter do not agree, they shall select a third man, say the President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. These three shall then settle the question by arbitration and their decision shall be final.

TREES CONDEMNED FOR DESTRUCTION UNDER THE SAN JOSE SCALE ACT.

No. of trees.	Kind.	Variety.	Age.	Condition.	Remarks.	Valuation.	
						Owner.	Official.

I hereby solemnly declare that, to the best of my knowledge and judgment, the above is a correct description and an honest valuation of the trees referred to.

(11) That in case of arbitration to settle a dispute as to value, the expense of the arbitration be paid by the losing party; and that where the value fixed by the arbitrators is between the respective values named by the inspector and the owner, the shares of the expenses to be borne by each be proportionate in the inverse ratio, the one whose valuation is furthest from that fixed by the arbitrators paying the larger share.

(12) That the fumigation of nursery stock be done under official supervision, and that nurserymen be required to attach to every parcel of stock sold, sent out, or disposed of, a certificate of a specified form to the effect that said stock has been fumigated according to the regulations.

In conclusion, your Commissioners would suggest:

(1) That the utmost care be taken to prevent the scale from spreading.

(2) That valuable trees be not destroyed when it may seem possible to save them without serious risk of infesting neighboring orchards.

(3) That the owners of orchards, especially those who are directly interested by infestation or exposure, be enlisted as far as possible by and with the official workers in the effort to exterminate the scale.

(4) That a brief circular of instruction *re* the most important facts in the life history of scale-insects, and of San Jose scale in particular, and the approved methods of treatment, be prepared at once and sent to every orchardist in the infested areas.

(5) That a plan, something like that submitted herewith, be adopted, to encourage every owner of an orchard in the Province to make a careful inspection of his orchard next winter, with a view to discover whether or not there is any San Jose Scale in it.

(Signed) JAMES MILLS,
JOHN DEARNESS,
W. H. BUNTING.

TORONTO, Ontario, September 1st, 1899.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF FUMIGATION APPLIANCES

1899.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, Printers, &c., &c., 68 and 70 Front Street West
1900.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FUMIGATION APPLIANCES.

To the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture:

Sir.—I beg to submit herewith my report as Inspector of Fumigation Appliances, in the Ontario nurseries.

Visit to Maryland.

Pursuant to your instructions, I left Guelph for Maryland on Thursday afternoon, March 30th, to inquire into the best modes of fumigation as practised in that State. Washington was reached the next afternoon (Good Friday)—too late, however, to make any inquiries that day. Next morning I called on Dr. L. O. Howard, U. S. Entomologist, and Prof. Marlatt, his first assistant, who cheerfully gave me much information regarding their work in the Division of Entomology, and elsewhere. The latter showed me the fumigation house in which he had done experimental work, and pointed out very carefully the defects as well as the merits of the house. Both of these officers concurred with the idea that I should visit Prof. W. G. Johnson at College Park, Maryland, as he had done excellent work during the last two years in combating the San Jose Scale in the nurseries of Maryland.

Accordingly a visit was made to College Park, where I spent considerable time with Prof. Johnson. He explained the construction of the various kinds of fumigation houses in use in the State, as well as the one at the College, and gave me the benefit of his two years, experience in fumigation work in large nurseries.

His methods are simple, and, therefore, all the more effective, and easily carried out by the nurserymen. Many of the complicated appliances used in the early fumigation houses have been discarded, and the best proportions of the ingredients used in the generation of the gas have been definitely settled. Photographs of the chief types of fumigation houses and tents were secured from Prof. Johnson, in order to give the Ontario nurserymen some idea of their appearance and construction.

Prof. Johnson discussed the details of the work with me at some length: the houses, boxes, and tents; the length of time to fumigate; the danger to trees and men; the chemicals, and the proper quantities of each, to be used for every 100 cubic feet of air space in the fumigation house; the best and safest way to distribute the chemicals to the nurserymen; and the methods to be employed so that every nurseryman's stock will be fumigated. Most of the suggestions made during this discussion, I attempted, on my return, to put into practical operation at the inauguration of fumigation work in the Ontario nurseries.

I reached Guelph on my return on Tuesday, April 4th, and reported orally to you in Toronto on Wednesday, when I received definite instructions to proceed with the work as rapidly as possible.

The following Regulations for the fumigation of Nursery Stock had already been sent out by the Department of Agriculture:

Regulations for the Fumigation of Nursery Stock.

The following regulations have been prescribed by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in accordance with the provisions of the *San Jose Scale Amendment Act*, passed April 1st, 1899:

1. Fumigation must be carried on in a box, room, compartment, or house suitable for the purpose, which must be air-tight and capable of rapid ventilation. The owner or proprietor will notify the Minister as soon as preparation for fumigation is complete. The Minister will thereupon order an inspection of the fumigating appliances. No fumi-

gation under the Act is to be carried on until such inspection has been made and a satisfactory report sent to the Minister.

2. The Inspector, after examining and measuring the box or house, or other compartment in which fumigation is to be carried on, will prescribe the amounts of material to be used for every fumigation, and the instructions as to the same must be carefully followed out. The Inspector may, if thought advisable, supply the material for each fumigation in weighed packages.

3. The fumigation house (which shall include all apparatus or appliances used in the fumigation, such as generators, etc.) is to be subject to the orders of the Minister on the recommendation of the Inspector. Subject to the approval of the Inspector, the fumigation house may be on other lots than those on which the nursery stock is growing.

4. The fumigation is to be by hydrocyanic acid gas produced according to the instructions of the Inspector and from such formulas as he prescribes for the purpose.

5. The fumigation is to be continued for a period of not less than forty-five minutes. After the expiration of this time or longer, and when fumigation is complete, the house is to be thoroughly ventilated for fifteen minutes at least.

6. No person is to be allowed to enter the fumigating house until after the ventilation period has expired. Entering before may prove injurious, if not fatal, as the gas is a deadly poison.

7. The fumigation of buds and scions may be done in fumigation boxes of not less than thirty cubic feet capacity, the same to be subject to inspection and approval.

8. Immediately after inspection of the fumigation house, the Inspector will report to the Minister, and the Minister or the Inspector will thereupon give permission in writing for the owner or proprietor to begin fumigation.

9. The owner or proprietor of every nursery will attach to every box and to every package of nursery stock a certificate as follows, and he will furnish every purchaser who so desires with a copy of the same.

CERTIFICATE OF FUMIGATION

This is to certify that this package of nursery stock, consisting of.....

.....

.....

was properly fumigated on the.....day of....., 1899, in accordance with the regulations prescribed by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, in accordance with 62nd Victoria, chapter 35.

.....

.....

The following are the sections of the *San Jose Scale Act* dealing with the fumigation of Nursery stock, 62nd Victoria, chapter 35 :

3. The owner or proprietor of any nursery shall not send out or permit any plant to be removed from his nursery without the same being first fumigated by hydrocyanic acid gas in accordance with regulations prescribed by order of the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. No person shall sell or dispose of or offer for sale any plant obtained, taken or sent out from a nursery unless the said plant has previously been fumigated in accordance with these regulations.

5. In case the Inspector finds scale in any nursery and so reports to the Minister, the Minister may thereupon inform by writing, the owner, or proprietor, or manager of said nursery of the existence of scale in his nursery, and the owner, or proprietor, or manager of said nursery shall not thereafter permit any plant or plants to be removed from the said nursery until the Inspector reports to the Minister that it is safe in the public interest to permit the said nursery stock to be removed after fumigation.

INSPECTION.

On account of the lateness of the season, and the great amount of work to be done in a few weeks, in the matter of construction of suitable houses, your Inspector con-

sidered it advisable, with your consent, to alter the plan of inspection to a slight extent. The nurserymen were asking for advice as to the construction of fumigation houses, and it became necessary to visit the nurserymen for the purpose of instructing them in this matter. At the same time the following circular of specific instructions was sent out so that building operations could be commenced as soon as possible :

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING FUMIGATION HOUSES, GENERATORS, VENTILATION, ETC.

1. What is wanted is some air-tight place, either a separate house or a portion of some other building, easy of access, substantially constructed, and arranged so as to afford speedy ventilation after each fumigation.

DIMENSIONS.—The dimensions of the house or room will depend on the size of the stock to be fumigated and the quantity of stock, remembering that each fumigation takes 45 minutes A common size is 8 x 10 and 7 feet high, with shanty roof. If stock is set on end, houses will have to be higher. Where shade trees are handled, a greater length may be necessary.

2. Do not make too large a house, for all unoccupied space adds to the expense of fumigation, involving an increased supply of cyanide and acid.

The stock is put in for fumigation by standing on end, tops up ; or by laying on side, tops all one way and as near the generator as may be convenient. When laid on side, if short, two piles or more may be put in, tops to tops and roots towards wall.

3. CONSTRUCTION.—Studs 2 x 4 will do for the frame work. On the outside of the studs it is usual to put a covering of tongued and grooved sheeting, well nailed ; on that a coating of tar-paper, carefully and sufficiently lapped at edges ; and then a covering of boards, up and down. Some put tongued sheeting on the inside and two thicknesses of rough boards, with tar paper between, on the outside. Others put tongued sheeting, tar-paper, and a covering of rough boards inside, and rough boards outside.

The paper used, whether tarred or building paper, should be of good quality, thick and of close texture, to prevent gas from getting through.

The roof must also be air-tight. It is usually made by putting tongued sheeting on the rafters ; then a covering of paper, the same as on the sides of the house ; and over that, either shingles or pitch and gravel.

4. FLOOR.—There is no need of a floor. The earth will do, if the foundation is properly banked up outside.

5. Ventilation.—This is by two doors, a door and a window, or a door and a roof ventilator,—generally one of the two former. Two doors are convenient for taking the stock out after fumigation. When two doors, or a door and a window, are used, they should be opposite each other, or as nearly so as possible, to facilitate the ventilation. The doors should be double thickness, of refrigerating pattern, with felting along the edges of the casement. The window sash should also be made of refrigerating pattern, with felting alongside the edges of the frames. Both doors and windows should be hinged to open out.

When doors are closed they should be bolted near top and bottom to keep them in place, and locked to prevent opening by any one but the person in charge of the work.

6. GENERATOR.—A good, glazed earthenware crock, of one or two gallons capacity, will serve as a generator.

When everything is ready, the crock should be set inside of the door ; the water, acid, and cyanide put into it, according to instructions on tin ; and the door immediately shut, bolted, and locked.

7. CAUTIONS.—

(1) Open house (doors and windows) in 45 minutes ; and do not enter or allow any one to enter for at least 15 minutes afterwards, as the gas is very poisonous.

(2) Remember that the invisible vapor arising from cyanide in a room or elsewhere is very poisonous and should not be inhaled.

(3) Do not fumigate stock when it is wet.

A bill of supplies, etc., at cost price will be sent at a later date.

WM. LOCHHEAD,
Agricultural College, Guelph.

It will be observed that much latitude as to the size and shape of the fumigation house was allowed. Many nurserymen dealing chiefly in small fruits preferred a box. In some cases a nursery packing-box was made into a fumigation box by adding another thickness of boards, with tar-paper between. Such a box is easily and cheaply operated. It is filled with the shrubs or young trees, which are kept in place by two slats ; then it is inverted, bottom upwards, on a level piece of ground in which is sunk the crock for holding the chemicals. As soon as the cyanide is added the loose earth is tramped about the edges of the box, so that no gas can escape. This mode of treatment is recommended to nurserymen who do not handle much stock, and do only a local trade.

Most of the nurserymen, however, made substantially constructed houses according to the suggestions outlined in the circular, but as many of the houses have no solid foundation, and are simply built on the ground, there is a liability to warping of the framework during the winter and spring, which will cause the doors to misfit their casements. This matter should be looked into very carefully before the fumigation season begins, for I have found by experience that doors must fit their padded casements exactly, else there will be a considerable leakage of gas at the time of fumigation, which will tell very decidedly against the operation as a thorough method of killing any San Jose Scale that may be present.

Mode of Fumigation.

The formula which Prof. Johnson, of Maryland, found most effective, was adopted in Ontario. The proportions of the chemicals used were :—

$\frac{2}{3}$ ounce of potassium cyanide,
$1\frac{1}{4}$ fluid ounces of sulphuric acid, and
$1\frac{1}{8}$ fluid ounces of water,

for every 100 cubic feet of air space in the box or building, At the time of the visit of the Inspector the cubic capacity of the box or building was computed, and the number of times the nurseryman purposed fumigating, was ascertained. These data were sent to the College at Guelph, where the cyanide was carefully weighed out in doses suitable for each fumigation, and placed in tins ; and the sulphuric acid was measured out and put into bottles. On each tin was pasted a label stating the capacity of the building to be fumigated, the amount of cyanide in the tin, and specific instructions for using the chemicals in the fumigation. To each nurseryman was also sent a graduated glass vessel for measuring out the acid. The following is a copy of the label put on the tins :

POISON.

Cyanide of Potassium for One Fumigation, size of House being.....cubic feet.
Put into generating crock.....ounces of water, as measured in glass beaker.
Then pour slowly into same crock.....ounces of acid as measured in same beaker.
While pouring the acid into the water, stir the water with a piece of clean hard-wood stick, 2 or 3 feet long, to prevent accident from spurting.
When everything is ready pour the cyanide from this tin into the same crock, shut the door of the house immediately, and leave for 45 minutes. Then ventilate for at least 15 minutes before anyone enters the fumigating house.

Your Inspector was assisted by the following persons: Prof. F. C. Harrison, who visited the Winona, Grimsby, St. Catharines, and Niagara nurseries ; Prof. J. B. Reynolds, who visited the Mitchell, Blyth, Goderich, and Owen Sound nurseries; Mr. G. E. Fisher, who visited the nurseries in the south-western part of the Province ; Prof. Shuttleworth, who gave much assistance in the distribution of the chemicals from the Ontario Agricultural College.

Injury to Stock.

In several instances we received letters informing us of the death of nursery stock by the fumigation process. As the formula used in Ontario was exactly the same as that used in Maryland and other States, and had been found very reliable after some years' experience with all kinds of nursery stock, the results appeared unaccountable. I wrote immediately to prominent fumigators in the United States asking for their experience

during the past year with hydrocyanic acid gas. Prof. Johnson, of Maryland, wrote as follows:

"I do not understand why your nurserymen should kill any tree by fumigation. Can it be possible that they fumigated trees after the buds commenced to swell and open? If such is true they would injure the buds, especially peach and plum. We have no trouble in this State, and we have this past fall and spring fumigated over five million trees. We have even fumigated with stronger doses than you used, and have made trial tests of fumigating the same trees over several times, with no bad results so far as the trees are concerned. I think the trouble has likely been that the trees were too far advanced. Did not the winter kill or injure much stock (as it did in the United States), which is now being laid to fumigation? Some of our nurseries in the North and West lost nearly everything (and do not fumigate)." Other experienced persons replied in a similar strain.

In order to get at the actual facts I sent out a card of inquiry to all the nurserymen. The card contained two questions:

1. Were any of your trees injured or killed by fumigation? If so, how many?
2. Did you follow carefully the directions for fumigation?

Remarks.

Replies were received from a large majority of the nurserymen, and a large percentage of them reported favorably. I take the liberty of making public some of the replies:

"I was alarmed last spring, and thought that some of the stock was damaged by fumigation, especially peaches, as they were so long in starting buds. I had several complaints of the same nature, which I never had before. But now I have come to the conclusion that they were damaged by the severe winter and not by fumigation."

B. W. Secord, Fonthill.

"Yes. Did not count, would say about 50 killed. The trees killed were out in leaf. The process seemingly checks growth." A. G. Hull & Son, St. Catharines.

"So far a larger percentage than in former years have been reported as being dead, but I cannot tell whether this is to be attributed to the very severe winter, the prolonged drought, or to the fumigation." H. L. Janzen, Berlin.

"Owing to damage by frost it is almost impossible to say whether any additional damage was done by fumigation. I have not noticed any damage to trees that had sound roots, but think perhaps it has damaged still further roots injured by frost."

E. D. Smith, Winona.

"My customers report some trees dying, but don't know whether fumigation is the cause. Very wet weather at first, then very dry, may be the cause."

R. J. Mackie, Oshawa.

"A good many trees went back this year, but I attribute it to the extreme winter and not to fumigation." W. A. Holton, Hamilton.

"Soon after fumigation the trees looked bad. It seemed to cause the trees to be much slower to bud out, so many thought they were dead." F. W. Wilson, Chatham.

"Some plum stock were injured and some killed. Must be done before buds start. The trouble is when we are forced to dig for late orders." M. W. Robinson, Kettleby.

"No. I planted 150 trees myself, that were fumigated, and every one is doing well."

J. J. Collins, St. Catharines.

"No. We fumigated large quantities and had considerable stock left over after treatment, which we transplanted very successfully."

Brown Bros. Co., Brown's Nurseries.

"Some that were advanced, not very many. There were so many trees injured by the winter, that it is hard to say whether many were hurt by fumigation, but we don't think there were." Smith & Reed, St. Catharines.

"In cases where the buds were beginning to burst the stock was injured."

D. Dempsey, Stratford.

"Yes. Possibly one-half or more." E. M. Smith, St. Catharines.

"Yes. 1,000 to 2,000 were injured or killed." L. K. Shourds, Wellington.

"A few slightly injured. The injured ones were partly in leaf when fumigated, but leafed out again when planted." W. McK. Ross Sons, Chatham.

"Cannot definitely state, but feel assured that one-half was injured."
C. P. Carpenter & Sons, Winona.

"Some of the roses and plums did not seem to do well after. Could not say what was the cause, as I never had them act that way before."
E. Hersee, Woodstock.

"Cannot say, but do not think so. We noticed the small fibrous roots near the body of the tree turned brown a little." Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill.

"Yes. Over 90 per cent. I will quit growing trees if we have to fumigate them, as the trees will not stand it in this climate. I have handled trees over thirty years, and never saw a tree injured with the San Jose Scale yet." G. B. Wilson, Virgil.

It will be seen from the foregoing replies that the majority of the nurserymen are of the opinion that the injuries were due to one or more of the three causes: (1.) The very severe winter of 1898-9, which destroyed very many young trees in all sections of the country; (2.) The prolonged drought, which was preceded by a long spell of wet weather; and (3.) the advanced condition of the buds at the time of fumigation. As every nurseryman is in a position to fumigate without any delay this coming season, I am fully convinced that no complaints in this matter will be forthcoming. Many of the smaller nurseries complain of vexatious delays involved in fumigation. With the adoption of the *box* for shrubs and small orders the inconvenience is reduced to a minimum, and no nurseryman need object to the operation. It is, moreover, a mistake to blame the process for all the deaths to trees. Some nurserymen have taken advantage of the process to shield themselves from the great losses of the last season by laying all the blame on the method of treatment; and in some sections I find the orchardmen quite averse to buying fumigated nursery stock. They maintain, very unjustly, that the nursery trees died from the effects of the fumigation treatment.

One entensive grower of nursery stock candidly wrote me as follows: "Replying to your favor of the 21st inst., would say that last winter was the most severe winter on nursery stock we have ever experienced, and many trees, while not dead, yet perhaps were hurt more or less by the winter, and it is impossible to know this. No doubt this accounts in a measure for the failure of some stock. Besides, we have very little rain during the spring and summer months, and in view of these facts, it is no wonder that more stock was lost this season than usual. And, while some nurserymen may attribute the loss of stock to fumigation, yet we doubt it very much. We think the peculiar conditions of the weather had more to do with it than anything else."

Photographs of some Fumigation Houses.

I take the liberty of inserting three illustrations of fumigation houses. Fig. 1 shows the fumigation house at the Agricultural College, Guelph. It is substantially built, dressed lumber being used in its construction. Its size is 10 feet long, 8 feet broad, and 7½ feet high on the average. It contains 600 cubic feet. The frame of 2 by 4-inch scantling has two thicknesses of lumber, both matched, tongue-and-grooved, and firmly nailed on the outside, with a thickness of tarred paper between. Besides, the seams on the outside are covered with strips. The doors are of the refrigerator style, and the casements are padded with soft felting. Large wooden buttons are placed on the outside, around the edge of the door to force it closely into the padded casement. The roof has a thickness of matched boards, then a thickness of tarred paper, then shingles. The cost of the complete building was a trifle over $20.

Figure 2 is a view of the fumigation house of Mr. E. D. Smith, of Winona. This house is a double one, and has two separate compartments, so that while a load of stock is being fumigated in one compartment ventilation is taking place in the other. It has two thicknesses of lumber, one matched, tongue-and-grooved, the other either the same or cover-siding well-matched, and two thicknesses of paper between. The doors are the same and padded all around.

Fig. 3 shows the three buildings on the packing grounds of the Brown Brothers Co., at Brown's Nurseries. The large double fumigating house occupies the middle portion of building (3). It is 16 feet wide and 32 feet long, with a division in the centre, and doors on both sides, opposite each other. Two smaller fumigating houses are in building (1). These are small houses about 8 feet square, and used exclusively for small stock. These connect with the frost-proof cellar (2), where all small stock orders are filled after having passed through the fumigating houses.

Morris, Stone & Wellington, of the Fonthill Nurseries, have two fumigating houses,—one, a double building, 15 by 18 by 11 feet, the other, a single building, 6 by 18 by 11 feet,—both substantially constructed.

J. H. Wismer of Port Elgin, John Conn of Kemptville, Thos. Dangerfield of Kemptville, N. T. Selby, of Newcastle, and others, have good buildings, but I was unable to secure photographs for publication.

General Recommendations.

With a year's experience in conducting Fumigation Work in the nurseries of Ontario, I beg to make the following suggestions and recommendations with regard to future operations with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas for the fumigation of nursery stock:

(1.)—Every fumigation house should be carefully inspected before the opening of the season for the distribution of nursery stock. I am perfectly convinced that many of the houses require overhauling. For example, doors will not fit their casements tightly; leakages will occur about the roof; and foundations will not be banked up properly with earth. I believe that very few buildings will be found air-tight, if I may draw conclusions from tests made with the fumigation house at the College. This house was very carefully constructed,—more carefully than the majority of the houses at the nurseries,—yet I had great difficulty in getting an air-tight building. Hydrocyanic Acid Gas is very penetrating, and no carelessly constructed building ought to be allowed.

(2)—Fumigators should be appointed to superintend the fumigation at every nursery. The regulations could then be carried out in every respect, and the public could rely with greater confidence on the thoroughness of the work.

I know of one or two nurserymen who are of the belief that fumigation is unnecessary, is of no avail against the scale, and is positively dangerous to the stock. Such persons believe that there is nothing wrong in violating the law in this case.

Especially should the nurseries in the San Jose Scale infected areas be carefully watched, and all stock leaving these be carefully fumigated. It is decidedly of advantage to the nurseryman to have his stock properly fumigated, so that there would be no possibility of scale being distributed through the Province by means of nursery stock. One nurseryman writes me as follows: "We are very anxious to see the provisions of the Act carried out as we believe it is not only an advantage for the suppression of the Scale (should there be any), but also for all other insect pests that bother nursery stock." Another writes as follows: "I quite agree with the Minister of Agriculture about insisting on the proper performance of fumigation, as I believe it is beneficial not only to the country at large, but to the nurserymen themselves."

(3.)—The chemicals, viz., potassium cyanide and sulphuric acid, should be as pure as possible. The cyanide should be 98% pure, and the acid have a specific gravity of 1.84. Probably the best method of distributing the chemicals is for the Government to buy the materials at the best wholesale rates, and have the College send them out in measured quantities to the nurserymen. In Maryland, I was informed, the nurserymen were only allowed to secure the chemicals from the Inspector of fumigation.

In view of the fact that considerable difficulty was experienced in the collection of the cost of the materials which were sent out from the college last spring, I would beg to suggest that in future the chemicals be sent C. O. D.

(4)—During the year 1899 experiments were carried on at several stations with the object of determining the least amount of cyanide which will kill the scale on different shrubs and trees, yet without injury to the plants. The results show that smaller amounts than those used by our nurserymen are not reliable, and scales may escape death,—in the case of ordinary nursery stock; but with more tender forms, such as buds and very small peach trees (from 2 to 3 feet high), it would be safer to use a two thirds strength of cyanide and acid, *i. e.*, $\frac{2}{3}$ ounce of potassium cyanide, 1 fluid ounce of sulphuric acid, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces of water, for every 100 cubic feet capacity of the fumigating house.

All of which is very respectfully submitted,

W. Lochhead,
Inspector of Fumigation.

Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph, Ont.

A LIST OF THE NURSERIES OF ONTARIO, 1899.

Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill	Fumigation house on premises, 2,800 cubic feet.
Stone & Wellington, Toronto	Fumigated at M. S. and W's.
A. L. Root, Fonthill	do do
Pelham Nursery Co., Fonthill	do do
B. W. Secord, Fonthill	Fumigation house.
J. E. Crow, Ridgeville	do
H. A. McCoomb, Ridgeville	Fumigated in M. S. and W's.
John Kerr, Queenston	No fumigation, trees too young.
Wm. Armstrong, Queenston	do do
Jas. Sheppard & Son, Queenston	No fumigation.
Lowry & Stuart, St. David's	Fumigation house, 640 c. ft.
Chas. Lowry, do	do
F. Walker, Virgil	Fumigated in G. B. Wilson's.
G. B. Wilson, Virgil	Fumigation house, 4,680 c. ft.
Esau Hube, St. David's	
W. H. Lee & Son, Virgil	Fumigated in G. B. Wilson's.
S. Lobb, Virgil	do do
F. L. Hancock, Stamford	
Thos. Berriman, do	do do 389.
E. Morden, Niagara Falls South	Fumigation house, 280.
Alex. Muir, Niagara	do 324.
W. B. McFarland, Niagara-on-the-Lake	do 141.
A. M. Smith, St. Catharines	do
Smith & Reed, do	do 1,550 cubic feet.
A. G. Hull & Son, do	do 960.
Alex. Glass, do	do 240.
R. Buchanan, do	No stock ; fumigate next year.
J. J. Collins, do	Fumigation house, 460.
Brown Bros. Co., Brown's Nurseries	do 2,816.
Chase Bros. Co., Colborne	Fumigated by Brown Bros.
F. W. Bowman & Son Co., Toronto	do do
E. D. Smith, Winona	Fumigation house, 2,300.
E. M. Smith, do	do 384.
Wm. Smith, do	No trees.
R. R. Smith, do	Using G. Chambers' house.
Geo. Chambers, do	Fumigation house, 1,056.
C. P. Carpenter & Son, Winona	do 1,536.
J. J. Dean, Winona	Fumigated by E. D. Smith.
W. C. Dawes, do	No trees.
W. F. Geddes, do	Fumigation house, 441.
T. B. Henry, do	Using G. Chambers' house.
I. E. Henry, do	Using I. Van Duser's house.
Ira Irving, do	No trees.
Keep Bros., do	do
J. S. Cockburn, do	Fumigated by Winona Nursery Co.
I. E. Vanduzer, do	Fumigation house, 360.
Winona Nursery Co, Winona	Fumigated in E. D. Smith's.
Brown Bros., Winona	
Jonathan King, do	
Thos. Rolph, do	
T. H. P. Carpenter, Winona	
A. B. Foran, Winona	
B. Muir, do	
J. Milburn, do	
C. J. Carpenter, do	
Grimsby Nursery Co., Grimsby	Fumigation house, 1,280.
Norman Nelles, Grimsby	Used Van Duser's.
Geo. Smith, do	No trees.
Boyes Nelles, do	Fumigated by Winona Nurseries.
Jonathan Book, do	Fumigation house.
W. A. Holton, Hamilton	do 640.
Webster Bros., do	do 240.
J. Gallagher, do	Evergreens.
Haskins Wine Co., do	Fumigation house, 642.
A. Haskin, do	Evergreens.
Ward Bros., Bartonville	
J. W. Burns, Stoney Creek	No trees.

NOTE.—The figures in every case are the cubic feet capacity of the fumigation house.

LIST OF NURSERIES.—*Concluded.*

Brock Galbraith, Stoney Creek	Fumigation house, 105 cubic feet.
G. W. Hill, Fruitland	
Fruitland Nursery Co., Fruitland	do 1,620.
John Munroe, Southend	
Wm. Ellis, St. David's	No trees.
H. S. Hurd, Burlington	Fumigation house, 1,700.
C. H. Davidson, do	Fumigated by Hurd and E. D. S.
S. T. Anderson, Waterdown	No trees.
Cavers Co., Galt	Fumigated by Caldwell & Co.
Caldwell & Co., Galt	Fumigation house.
H. L. Janzen, Berlin	Fumigation box, 90.
M. Milgau, Bright	Fumigation house, 1,377.
E. Hersee, Woodstock	do 630.
A. M. Graham, St. Thomas	do 160.
Pierson Bros., do	
H. L. McConnell, Grovesend	do 160.
C. A. Baker, London	do 510.
J. Gammage & Sons, London	
D. Dempsey, Stratford	Fumigation house, 100.
J. McAinsh, Wellburn	do 145.
Strathroy Nursery Co., Strathroy	do 1,075.
J. Stuart & Son, Goderich	do 300.
J. W. Skinner, Mitchell	
A. H. Jacobs, Blyth	do 250.
B. Gott, Arkona	Fumigation box, 140.
Chas. Ellis, Meaford	Fumigation house, 475.
J. H. Wismer, Port Elgin	do 904.
W. Fleming, Owen Sound	do 500.
S. H. Newman, do	do 250.
H. Pike, do	
R. J. Doyle, do	
M. W. Robinson, Kettleby	do 300.
Leslie Nurseries, Toronto	do 1,760.
John Barnes, Leamington	
W. L. Clarke, do	
Thos. Rowley, Winona Nurseries, Leamington	do 588.
Geo. D. Ellis, Leamington	No trees.
Dennis Smith, do	
E. E. Adams, do	Fumigated at Winona Nurseries.
A. Fox & Son, do	Fumigated at Winona Nurseries.
J. Mitchell, do	do do
J. M. Fields, do	Fumigation house, 123.
McKenzie Ross & Sons, Chatham	do 75.
F. W. Wilson, Chatham	do 1,325.
C. B. Palmer, Kingsville	
Geo. E. Jones, do	No trees.
B. Jasperson, do	Fumigation house, 480.
Geo. Cady, Ruthven	No trees.
N. T. Selby, Newcastle	Fumigation house, 300.
R. J. Mackie, Oshawa	do 385.
L. K. Shourds, Wellington	do 1,000.
Wallace Woodrow, Picton	do
W. C. Reid, Belleville	do 190.
J. W. Johnston, Campbellford	do 160.
H. A. McIntosh, Dundela	do 190.
Thos. Dangerfield, Kemptville	do 640.
John Conn, do	do 640.
W. J. Kerr, Renfrew	do 36.
Chas. Kellert, Port Perry	No trees.
John McIlroy, Canton	do
R. Breckon, Toronto	
Colin McDonald, Toronto	
David Tait, Iron Bridge, Algoma	Fumigation house.

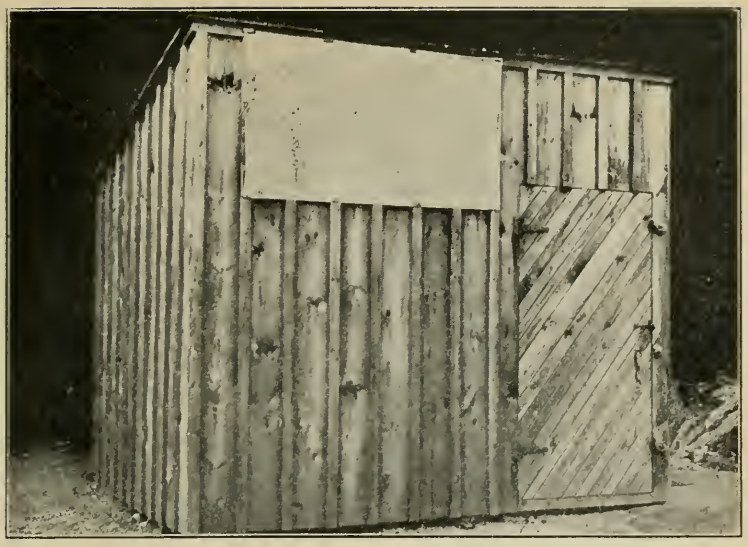

Fig. 1. Fumigation house at the Agricultural College, Guelph, size, 8 x 10 x 7½; two doors, front and back; wooden buttons on door. The earth was banked well around the outside. Cost: dressed lumber, $16.00; hardware, $2.55; labor, $5.00; total, $23.55. By using undressed lumber the cost would be $4.00 less (The photo was taken before the earth was banked up.)

Fig. 2. Fumigation house of Mr. E. D. Smith, Winona. This is a double house of two large compartments. The stock is fumigated on the wagon. Such a house is suitable for large nurseries only.

Fig. 3. Three buildings on packing grounds of Brown Bros. Co., Brown's Nurseries.
(1) Two small fumigating houses at far end of this building, connecting with
(2) Frost-proof cellar, 100 feet long by 40 feet wide.
(3) The large double fumigating house with doors open ; an office at left hand, and a tool house and label room at right end.

COPY OF AN

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

APPROVED BY

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 31st DAY OF JANUARY, 1900,

DIRECTING THAT A

COMMISSION

BE APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE ELECTION FOR THE

WEST RIDING OF ELGIN

AND ALSO

A COPY OF THE COMMISSION ISSUED THEREUNDER

TORONTO:
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS.
1900.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 31st DAY OF JANUARY, A.D. 1900.

Upon consideration of the report of the Honourable the Premier, dated 29th January, 1900, the Committee of Council advise that a Commission be appointed to enquire into and report upon the conduct of the Returning Officer and of the several Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks at and in connection with the election held on the 5th and 12th days of January, 1899, for the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of Elgin, and that such Commission consist of His Honour John Augustus Barron, Q C, Judge of the County Court of the County of Perth, His Honour Duncan Byron MacTavish, Judge of the County Court of the County of Carleton, and His Honour Edward Morgan, First Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of York, the said John Augustus Barron to be Chairman of the said Commission.

The Committee further advise that Your Honour by the Commission confer upon the said Commissioners the powers authorized by R.S.O., cap. 19.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Asst. Clerk, Executive Council.

O. Mowat,
Lieutenant-Governor.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To His Honour John Augustus Barron, Judge of the County of Perth, His Honour Duncan Byron MacTavish, Judge of the County of Carleton, and His Honour Edward Morgan, First Junior Judge of the County of York, Our Commissioners in this behalf, greeting :—

J. M. Gibson, *Attorney-General.* } Whereas in and by Chapter Nineteen of the Revised Statutes of Our Province of Ontario, entitled "An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters," it is enacted that whenever the Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province-in-Council deems it expedient to cause inquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good government of Our said Province, or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, or the administration of Justice therein, and such inquiry is not regulated by any special law, the Lieutenant-Governor may, by the Commission in the case, confer upon the Commissioners or persons by whom such inquiry is to be conducted, the power of summoning before them any party or witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation if they be parties entitled to affirm in civil matters), and to produce such documents and things as such Commissioners deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine, and that the Commissioners shall then have the same power to enforce the attendance of such witnesses, and to compel them to give evidence and produce documents and things, as is vested in any Court in Civil Cases ; but that no party or witness shall be compelled to answer any question by his answer to which he might render himself liable to criminal prosecution.

And whereas it has been made to appear to the Executive Government of Our said Province that the Judges trying the Election Petition filed by one James G. Nunn, against the return of Donald MacNish, Esquire, as Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of the West Riding of the County of Elgin at an Election held on the Fifth and Twelfth days of January, 1899, found that certain irregularities had been committed in the appointment of Deputy Returning Officers and by persons acting as Deputy Returning Officers without lawful authority so to do and in the Returns to the Returning Officer of the Ballots and other papers by Deputy Returning Officers or the persons who personated them and that it appeared to the said Judges that the said Election had not been conducted according to the principles laid down in the Ontario Election Act.

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Ontario-in-Council deems it expedient that inquiry should be made into the conduct of the Returning Officer and the Deputy Returning Officers and Poll Clerks in such Election.

Now know ye that we, having and reposing full trust and confidence in you the said John Augustus Barron, you the said Duncan Byron MacTavish and you the said Edward Morgan, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of Our said Province, appoint you the said John Augustus Barron, you the said Duncan Byron MacTavish, and you the said Edward Morgan to be Our Commissioners in this behalf to inquire into and to report to Our said Lieutenant-Governor upon the conduct of the Returning Officer and of the several Deputy-Returning Officers and Poll Clerks at and in connection with the said Election, giving to you Our said Commissioners full power and authority to summon before you any party or witnesses, and to require him, or them, to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation if such party or witnesses is or are entitled to affirm in civil matters), and to produce to you our said Commissioner such documents and things as you may deem requisite to the full investigation of the premises, together with all and every other power and authority in the said Act mentioned and authorized to be by us conferred on any Commissioner appointed by authority or in pursuance thereof.

And we do require you Our said Commissioners forthwith after the conclusion of such inquiry, to make full report to our said Lieutenant-Governor touching the said investigation together with all or any evidence taken by you concerning the same.

To have, hold and enjoy the said office and authority of Commissioner for and during the pleasure of Our said Lieutenant-Governor.

And we hereby appoint you the said John Augustus Barron to be Chairman of the said Commission.

In testimony whereof we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Ontario to be hereunto affixed.

Witness: The Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, Knight Grand Cross, of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of Our Privy Council for Canada, &c, &c., &c., Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Ontario. At Our Government House, in Our City of Toronto, in Our said Province, this thirty-first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and in the sixty-third year of Our Reign.

By command,

J. R. STRATTON.
Secretary.

Recorded 2nd day of February, A.D. 1900.

JOHN T. C. USSHER,
Deputy-Registrar.

COPY OF A

COMMISSION

APPOINTING

MESSRS. HOSKIN, WALKER AND KIRKLAND

COMMISSIONERS TO INQUIRE INTO THE

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS
1900

O. MOWAT,
Lieutenant-Governor.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To John Hoskin, Esquire, L.L.D., one of Our Counsel learned in the law, and President of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Byron Edmund Walker, Esquire, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Angus Kirkland, Esquire, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, Toronto, all of Our City of Toronto in Our County of York and Province of Ontario, Our Commissioners in this behalf,

GREETING :—

J. M. GIBSON, *Attorney-General.*

Whereas in and by Chapter Nineteen of the Revised Statutes of Our Province of Ontario, entitled "An Act respecting Inquiries concerning Public Matters," it is enacted that whenever the Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province-in Council deems it expedient to cause inquiry to be made into and concerning any matter connected with the good government of Our said Province, or the conduct of any part of the public business thereof, or the administration of Justice therein, and such inquiry is not regulated by any special law, the Lieutenant-Governor may, by the Commission in the case, confer upon the Commissioners or persons by whom such inquiry is to be conducted, the power of summoning before them any party or witnesses, and of requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation if they be parties entitled to affirm in civil matters), and to produce such documents and things as such Commissioners deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to examine, and that the Commissioners shall then have the same power to enforce the attendance of such witnesses, and to compel them to give evidence and produce documents and things, as is vested in any Court in Civil Cases; but that no party or witness shall be compelled to answer any question by his answer to which he might render himself liable to criminal prosecution.

And whereas it has been made to appear to the Executive Government of Our said Province that it is expedient to cause an examination to be made (*a*) of the Books of the Treasury Department of Our said Province with a view to testing the accuracy of the receipts and expenditures as shown in the Public Accounts of the Province, and (*b*) of the methods of book-keeping adopted by Our said Department.

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Ontario-in-Council deems it expedient that inquiry should be made into the said matters.

Now know ye that we, having and reposing full trust and confidence in you the said John Hoskin, you the said Byron Edmund Walker, and you the said Angus Kirkland do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of Our said Province, appoint you the said John Hoskin, you the said Byron Edmund Walker, and you the said Angus Kirkland to be Our Commissioners in this behalf to inquire into and report to Our said Lieutenant-Governor upon (1) the books of Our Treasury Department with a view to testing the accuracy of the receipts and expenditures as shown in the Public Accounts of Our Province of Ontario from the 1st day of July, 1867, to the 31st day of October, 1899, inclusive, and to submit a statement showing the actual annual receipts and expenditures of Our Province for the period aforesaid; (2) to submit a statement of the moneys expended out of revenue (*a*) on Public Works and Buildings, and (*b*) on Railways for each year since Confederation; (3) to examine and report upon the assets and liabilities of Our Province on the 31st day of October, 1899; (4) to examine the books of Our said Treasury Department, and to report whether the methods of book-keeping adopted by the said Department set forth clearly and with such reasonable details as are usual in the case of large financial institutions the business affairs of Our said Province, giving to you Our said Commissioners full power and authority to summon before you any

party or witnesses, and to require him, or them, to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing (or on solemn affirmation if such party or witnesses is, or are entitled to affirm in civil matters), and to produce to you Our said Commissioners such documents and things as you may deem requisit to the full investigation of the premises, together with all and every other power and authority in the said Act mentioned and authorized to be by Us conferred on any Commissioner appointed by authority or in pursuance thereof.

And we do require you Our said Commissioners forthwith after the conclusion of such inquiry, to make full report to Our said Lieutenant-Governor touching the said investigation together with all or any evidence taken by you concerning the same.

To have, hold and enjoy the said office and authority of Commissioner for and during the pleasure of Our said Lieutenant-Governor.

In testimony whereof, we have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Ontario to be hereunto affixed.

Witness: The Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Member of Our Privy Council for Canada and Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Ontario.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Toronto, in Our said Province, this Second day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine in the sixty-third year of Our Reign.

By Command,

G. E. LUMSDEN,
Assistant Secretary.

Recorded 6th day of November, A.D., 1899.

JOHN T. C. USSHER,
Deputy-Registrar.

REPORT

ON

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

FOR INJURIES

By JAMES MAVOR

Professor of Political Economy and Constitutional History in the University of Toronto

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS.
1900

University of Toronto,
21st March, 1900.

The Hon. G. W. Ross,
Premier of Ontario.

Sir,—I beg to submit herewith, Report upon Workmen's Compensation, which the Provincial Government did me the honor to ask me to prepare.

I have to acknowledge the kindness of the following gentlemen whose assistance was indispensable in procuring the necessary information.

Herr Pfarrius and Dr. Zacher of the Imperial Insurance Department, Berlin; Herr Kaan of the Imperial Insurance Department, Vienna; Herr Forrer, Winterthur; His Excellency, Sir Charles Scott, H.B.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg; Lord Gough and the Hon. Richard Acton of H.B.M Embassy at Berlin, and Prof. H. Angst, H.B.M. Consul-General, Zurich. I have also to thank the officials of the Home Office, the Insurance Companies and the Trades Unions who rendered me much effective assistance.

I am indebted to Mr. D. R. Keys, M.A., University College, Toronto, for help in translation.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES MAVOR.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES

(1) Relation between the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, Great Britain.

Under the Common Law of England an employer of labour was liable for accidents occurring through his own negligence or that of his servants when such accidents inflicted injury upon third parties;[1] but was held not to be liable for accidents occurring to his own servants through the negligence of their fellow-servants.

This doctrine that "common employment" was a good defence appears to have been recognized first in 1837.[2] It was not until 1868 that it was extended to Scotland.[3] The doctrine has also developed in American law. It does not appear in legal practice in France nor in Germany.[4]

So long as the doctrine was held in its rigour, the liability of the employer at Common Law was almost insusceptible of proof, because the defence of "common employment" was almost always sufficient to nonsuit the plaintiff. The workman was thus in a less favorable position as regards accidental injury incurred in the course of his employment than any third party. The first attempts on the part of organized labour to make employers liable for accidents appear to have been made in 1858 by Alexander Macdonald, the well-known coal miners' representative.[5] At that time there were no adequate statutory regulations for the working of mines, the Mines and Collieries Act of 1842 having been found to be inadequate. A series of colliery disasters in the early sixties brought home to everyone the need for attempting by means of legislation to diminish the number of such accidents, and among the legislative expedients suggested by Macdonald was to make employers pecuniarily liable in case of accident occurring through their own negligence. This was the beginning of the trade union agitation for employers' liability.

In all of the Trades Union Congresses after 1872 the question of employers' liability assumed a prominent place, and the following resolution was passed year after year:—"That this Congress expresses its determination to do "all in its power to get a measure passed through Parliament during the coming "session by which employers shall be made liable to pay compensation to their "workmen for loss sustained by such workmen caused by accident occurring in "the discharge of their duties through the negligence of those for whom the em-"ployers ought to be responsible, and that when such accidents are fatal, the "employer shall compensate the families of the workmen killed."[6] Those who

(1) Although a master was liable at common law for injury done through his own negligence to his servant, no attempt seems to have been made to make this apply until about seventy years ago. Cf. Beatrice & Sydney Webb, "Industrial Democracy," London 1897, vol. 1., p. 33.

(2) See Priestley v. Fowler, 3 Meeson & Welsby, 1. R. Minton-Senhouse and G. F. Emery, "Accidents to Workmen . . . . . ," London, 1898, p. 2. Also Beatrice & Sydney Webb, "The History of Trade Unionism," London 1894, p. 350.

(3) Webb, id.

(4) Cf. Sir Frederick Pollock, Memorandum in Report of Royal Commission on Labour, C. 7063, iii A, 1894, p. 346 to 348; and Beatrice & Sydney Webb, "Industrial Democracy," vol. 1. p. 366.

(5) Webb, "Industrial Democracy," vol. I, p. 367-868.

(6) Seventh and Eighth Annual Reports, Trades Union Congress, 1875, etc.

moved the resolution in the Trades Union Congress, consistently declared that compensation could not be demanded excepting when negligence had been proved, the trade societies being regarded as able out of their benefit funds to meet losses sustained by accidents from other causes. Between 1872 and 1879 eight Employers' Liability Bills were introduced into the House of Commons. (1) The ground upon which all of these Bills were urged was that the workman, owing to the doctrine of "common employment" was placed in a more disadvantageous position as regards his employer than was an outsider. The notion that in dangerous employments relatively high wages represented a payment for the extra risk was implicitly rejected by the trade unions.(2)

The principal object aimed at was the prevention of accidents. The trade unions entertained the view that employers could be touched only through their pockets and that the sole means of preventing accidents was to make them expensive. These views ultimately prevailed; and in 1880 the Employers' Liability Act (43 and 44 Vic., Chap. 42) was passed.

The Act of 1880 was an experiment. It modified the doctrine of common employment(3); but it retained the principle of liability being attached to negligence if a workman is injured by (*a*) a defect in the machinery, which was caused or remained undiscovered through the negligence of the employer or his agents; or (*b*) by the negligence of the superintendent of the work; or (*c*) by the negligence of the person to whose orders the workmen had to conform; or (*d*) by an act or omission of any person done under any improper by-law of the employer; or (*e*) by the negligence of the person having control over any signals, etc., as in the case of a railway. Negligence must be proved. Notice must be given within six weeks by the servant.(4)

The Act of 1880 had not been long in operation before it was seen that the objects aimed at had only partially been achieved. The imposition of pecuniary liability was not shewn conclusively to result in the diminution of the number of accidents, and it was also found that employers, by means of establishing benefit funds for their workmen, contrived to escape liability by "contracting out." This practice of "contracting out" completely neutralized, from the trade union point of view, the advantages of the Act, the primary object being not to secure compensation but to prevent accidents, and in order to do so to punish negligent employers. From the trade union point of view, "contracting out" was thus a pernicious principle, and "Macdonald's idea of protecting the workmen's life by making accidents costly was in fact thereby entirely defeated." (5)

Again resolutions began to appear in the Trades Union Congresses. At the Congress of 1881, a few months after the Act came into operation, a resolution was passed declaring that "the working class was deprived of the advantages accruing from the Employers' Liability Act, by reason of its permissive nature, which enables employers to contract themselves out of the Act." (2)

This, or a similar resolution, appeared for twelve years at successive Trades Union Congresses.

The evidence before the Labour Commission (1) on the experience of the working of the Act of 1880 showed that it had not been effective in securing the objects which were aimed at. The legal expenses were great and the cases were

(1) Webb, "Industrial Democracy," vol. 1, p. 370. (2) Cf. infra p. 44.

(2) For a good account of the Act of 1880, see for example R. M. Minton-Senhouse and .G F. Emery, op. cit., also A. Pearce Higgins "Employers' Liability . . . ," Edinburgh, 1898.

(3) Webb "Industrial Democracy," vol. 1, p. 372.

(4) 14th Annual Report Trades Union Congress, London 1881, Manchester 1881. p. 15.

(5) See the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour. App. clviii. and clix. 1894. c. 7063 III. A., pp. 346-348 and 363-384; also Report of Commission sitting as a whole. Queries 7178-7187. The whole subject had been previously referred to several Select Committees of the House of Commons. See Bibliography *infra*.

fought out bitterly by the Insurance companies who defended the actions [1]

In 1893 Mr. Gladstone's government capitulated to the trade union demands, and a bill was brought in by Mr. Asquith, [2] which modified the permission to "contract out" so far as to prevent any "contracting out" unless it were agreed to by two-thirds of the workmen, and unless the method of compensation provided were approved of by the Board of Trade. The workmen were to be permitted to vote by secret ballot in a prescribed way. This measure was amended to so great an extent in the House of Lords that it was not proceeded with. After this defeat the subject came up periodically at the Trades Union Congresses, and was otherwise discussed from various points of view by labour representatives and others. Meanwhile legislation for the regulation of mines, chemical works and factories of various kinds, as well as legislation intended to prevent accidents upon railways, together with an increased number of inspectors and an increased efficiency of inspection due largely to the employment of practical men and women as inspectors, had to a large extent achieved what employers' liability pure and simple seemed powerless to accomplish, namely, the diminution of the number of accidents [3] in proportion to the number of persons employed.

The diminution of accidents in proportion to the number of persons employed during the past twenty-five years is so impressive as to leave no doubt as to the practical benefits of the Factory Acts.

It may therefore be the case that the abolition of "contracting out" which was insisted upon by the Trade Unions so strenuously is not a matter of so much importance as it appeared to them to be. "Contracting out" is indeed simply a form of insurance; and to prevent employers from insuring might well be regarded as unnecessarily oppressive. Still the rationale of the Trade Union position is that accidents ought to be made expensive to the employer in order to compel him to take means to prevent their occurrence. It does not appear, however, that those industries in which "contracting out" has prevailed are more subject to accidents than others where the practice does not prevail. [4] The Trade Union position has been directed rather towards the fixation of employers' liability and the prevention of accidents by that means than towards compensation for injuries resulting from accidents however they might be caused. Indeed the Trade Unions sought through their benefit funds to meet the requirement of compensation without legislation, and a perusal of the statistics of the Trade Unions during the past twenty years will show that considerable sums have been paid by them on this account.[5]

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain had for some time caused his name to be identified with a pension scheme somewhat similar to the invalidity and old age insurance law of Germany, and finding the difficulties of establishing such a scheme in England to be at the time too great, it was natural that in his desire to implement his promises in connection with labour legislation he should attempt a drastic change in the law of liability for accidents. The outcome of this was

(1) Mr. Chamberlain, who had defended the measure of 1880 on its introduction, spoke of it in 1892 as "a half-hearted compromise." Nineteenth Century, vol. xxxii., p. 694. The deficiences of the Act of 1880 are well set forth by Mr. H. W. Wolff, "Employer's Liability, What ought it to be?" London, 1897.

(2) Employers' Liability. A Bill, etc. [H. of C.] 288 of 1893.

(3) Accidents occur not merely through the negligence of employers which may be punished; but frequently through ignorance which it is difficult to punish. For example, in places where machinery is used to an extent insufficient to justify the employment of an engineer, shafts and other machinery are frequently, through mere ignorance of mechanics, run at a speed which involves inevitable destruction of the machinery with great risk to life and limb. For cases of this sort see J. Calder, [Factory Inspector] "The Prevention of Factory Accidents," London, 1899, p. 76.

(4) Compare Webb "Industrial Democracy," Vol. 1, p. 375.

(5) See the successive Annual Reports of the Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade.

the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897. (1) The provisions of the Act are undoubtedly up to a certain point copied from the German system. The Act falls short of the German system in respect to the absence of compulsory insurance and in respect to the retention of the ordinary legal proceedings for the enforcement of claims excepting in so far as these claims may be enforced through the Arbitration Courts established by the Act. The German system, as will be seen from the description of it below, relieves the injured workman from the necessity of meeting his employer face to face in legal proceedings for the recovery of compensation. It has the effect rather of placing him in the position of a claimant upon a fund to which he himself has contributed and over which he himself exercises a certain elective control; while the managers of the fund are entitled to recover from the employer the amount of compensation which has been granted. The English system under the new Act leaves the injured workman still face to face with his employer as before, with the exception that the workman may in the first instance bring his claim before a board of arbitration instead of before a court of law. In the German system a personal settlement of the employer with the labourer is not recognized; in the English system such a settlement would stop proceedings.

The new Act does not repeal the Employers' Liability Act of 1880, nor does it prevent action being taken, if so advised, under Common Law.

While it does not provide for compensation in all cases of accidental injury, it increases greatly the number of cases in which the employer is rendered liable for such injury. The principal changes in the law have been in the shifting of the onus of proof from the shoulders of the injured workman to those of the employer, and in rendering unnecessary proof of negligence on the part of the employer. In this respect it goes even further than the demands of the Trade Unions.

The new Act also substitutes the phrase "wilful and serious misconduct" for the less definite "contributory negligence" of the Act of 1880. It practically insures the workman, provided the employer or his assurer does not become bankrupt and compels the employer to pay the premium (2). Moreover a new principle is introduced into the law of damage. The death of an employer no longer prevents as it did, action being taken against his estate for injury to an employee.

The Workmen's Compensation Act in Parliament.

The following dates indicate the progress of the Workmen's Compensation Bill of 1897.

1897. *Commons.*

May 3. Bill read a first time. Sir Matthew White Ridley.
May 17. Bill debated.
" 18. Ditto read a second time. Speeches by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Asquith and Sir Richard Webster.
" 25. Bill in Committee.
" 31. Fresh clause added.
June 1-4. Bill in Committee.
July 6. Report stage.
" 13. Report stage completed.
" 15. Bill read a third time without a division.

Lords.

(1) Mr. Chamberlain had indicated his intention to deal with the question of Compensation for Accidents in his article on "The Labour Question," *Nineteenth Century.* (1892) Vol. xxxii., page 677.

(2) Minton-Senhouse and Emery *op. cit.* p. 92.

July 20. Workmen's Compensation Bill read a second time after debate in which Lords Balfour, Wemyss, Londonderry, Dunraven, Kimberley and Salisbury took part.
" 26. After sitting of several hours Bill passed through Committee.
" 29. Bill read a third time by 69 to 6.
" 31. Commons' reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments received.
Aug. 3. Lords agreed to Commons' amendments to Lords' amendments.
1898.
July 1. Act became operative.

(2) Synopsis of the Workmen's Compensation Act 1897.

The principal changes in the law which have been brought into effect by the Act of 1897 are these :—(1)

(1) Instead of the indefinite compensation recoverable at Common Law or under the Employers' Liability Act, compensation is payable upon a definite principle. The maximum and minimum amounts payable on acccount of death and the maximum proportion of weekly wages payable on account of accidents which only cause injury are fixed. (2)

(2) The doctrine of " common employment " is abolished in certain trades, and in this way the liability of employers is increased on account of their now being liable for injury done by accidents for which they were formerly not liable.

(3) " Contracting out " of the Act is not permitted excepting in certain specified cases.

(4) Should a master die before the injured workman has obtained compensation, the workman may proceed against the administrators of his estate.

Trades included under the Act of 1897.

The Act of 1897 includes all employees employed in certain places, whether these employees be men, women or children, or whether they be employed at manual or other labour. The places to which the Act applies are as follows :

(1) A Railway.
(2) A Factory.
(3) A Mine.
(4) A Quarry.
(5) Engineering work.
(6) Certain buildings.

(1) Includes all railways ; but does not include tramways (Street Railways).

(2) Includes only the following places :—

Print works, bleaching and dyeing works, earthenware or china works, lucifer match works, percussion cap works, cartridge works, paper staining works, fustian cutting works, blast furnaces, foundries, copper mills, iron mills, metal and india-rubber works, paper mills, glass works, tobacco factories, printing works, book-binding works, flax scutch works.

Also hat works, rope works, bakehouses, lace warehouses, shipbuilding yards, and pit banks, if steam, water, or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there.

(1) In preparing this abstract, use has been made of the summary given by A. Pearce Higgins in " Employers' Liability and Compensation to Workmen on the Continent." Edinburgh 1898, p. 110 *et seq.*, of Fabian Tract No. 82. " The Workmen's Compensation Act what it means and how to make use of it." London 1899, and of the Act itself.

(2) Although the ambiguity of the expression " average weekly earnings " has led to uncertainty and litigation *Cf. infra p.* 19.

Any premises wherein steam, water or other mechanical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on there, for the making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, or adapting for sale of any article.

Any premises wherein steam, water, or other mechanical power is used to move or work any machinery employed in preparing, manufacturing, or finishing cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, tow, china-grass, cocoanut fibre, or other like material, or any fabric made thereof.

Every laundry worked by steam, water or other mechanical power.

Every dock, wharf, quay, and warehouse, and, so far as relates to the process of loading or unloading therefrom or thereto, all machinery and plant used in that process. [The accident, however, need not arise from the use of the machinery. But unless machinery is used, the Act does not apply. Thus, when a man was employed in unloading cases of cartridges from a ship by means of a crane, and an explosion occurred while he was putting a case into the basket of the crane, the Court of Appeal said his relatives were entitled to compensation, because he was working at a place to which the Act applied, although the accident was not caused by the machinery.]

(3) Includes all mines used for working minerals, that is to say, all mines to which the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887 (50 and 51 Vict. Ch. 58), or the Metaliferous Mines Regulation Act 1872 (35 and 36 Vict. Ch. 77) apply.

(4) A quarry includes any place not a mine in which persons work in getting minerals, provided it is more than twenty feet deep.

(5) Engineering work is defined to mean any work of construction or alteration or repair of a railway, harbour, dock, canal or sewer, and includes any other work for the construction, alteration or repair for which machinery is driven by steam, water or other mechanical power.

(6) As regards buildings, the Act applies only to three classes :—Any building over thirty feet high, which is either (a) being constructed or repaired by means of a scaffolding; or (b) being demolished, even when scaffolding is not used. The building must be at least actually thirty feet high at the time of the accident, the height being measured from the original level of the ground to the top of the roof. A plank tied to a ladder and resting on a window sill has been held not to be scaffolding.

(2) Any building on which machinery driven by steam, water or other mechanical power is being used for the purpose of construction, repair or demolition of that building; and

(3) Any premises on which machinery worked by steam, water or other mechanical power is temporarily used for the purpose of the construction of a building or any structural work in connection with the building.

Trades Which Do Not Come Under the Act.

(1) Agricultural labourers.
(2) Seamen and fishermen.
(3) Domestic servants.
(4) Working operatives.
(5) Shop assistants.
(6) Persons engaged in transport service and in tending horses.
(7) Sailors in the navy and soldiers in the army.

Kinds of Accidents Included.

If a workman meets with an accident whilst at work, his employer must pay compensation if the workman is prevented from earning full wages for more than the next two weeks. The accident must happen on or near to the employer's place of business. The employer is liable even although the accident may be

caused by the negligence of a fellow servant, and even although the workman himself was partly to blame. If, however, an accident occurs entirely from the fault of the workman, compensation is not payable to him for any injury he may have suffered, although it is payable to any of his fellow servants who may have suffered with him and in consequence of his conduct. Compensation is only to be paid for an accident which happens when the workman is doing his proper work.

"Contracting Out."

Under the Employers' Liability Act of 1880 a workman might be practically obliged by his employer to contract out of the Act and to pay into an insurance fund a certain proportion of his wages, the employer also contributing, all accidents being compensated for out of this fund. This practice is abolished, with the important exception, that an employer may formulate a scheme by which provision may be made for compensation for accidents. Before this scheme can be established however he must submit it to the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. The registrar, after consulting the workmen as well as the employer, may grant a certificate. This certificate lasts for five years, and if the workmen are dissatisfied with the results of its operation and think that they would be better not to bind themselves against taking action under the Act, the certificate may be cancelled if the registrar thinks the complaints are justified. But an employer has no right to force any labourer to join in a scheme of this kind, nor can he make it a condition of employment.

Notice of Accident.

As the preliminary to a claim for compensation notice of accident must be given to the employer. If the workman is killed the notice must be given by his family. The notice must be in writing and it must give the name and address of the injured, the date of the accident and the cause of the injury. No special form is prescribed, but the information indicated must be given accurately. No time limit for the notice is set, but it must be given as soon as possible after the accident and in the case of mere injury before the workman voluntarily severs his connection with the employer. Claims for compensation must be given in within six months of the accident whether the accident results in death or not. Unless these rules are observed no compensation can be obtained.

Compensation.

Notice having been given as described, the next point is as to whether action for compensation should be taken, if necessary, under the Employers' Liability Act, under the Common Law or under the new Act of 1897. If the claim is disputed, it may in the first instance be referred to any committee to which the workman and his employer have mutually agreed to refer cases of claims for compensation for accident. If the committee does not settle the dispute within three months from the date of the claim being first brought before them; or if the committee decides to refer the question to a single person selected by them; or if either the employer or the injured workman or his representatives object in writing to the settlement of the question by the committee, then the dispute is referred to arbitration. If the employer and the workman cannot agree upon an arbitrator, the matter may be brought before the County Court Judge,[1] or he may appoint an arbitrator to deal with the case. When the arbitrator is appointed,

1) The County Court Judge is held to act as arbitrator in cases under the Compensation Act. See case Mountain v. Parr (1899) 15 Times Law Reports, 262; No. 83 *infra*, reported "Workmen's Compensation Cases," Minton Senhouse, p. 110.

either by the parties themselves or by the judge, he may submit to the judge any questions of law which arise. On questions of fact no appeal can be made; but an appeal lies from the judge's decision on questions of law to the Court of Appeal direct, excepting where the employer and workman have agreed beforehand to accept the decision of the County Court Judge. The judge or the arbitrator can order either party to pay the costs, which are fixed by the rules of the County Court. In disputes under the Act, provided the judge or the arbitrator gives leave, the workman may be represented by a member of his family or by an officer of his Trade Union. A member of the workman's family is entitled to an allowance for loss of time, the amount being fixed by the judge or arbitrator. An officer of the Trade Union is not entitled to any fee, excepting travelling expenses.

The Amount of Compensation.

The amount of compensation is as a rule readily susceptible of calculation on a basis laid down in the Act. Accidents are divided into two classes, those resulting in death, and those resulting in injuries which prevent the injured from earning full wages for more than the two following weeks. The compensation for death is payable in a lump sum; compensation for injuries is payable in weekly sums.

The Act fixes (*a*) a maximum and minimum amount of compensation payable in the case of a workman having been killed and leaving relatives wholly dependent on him for support; (*b*) a maximum amount if the relatives were partly dependent upon him; and (*c*) the maximum amount of the weekly sum payable for injuries.

Compensation for Death.

If a workman leaves a wife, husband, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, stepmother, son, daughter, stepson or stepdaughter, whom he entirely supported by his wages, the employer must pay at least £150 ($730); but he is not liable to pay more than £300 ($1460). The exact sum will depend on the average weekly earnings of the workman whilst at work for his employer. If he had been employed for three years or more, the amount is fixed by finding the average wages per week for the three years before the accident. If the three years' wages at that average wage come to more than £150, the employer must pay a sum equal to them; in other words the employer must pay 156 times the average weekly earnings. But if the workman had not worked for the same employer during the three years before the accident, his average wages per week while he had worked for his employer must be found out. When that is done the amount to be paid is three years' wages at that rate, that is 156 times his average wage. But his relatives must never get less than £150, excepting where the relatives were only partly supported by the workman killed, and in which the judge, arbitrator or committee think that less than £150 may be sufficient compensation. If a workman killed leaves none of the relatives specified living at his death, the employer must pay reasonable funeral expenses. Any dispute as to cases of dependency or as to the division of the compensation among the dependants is to be settled by arbitration.

Compensation for Injury.

Compensation for injury can only be obtained if the workman is unable to work for more than two weeks after the occurrence of the accident. At the end of these two weeks he may be wholly unable to work, or he may be able only to do a portion of his customary work. In either case he is entitled to compensation in the form of a weekly sum until he has completely recovered.

The amount of this weekly sum depends upon his average weekly wages before the accident. When a man is wholly unable to work, if he has been employed by the master for a year, the compensation is one half the average weekly wages earned by him during that period. If he has not been employed by the master for twelve months, the amount payable is half the amount of the average weekly wages earned by him whilst he has been employed by the employer. In no case, however, can the workman get more than £1 per week.

In the case of partial inability to work the compensation cannot be more than one half the weekly wages before the accident. The employer does not pay any compensation for the first two weeks after the accident.

It is to be noted also that when compensation is awarded in terms of a weekly payment, review of this compensation may be made on the application of either party at any time.

Treatment of Accidents.

When a workman has given notice of an accident, the employer may send a doctor to examine him. Unless he permits the doctor to do so no compensation is payable; but if he is not satisfied with the doctor he may get another doctor specially appointed to report under the new law. The doctor so called in is entitled to charge a fee, which the arbitrator may order the master to repay. When an injured workman has been drawing compensation pay for six months, the employer may then compound for any subsequent payments by paying a lump sum. In the event of the workman recovering more rapidly than was at first expected, or becoming worse than was at first expected, the rate of weekly payment may be revised. If the employer and the workman cannot agree the question may be settled by arbitration. Neither the weekly sum nor the lump sum in lieu of the weekly payment is susceptible to hypothecation for a workman's debts.

Registration of Compensation.

When the amount of compensation has been settled, notice must be sent to the Registrar of the County Court for the district in which the person getting compensation lives. It must contain a memorandum of the decision or agreement, and it will be entered in a special register, without fee. When an agreement is registered in this way, the memorandum has the force of a county court judgment. It must be signed by the parties or by the chairman of the committee or by the arbitrator, according to the method by which the agreement was arrived at.

Minor Regulations.

The Committee may order the money awarded by way of compensation to be invested in the Post Office Savings Bank, or it may all be invested in the purchase of an annuity from the National Debt Commissioners. The money so paid into the Post Office Savings Bank may be in excess of the amount usually permitted to be deposited in the bank. In case the employer becomes bankrupt before compensation is awarded and where he has insured himself against the working of the Act, those who undertake the risk must pay the amount to the injured party. The sum cannot be regarded as an asset of the employer.

(3) The Working of the Act of 1897.

The Act of 1897 came into operation only on the 1st of July, 1898. As it had been in existence for less than twelve months when I was in England in May it was impossible to obtain any decisive opinions upon its working, and when I

returned from the continent in September, although I saw a great number of persons who had experience in the working of the Act, the period even then was too short for decisive judgment upon its effects. Indeed several years must elapse ere these can be fully discovered.

The number of cases under the new Act is much larger than the number of cases under the Employers' Liability Act. This is mainly due to the circumstance that the Act applies to a larger number of persons. It is due also to the fact that all new legislation tends to produce a crop of litigation and especially a crop of appeals, until the effect of the alteration in the law has been thoroughly sifted and understood. While it is true that there has been a very large number of claims for compensation, it is also true that by far the larger percentage of these claims have been settled without appeal to the Courts. The new machinery which has been described above, of committee and arbitration, seems to have worked well on the whole. There has been, indeed, both on the part of the employers and on the part of the workmen a perfectly honest desire to work the Act with as little friction as possible. At first the uncertainty as to what would be the upshot of it led to a kind of panic, not so much among employers as among the Employers' Liability Insurance Companies. They held a very serious view of the risks, and therefore endeavored to obtain a premium which was so high that employers almost ceased to insure. The factory, mines and railway legislation which had been in force for some years had been effective in diminishing rapidly the number of accidents in proportion to the production, that is the amount of work done, yet the extension of the area of action by the new Act, introduced an element to which the then existing data did not apparently apply. In spite, therefore, of the greater definiteness of the new Act in respect to compensation, the Actuaries of the Insurance Companies were really at sea and their estimates of risks were very high. It required an experience of one or two years to enable a fair rate to be fixed. As a matter of experience in a certain class of manufacture, the nature of which I am not at liberty to mention publicly, the actual cost of compensation for accidents upon seventeen and a half million dollars in wages was about one-quarter per cent.; whereas the amount charged by the Insurance Companies was nearly double the cost. A curious point in connection with this is the very considerable difference in the net amount of the risk to the Insurance Companies as between England and Scotland, Scotland showing in some large industries the extraordinary amount of 50 per cent. greater cost than in England; in other industries only 10 per cent. greater cost.(1) The reason for this appears to be that litigation is more frequent and more expensive in Scotland than in England.

The statistics of cases brought under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897 are not available excepting to a very limited extent. During the first three months very few cases came before the Courts. The Act came into force on the 1st of July, 1898, that is to say, that the right to compensation under the Act accrued with regard to accidents happening on or after that date. Even if all of the accidents that occurred had been of such a nature that the Act applied to them, and if all of them had become subjects of litigation, in the ordinary course about a month would have elapsed before any cases could come before the Courts. Thus the statistics which are given in the paper issued by the Home Office in April, 1899, although nominally applying to six months really covered a much shorter period. The total number of cases in which compensation was claimed cannot be ascertained; (2) but I am informed that the Employers' Federation which

(1) For the use of the Government I have given some actual figures in this connection which I am not at liberty to make public, but which I have conveyed in a Confidential Report.

(2) Home Office. Workmen's Compensation Statistics of the proceedings in County Courts in England and Wales under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1897, London, 1899.—C. 9 251.

consists of the chief employers in the engineering, shipbuilding and mining trades had before them during the first nine months of the operation of the Act about 4,000 cases. Of these cases about 1,100 were submitted to arbitration or to the judgment of the County Courts.

The following is a summary of the cases whether of arbitration or of legal action in the County Courts from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1898.

ACTIONS IN COUNTY COURTS UNDER THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880, DURING SIX YEARS, 1893-98.

1893....419	Total Actions ..	Amount of damages awarded in 73 cases..	£ 9,418
1894....460	" " .. " " "	73 " ..	11,343
1895....485	" " .. " " "	75 " ..	8,355
1896....581	" " .. " " "	90 " ..	12,303
1897....688	" " .. " " "	88 " ..	15,114
1898....681	" " .. " " "	126 " ..	16,853

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1897.

Arbitrations in County Courts, 1st July, 1898, till 31st December, 1898.

Total cases	178
Settled by judge	104
Settled by arbitration	8
Settled by acceptance of money paid into court	18
Cases withdrawn, etc...	48
Settled in favour of plaintiff	101
Settled in favour of defendant	29
Amount of compensation, 48 cases, lump sums	£7,766
Amount of compensation, 53 cases, weekly payments	£33
Solicitors' costs awarded	£663

These cases represent, however, a very small proportion of the total number which formed the subject of claims under the Act.[1]

The details of the legal proceedings before the County Courts in England and the Sheriff Courts in Scotland are printed in the local newspapers. I have not thought it necessary to make a collection of these; but I have analysed those of the Reports which have appeared in the Labour Gazette of the Board of Trade, London, from the beginning of the operation of the Act until the 31st of December, 1899.[2] The following is the result of this analysis :—

(1) See Mr. Calder's estimate, *infra* p. 20.

(2) Since this Report was written, the useful "Workmen's Compensation Cases," London, 1899, edited by Mr. Minton-Stenhouse, has reached me. These reports have been utilized so far as possible, being referred to as W.C.C.

Analysis of Leading Cases Brought Under the Act.

	Principal issues in action.	Court of first instance.		Appeal cases.		Labor Gazette month.	Remarks.
		Decision for plaintiff.	Decision for defendant.	Appeal sustained in favor of	Appeal rejected in favor of		
1.	Administration					Oct., 1898	Liability not disputed.
2.	Proximity		D			"	"
3.	Administration					Nov., 1898	"
4.	"					"	"
5.	"					"	"
6.	"					"	"
7.	Dependency		D			"	
8.	Misconduct of applicant		D			"	
9.	Proper work		D			"	
10.	"		D			"	
11.	Proximity	P				"	
12.	"		D			"	
13.	Basis of compensation		D			"	
14.	Proper work		D			Dec., 1898	"
16.	Building claim		D			"	
17.	"	P		P		"	
18.	Basis of compensation	P	D			"	"
19.	Misconduct of applicant		D	P		"	
20.	Definition of accident		D			"	
21.	Building		D			Jan'y., 1899.	
22.	Proximity		D			"	
23.	Misconduct of applicant		D			"	
24.	Rescue	P				"	
25.	Misconduct of applicant		D			Feb'y., 1899.	
26.	Proximity		D	D		"	
27.	Building claim		D			"	
28.	"		D			"	
29.	Benefit fund	P				"	
30.	"	P				"	Liability not disputed.
31.	Basis of compensation		D	D		"	"
32.	"		D			"	"
33.	Time for claim expired		D			"	"
34.	Proper work		D			Mch., 1899.	
35.	"		D			"	
36.	"	P			D	"	
37.	Misconduct of applicant	P		P		"	
38.	"	P		P		"	
39.	Employers' Liab., and subsequent action under Compensation Act	P				"	
40.	Proximity					"	
41.	Scope of Act					"	
42.	Illegal employment		D			"	
43.	Proper work					Apr., 1899.	
44.	"	P				"	
45.	Misconduct of applicant	P		P		"	
46	Definition of factory	P				"	
47.	Proper work		D		P	"	
48.	Definition of factory		P	D		"	
49.	Building claim	P*	D†		D	"	
50.	"	P			D	"	
51.	Dependency	P		P		"	
52.	Status of Judge in County Court	P		P		"	
53.	Definition of factory		D	D		"	
54.	Proximity		D	D		"	
55.	Basis of compensation		D			May, 1899	Liability not disputed.
56.	Security for costs for appeal	P				"	
57.	Time		D			June, 1899.	
58.	"	P				"	
59.	Definition of a ship	P			D	"	
60.	" factory		D	D		"	
61.	" a dock	D			D	"	
62.	Employers' liability	P			D	"	Liability not disputed.
63.	Basis of compensation		D	D		"	"
64.	"					"	Compromised.

ANALYSIS OF LEADING CASES BROUGHT UNDER THE ACT.—*Con.*

Principal issues in action.	Court of first instance.		Appeal cases.		Labor Gazette month.	Remarks.
	Decision for plaintiff.	Decision for defendant.	Appeal sustained in favor of	Appeal rejected in favor of		
65. Security for costs in employers' liability case	.....	D	D	.....	" ..	
66. Proper work	P	.....	P	.....	July, 1899..	
67. Risk of contractors	P	.....	.....	D	" ..	
68. Definition of engineering work	.....	D	D	.....	" ..	Liability not disputed.
69. Dependency	P	.....	P	.....	" ..	"
70. Illegitimacy of parties to claim	.....	D	D	.....	" ..	"
71. Defendants	P	.....	P	.....	" ..	"
72. Basis of compensation	P	.....	.....	D	" ..	"
73. "	P	.....	.....	D	" ..	
74. Building claim	P	.....	P	.....	" ..	
75. Proper work	P	.....	P	.....	" ..	
76. Assessment of compensation postponed	P	.....	.....	D	Aug., 1899..	
77. Compensation not a bar to further proceedings	P	.....	.....	.....	" ..	
78. Dependency	P	.....	.....	D	" ..	
79. "	P	.....	.....	D	" ..	
80. Definition of workman	.....	D	D	.....	Oct , 1899 ..	
81. Defect in factory	.....	D	.....	.....	" ..	
82. Ladder not a scaffolding	.....	D	D	.....	Nov., 1899..	
83. Absence of parties	P	.....	D	.....	" ..	
84. Proper work	P	.....	.....	D	Dec., 1899..	
85. "	P	.....	P	.....	" ..	
86. Proximity	P	.....	P	.....	" ..	
87. Dependency	P	.....	P	.....	" ..	
88. Payment during incapacity	.....	D	.....	.....	" ..	New trial ordered on appeal.
89. Basis of compensation	P	.....	D††	.....	" ..	Liability not disputed.
90. "	P	.....	P	.....	" ..	"
91. Misconduct of workman	.....	D	D	.....	" ..	"
92. Previous bad health	P	.....	P	.....	Jan., 1900..	
93. " " "	.....	D	D	.....	" ..	
94. Definition of accident	.....	D	D	.....	" ..	
95. Proper work	P	.....	P	.....	" ..	
96. Definition of factory	.....	D	D	.....	" ..	
97. " ship	P	.....	.....	D	" ..	
98. Assessment of compensation postponed	.....	.....	.....	.....	" ..	Compromised.
99. Assessment of compensation postponed	.....	.....	.....	.....	" ..	Compromised.

* County Court. † Arbitration. †† Appealed on ground that too little was awarded.

From the above statistics it will be seen that the clauses in the Act which have led to most litigation, and upon which the decisions by the lower courts have been most frequently reversed by the Superior Courts have been the clauses relating to accidents arising "out of and in the course of the employment," and to buildings.

The question as to whether the accident arose "out of and in the course of the employment" has given rise to a number of disputes about compensation. For example, in Case No. 43, an engine-driver was killed while he was on his way from duty on his engine to report himself at the locomotive office. The company said that he was not at the time of the accident in its employment. Judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff. In another case,[1] No. 36, a foreman in the employment of a railway contractor was walking to his work. When he was 100 yards distant from the place where his gang was working he was killed. The County

(1) Holmes v. Mackay & Davis (1899) 15 T.L.R. 351, W.C.C. p. 13.

Court Judge held that the accident had arisen "out of and in the course of employment," and found for the widow, but on appeal the judgment was reversed.

In Case No. 47 a workman was employed to attend to a steam engine in an engine shed and a mortar pan in the open air. His duty was to fire the boiler and start the engine and then to go out and feed the mortar pan. The shed had two doors, one large door at the end opposite to that upon which the mortar pan abutted, and the other quite near the mortar pan. In order to pass out of the door nearest to the mortar pan the workman had to pass beneath the shaft, while if he went out by the other door he did not require to run such a risk. He attempted to pass beneath the shaft and was killed. The County Court Judge held that the workman had not been guilty of "serious and wilful misconduct;" but he also held that although the accident probably arose in course of the employment it did not arise out of "the employment." He therefore gave judgment in favor of the employers. The Court of Appeal reversed this decision, and held that the accident arose "out of and in the course of the employment."

As regards the "building clause," there is also much difference of legal opinion. For example, in Case No. 49, a workman was cleaning and painting the outside of a house over 30 feet high. The rung of the ladder on which deceased was standing broke and he fell to the ground and was killed. The arbitrator held that the building was not being repaired within the meaning of the Act, and that a ladder was not a scaffolding. He made his award in favor of the employer and submitted the two points as stated for the decision of the County Court Judge. The judge reversed the decision of the arbitrator on both points and made an award in favor of the claimant. The Court of Appeal reversed the judgment, holding that the arbitrator was right in his interpretation of the Act. In another case, No. 50 (1), a workman was working in a building used for stables, the object of his work being to strengthen the building with iron stakes. The workman stood on some planks about eight feet from the ground. The height of the building was 28 feet from the ground to the parapet, but to the top of the roof was 36 feet. Two questions were raised, first, as to whether the building was over 30 feet in height; second, whether it was being constructed or repaired by means of scaffolding. In the County Court the plaintiff obtained judgment for compensation. On appeal the Court held that the building exceeded 30 feet in height, but that it was not a building which at the time of the accident was being either constructed or repaired by means of scaffolding. The building had been constructed, nothing was out of repair, what was being done was neither construction nor repair.

Several other points appear in different cases. (2) For example, it is held in Case 42 that illegal employment voids a claim for compensation, as in the case of a child under the statutory age being employed.

As regards the relations between the Employers' Liability Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act, the clause which entitles a claimant under the first who has been non-suited to claim under the second has been variously interpreted. In case No. 39, for example, it was held by the arbitrator that it was open to the claimant for compensation to enter proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act even although he had allowed the opportunity to do so which was presented by the Judge of the County Court in giving his judgment, to pass by. On the other hand the Court of Appeal, in Case No. 62, held that the change of proceedings from one Act to the other should be made "then and there," that is to say, at the time that the first judgment is given. This note is put to the Judgment:—"If this were not the true construction of the Act a workman who had failed in action under the Employers' Liability Act would never stop under

(1) Hoddinott v. Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., (1899) 15 T.L.R. 299, W.C.C. p. 62.
(2) These may be gathered from "Workmen's Compensation Cases," cited above.

the sub-section last mentioned for compensation under the Compensation Act, and would always take fresh proceedings under that Act, in which case the judge could not deduct the costs of the former action from the compensation awarded." (Edwards v. Godfrey, Court of Appeal, May 13, 1899.) 15 T. L. R. 365, W. C. C. p. 32.

The wording of the English Act has disclosed a great number of ambiguities which have resulted in many appealed cases. For example, the expression " in or near a factory " is so vague as to have given rise to a very large number of cases, which were disputed on the ground of the distance between the place where the accident occurred and the factory of the employer. Again, also, " factory" in this Act has not been regarded by the courts as synonymous with factory in the " Factory and Workshops Act," for in Case No. 46 a threshing machine working in an open field was held to be a " factory " within the meaning of the Act. Again, the question as to whether a ship in a dock comes within the scope of the Act or not has been the subject of litigation.

There is more definiteness than has ever before been the case in respect of the basis of compensation, the basis being the average wages earned prior to the accident. Yet this has been shown to be still too vague, and a large amount of litigation has taken place to determine what is the meaning of " average earnings," whether this means the aggregate amounts earned divided by the number of weeks that have elapsed during the total period of employment including idle time due to illness or strike for example, or whether the net number of working days must be used in the calculation.

A few points of special note may be mentioned.

1. The Act of 1897 in affording compensation for accidents does not nullify any claim that may be made in respect of Common Law or in respect of the Employers' Liability Act. For example, in Case No. 77 before a jury, the applicant having already received compensation under the Compensation Act, sued for payment out of a benefit fund to which he and the employer had alike contributed, and won his case.

2. As regards " dependants," illegitimate children are held not to be dependants within the meaning of the Act and are therefore barred. (See Case No. 70.) The question as to what constituted dependency was the subject of litigation in a large number of cases.

3. In Case No. 83 it was held that the absence of one of the parties when the case comes up before the court of first instance does not involve a mere non-suit ; but the Judge is obliged to go into the evidence that he has before him and upon that to fix the compensation. A new trial was ordered by the Superior Court in a case in which the sheriff had simply given a non-suit because of the absence of the plaintiff.

4. A contractor who executed some work personally and who was injured in the doing of it, and who sued his employer was non-suited on the ground that he was not a workman within the meaning of the Act.

5. Among the ambiguities which have occasioned litigation in connection with the working of the Act of 1897 is the ambiguity of the word "about" in relation to places at which the accident occurs. It has been held, for example, that an accident happening near to the employer's work rendered the employer liable ; but an accident happening at some distance from his work did not render him liable. (1)

6. An ambiguity also exists in respect to the expression " proper work," and the case of a workman voluntarily undertaking in a case of emergency to do the

(1) In some cases, e. g. in certain railway companies this has been found to be so grave an inconvenience that the companies have voluntarily extended the application of the Act to the case of draymen, whose injuries when they do occur frequently do so while in the discharge of their duty they are at a distance from a railway station.

work of another is not provided for. Nor is the case of a workman undertaking voluntarily a dangerous duty for the purpose of saving life or property.(1)

Mr. Calder has estimated that 32,000 accidents came within the scope of the Act during the first year of its operation, from 1st July, 1898, till 30th June, 1899. Of these 837 were fatal accidents. The proportion of claims which became subjects of litigation was 1.25 per cent. of the total; the others were settled by private arrangement. In spite of the difficulties which have arisen in the interpretation of certain clauses of the Act of 1897, Mr. Calder thinks that the Act has contributed to place employers of labor upon a common footing in regard to temporary and permanent disablement of workmen. (2)

ACCIDENT RATES IN FACTORIES UNDER FACTORY ACT (1878) DURING 1898.(3)

Industry.	Number of persons employed.	Accident rate per 1,000 employees.		
		Fatal.	Non-fatal reportable to surgeon.	Non-fatal reportable to inspectors only.
Textile—				
Jute	43,008	0.04	4.51	1.60
Cotton	532,920	0.06	4.35	1.60
Worsted	142,450	0.05	3.50	0.94
Wool	131,685	0.08	3 29	0.98
Flax	108,871	0.01	1.72	0.31
All other textiles	118,753	0.02	1.28	0.60
Textile total	1,077,687	0.05	3.51	1.20
Non-textile—				
Wood, sawmills, carpenters	93,141	0.17	10.80	5.11
Machines	447,958	0.19	8.61	17.84
Appliances, conveyances, tools	232,902	0.13	8.60	18.35
Metal extraction	34,138	0.97	7.11	15.01
Metals, founding and conversion of	261,397	0.28	6.96	14.89
Ship and boatbuilding	132,465	0.53	6.06	53.10
Chemicals	88,814	0 35	4.64	12.01
Paper, printing and stationery	238,269	0.10	4.00	2.34
Miscellaneous articles	135,517	0.12	3.41	4.58
Food	130,530	0.16	3.13	3.11
Other non-textiles	195,768	0.07	3.11	2.62
Drink	82,359	0.17	3.00	5.25
Print, bleach and dye works	138,769	0.15	2.76	1.56
Gas	51,702	0.31	2.28	12.40
Glass	29 758	0.44	1.81	26.60
Metal galvanizing	18,909	0.10	1.47	12.85
Clothing	228,064	0.01	1.47	0.50
Clay and stonework	125,271	0.21	1.11	2.34
Non-textile total	2,665,731	0.19	5.30	11.28
Grand total	3,743,418	0.15	4.78	8.38

(1) See judgment in Matthews v. Bedworth (1899), 106 Law Times, 485, W.C.C. p. 124.

(2) J. Calder, op. cit. p. 74: Most of the appeals to the Superior Courts have been made in connection with accidents happening in places to which it was doubtful whether or not the Act applied. Yet the accidents which were the subject of such appeals (the decisions governing no doubt, however, other cases which were not the subject of litigation) formed a small part of the total number of reported cases of accident, as the following shows:—

Proportion of cases of accidents appealed to total reported cases of accident 1st July, 1898–30 June, 1899:

Fatal accidents, 21 per cent.

Non-fatal accidents, 13 per cent.

Cf. Calder, op. cit., p. 73.

(3) The Prevention of Factory Accidents, etc. J. Calder [Factory Inspector], London, 1899, p. 68.

(4) Criticisms of the Act from the Employers' Point of View.

The objections of the Employers' representatives to the Act as it stands are:

1. That while there is a limitation to the amount which may be paid as compensation for the death of a workman, there is no limit to the amount which may be claimed for injury. A weekly allowance may continue for life. Thus it may be cheaper for the employer to have a man killed outright than to have him merely injured. (1)

2. The employers regard the two-weeks' limit as a very moderate one. They think that if the period were shorter it would lead to more malingering than now exists. The employers endeavor, where it is possible to do so, to take up a case of accident and to compromise it at once in order, as they say, to keep it out of the hands of speculative lawyers, who take up cases in which there is a fighting chance, with the result that the workman may get very little of the compensation. As regards the proportion of cases in which the old principles of employers' liability and liability at Common Law apply to those which are brought, and could only be brought, under the Act of 1897, I am informed by the Secretary of the Employers' Federation, Mr. Biggart, that up till June 30th, 1,155 cases had been settled under the Act. Of these cases only 64, or less than 5½ per cent, had this element of employers' liability or common law, so that the Workmen's Compensation Act resulted in nearly 1,100 cases in which compensation was paid or the case otherwise settled, these cases being such that had the Workmen's Compensation Act not been passed, no claim would have lain at all. When it is recognized that the employer is liable under the old Acts, an endeavor is made at once to compromise the case. As a rule, when an accident case is taken into the courts, it is taken under the new Act rather than under the old one, the general idea being that a favorable verdict is more likely to be obtained by the plaintiff, since the onus of proof has been shifted from the workman to the employer.

Other objections which are brought against the Act really lie almost equally against the previous Employers' Liability Act, as, for example, that there is some malingering and that there is some interference by the Trade Unions between the employer and the workman. (2)

In 1897 prior to the passing of The Workmen's Compensation Act, Mr. Livesey, manager of the South Metropolitan Gas Co., had devised a mutual scheme to provide compensation for accidents, each man contributing one half-penny per week and the company one penny per week per man. The benefits included pay for the whole period of sickness as a result of accident provided the period was not less than three days. Since the passing of the Act the rules have been passed by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies and the workmen have "contracted-out" of the Act. The system adopted by the company involves the investigation of every accident however slight. This investigation is conducted before a jury. The object of the company is stated to be to obtain the intelligent co-operation of the men in the prevention of accidents and Mr. Livesey says that the Mutual Fund coupled with the jury system is calculated to secure that object. The adoption of this method by the company in anticipation of the Compensation Act involving as it does in a sense the system of private jurisdiction affords an interesting means of comparison between the effects of such a method and those of the method of arbitration under the Compensation Act. It appears that one effect is the same in both cases, namely the great increase in the number of claims. The company employ about 4,000 persons.

(1) This was, however, also the case prior to the change in the law.

(2) From the point of view of certain employers, some of the Trade Unions are employing the Act for the purpose of blackmail. Two cases have been quoted to me, both fought by the same union, in one of which £900 ($4,374) was claimed and £200 ($972) was awarded. In the other case £200 was claimed and £150 was awarded.

Prior to the adoption of the scheme the number of accidents reported to the company was 110 per annum; during the first six months the number rose to 119 or 238 per annum and in the next three months to 102 or 408 per annum. According to Mr. Minton-Senhouse, of 119 recipients of compensation under the scheme only 54 would have been entitled to compensation under the Act. The provisions of the Act would have given these an average equal to $11.50 whereas under the scheme they received an average compensation equal to $20.(1)

(5) Insurance Against Employers' Risks under Workmen's Compensation Act.

The general effect upon the Employers' Liability Insurance Companies of the passing of the Act has already been noticed.

The offices in England that have undertaken Employers' Liability Insurance under all the Acts relating to it are as follows:—

Sun Life Assurance Society.
Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Co.
The Law Union & Crown Fire and Life Issurance Co.
The Rock Life Assurance Co.
The Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Co.
The National Assurance Co. of Ireland.
The Royal Exchange Assurance Co.
The Lancashire Insurance Co.
The Yorkshire Fire & Life Insurance Co.
The Manchester Fire Ansurance Co.
The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation.
The Palatine Insurance Co., etc.

Excepting the last two the offices mentioned are tariff offices, that is to say, they agreed upon a tariff of premiums for risks under the Employers' Liability Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act and Common Law. The two offices mentioned and other non-tariff offices have adopted rates of their own. During 1899 the Royal Exchange Assurance Co., the Lancashire Insurance Co., the Yorkshire Fire & Life Insurance Co., and the Manchester Fire Assurance Co. joined the non-tariff offices. The non-tariff offices as a rule undertake risks at much lower rates than the tariff offices, charging sometimes one-third and sometimes one-fifth of the tariff rates. The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation in particular did an enormous business at low rates. It would appear that there is a certain advantage in working Employers' Liability and Fire Insurance together as a connection formed for one readily avails for both. About May, 1899, the tariff rates were materially reduced and from November, 1899, the rates have been altogether suspended.(2) It is to be observed however that the class of risks called "Catastrophe Risks," being those to which certain industries are liable, are still subject to original tariff rates, even the non-tariff Companies sometimes charging the same rates. A combination of Insurance offices has been formed in London with aggregate assets amounting to $25,000,000 for the purpose of reinsuring Catastrophe Risks, such risks being the loss of five lives or five permanent disablements.

While the effect of the passing of the Compensation Act could not be immediately ascertained, yet it was possible for the insurance companies to make

(1) These details are taken from a letter from Mr. Livesey to Mr. Minton-Senhouse published in "The Case Law, etc." cited above p. xi. It is fair however to say that the determination on the part of Mr. Livesey to make practically obligatory contributions on the part of his workmen to a mutual fund led to the serious strike of the gas-stokers at his works in 1889. The drawback about all such schemes is that although they make for industrial peace, they diminish or appear to diminish the mobility of the workmen.

(2) Hazell's Annual, 1900, p. 695.

some estimate of the number of working people who had been brought under the operation of the Act and also of the aggregate amount of wages paid to them. Mr. S. Stanley Brown, General Manager of the Employer's Liability Insurance Corporation, Ltd., estimates (1) that about 5,000,000 of working people come within the scope of the Act. This is considerably less than one-half of the total number of employed persons in the United Kingdom. The insurable interest represented by the wages of these 5,000,000 of employees is estimated by Mr. Brown at £350,000,000 a year. Mr. Brown has investigated 75,000 cases of accident. Of these cases 58.8 per cent. involved sickness of two weeks duration and less, 40.4 per cent. of over two weeks duration and .8 per cent. were fatal cases. Of those non-fatal cases which involved over two weeks duration the average number of weeks per case in respect to which compensation was paid, was 6.8. Mr. Brown also estimates that the percentage of employees leaving dependants would be 56 per cent. leaving the number of cases in which no dependant was left at 44 per cent. The cost of insurance as worked out by Mr. Brown for an employment of 100,000 men is equal to about .83 per cent of the wages paid.

Mr. Brown also gives the following examples of rates charged: (2)

Textile Industries	0.5	per cent. of wages paid.
Cabinetmakers (no circular saw risk)	1.0	"
Engineers (shop work)	1.5	"
Coal merchants	2.0	"
Railway and general contractors (excluding the erection of iron-work, tunnelling or blasting)	2.5	"
Dock service	3.0	"
Engineers—bridge building	3.5	"
Stevedores (on Clyde)	5.0	"

The high premiums first charged by the tariff companies have had the inevitable result of encouraging combinations of employers for insurance upon the mutual principle. These combinations have been subjected to a good deal of criticism, and some of them have already collapsed on account of their attempting to do the business on inadequate terms. It is obvious that the members of such a combination must all be employed in businesses that do not vary widely as estimated by a danger tariff. The combination must also accumulate a reserve.

The chairman of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, in his speech at its last annual general meeting, stated as regards these mutual associations, that less employers are joining them "for the very good reason that a res- "ponsible member whose desire is naturally to limit his own risk sees that by "joining such an association he increases and trebles the same by becoming liable for "the heavy risks of his neighbours whose operations he cannot control, and mutual "insurers do not care to undertake a liability which may continue during the "lives of young annuitants and be payable by their executors for a period of half "a century hence. The better class of mutual insurers are, therefore, rapidly "withdrawing from these mutual associations, leaving a residuum of weaker "brethren, whose want of capital or inefficiency of works suggests the advisabiliy "of inducing others into the trade to share their risks."(3)

It is to be noticed that it has been settled by the courts that a policy of insurance against liability under the Act requires a 10s. ($2.50) stamp.(4)

(1). S. Stanley Brown "Workmen's Accidents in the United Kingdom." Transactions of the Second International Actuarial Congress, London, 1899; p. 690 *et seq.*

(2). *Op. cit.* p. 701.

(3) Hazell's Annual, 1900, p. 696.

(4) Lancashire Insurance Co. v. Commissioners of Inland Revenue Workmen's Compensation Cases (Clowes), 1899; 1 Q.B.D. 353 (Div. Ct.). See Minton-Stenhouse, Case Law of Workmen's Compensation Act, p. 7.

(6) Criticisms of the Act from the Workmen's Point of View.

While the Act came into operation on the 1st of July, 1898, fully a month elapsed ere the working men awoke to the facts that there was such an Act, and to the enlarged powers of claim for compensation which they had under it. The Scotch workmen awoke first, and in about a month there was a larger proportion of cases brought in Scotland than there was in England during the first three months of the working of the Act. A sufficient time has not even yet elapsed for the growth of a decisive opinion upon. So far as the experience of the Act has gone, the principal objections from the point of view of the workmen, are:

1. That it is not wide enough in its interpretation.
2. That the payments for compensation should begin from the date of accident.
3. That since notice of an accident is compulsory under the Factory Acts, notice by or upon behalf of the injured workman should not be necessary as a preliminary to action.

Some details of these and of other objections may be given.

Objections by Trade Unions.

The objections which are entertained by the Trade Union leaders may be gathered from the following series of resolutions which were brought before the Trades Union Congress, held at Plymouth in September, 1899:

Trades Union Congress, Plymouth, 1899. Combined Resolution Relating to the "Compensation Act."

"That, in the opinion of this Congress, the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897 should be amended.

"1. By the introduction of a clause including all trades and occupations, ashore and afloat; without restrictions.

"2. That the clause relating to wilful and serious misconduct be deleted.

"3. The introduction of a clause guaranteeing to injured workers 50 per cent. of their weekly wage; averaged from the standard wages earned during weeks when full time has been worked. Lost time in any weeks caused by sickness, accidents, holidays or want of trade not to be included in the 52 weeks' average.

"4. That the payments for compensation shall commence from the date of accident.

"5. The abolition of contracting out.

"6. That the restrictions contained in the schedule of the Notice of Accidents' Act, 1894, shall not operate."

Moved—Mr. W. Brace.

Seconded—Mr. John Ward.

I attended this congress, and am bound to say I was rather impressed by the almost entire want of interest in the subject which was displayed by the congress. Some three or four members gave evidence of having mastered it and of being really enthusiastic; but otherwise the subject did not appear to excite the slightest interest. This perhaps may be held as on the whole indicating that so far as the workmen are concerned the Act is working satisfactorily.

Mr. Thomas Burt, writing on 28th August, 1899,(1) says: "It is too early "to give any final and definite opinion as to its value (speaking of the Com- "pensation Act). . . We (referring to the miners of Northumberland) have "not had much friction or litigation arising out the Act. So far as non-fatal

(1) Letter to Mr. Minton-Senhouse published in "Case Law," p. x.

"accidents are concerned, an agreement (1) was entered into between our Trades "Union and the Coal Owners' Association. This has, on the whole, worked "smoothly and satisfactorily. . . The officials of our union fear that aged "and infirm workmen will be dismissed in greater numbers than heretofore. "We have had a few cases of the kind, and should doubtless have had more if "the coal trade had not been exceptionally brisk of late. This is an evil that "cannot very well be lessened or removed by legislation.

"One great defect in the Act is that, in the case of a youth who may be per- "manently disabled, his compensation is based on the amount of the wage he "has been receiving. . .

"Of course, the Act leaving as it does outside its operations about one-half "the workmen of the country, cannot long remain as it is. Time will show "what amendments are needed."

Criticism by the Fabian Society.

An acute criticism of the Act and its working is to be found in a tract issued by the Fabian Society. This criticism is by far the best from the working man's point of view.

1st. It regards the Act as being too limited in its scope, and proposes the extension of the measure to include not merely seamen (a special measure for compensation to whom the Government pledged themselves two years ago); but also all workshop operatives, builders, agricultural laborers, shop assistants and at least those domestic servants who are engaged in hotels and institutions. It is proposed to make the test of the applicability of the Act, not the frequency of accidents in certain employments, but the fact that a worker is injured. (2)

2d. This criticism also points out that injury to health may be caused gradually by industrial processes as well as by an accident which occurs suddenly, and that the employer should be liable for this as well as for misadventure to life or limb. (3) It is pointed out that in chemical works particularly a slight accident which lays a man aside for a few weeks will entitle him to compensation, but if he is affected permanently by the insidious and deadly lead poisoning he is not entitled to compensation.

3d. It is also insisted that a man who is laid up for a week is entitled to his proportionate compensation as much as a man who cannot go to work for a month.

4th. It is pointed out that the injured party has to recover the amount of compensation awarded him from his employer and that if he is awarded a pension and if the employer becomes bankrupt without having commuted this pension there is no remedy. It is suggested that the pension should be made a preference claim upon the estate of the employer, or that as in Germany the workman should be entitled to compensation from an accident insurance fund, and that the fund should recover from the employer where this is possible. It may be noted on this point the tendency on the part of employers to commute pensions at once. On the other hand the Fabian Society suggests that compensation should always be in the form of pensions because of the risk of investment by workmen.

5th. It is suggested that the Compensation Act has gone too far in making employers liable for all kinds of accidents. When negligence on the part of the employer is proved liability should lie as it does at common law and under the

(1) "The basis in every case to be the county average rate of wages, at the time of accident, of the class to which the injured workman belongs."

(2) It will be noticed that this point of view has never been advanced at the Trades Union Congress.

(3) Compare case No. 20 in list of cases above.

Employers' Liability Act. But where due precautions have been taken and an accident nevertheless occurs, it is to use the old phrase of the Marine Insurance policies, "An Act of God."(1) The Fabian Society points out what is very obvious that when the next large colliery explosion occurs it will probably completely ruin the employers unless they are fully insured. Of course the suggestion is that neither the employer or the workman should suffer when it is an "Act of God," but that an accident insurance fund guaranteed by the state should; in other words, that the state should compensate the workman directly in every case, and in case of negligence should recover the amount from the employer.

The Fabian Society also objects to the element of notice by the workman. It regards it as unnecessary, since by law notice must be given by the employer. Under the Factories' Act the Factory Inspector is required to make inquiry into nearly all accidents. (2) It is suggested that on the mere report of the inspector the state should at once pay the compensation and then claim from the employer. If the employer resisted, further notice could be given. In no case should an injured party require to go to the Court of Appeal on a question of law.

On this it may be observed that appeal on questions of law would simply by this method be shifted from the Court of Appeal to the Factory Inspector or the Home Office. There might besides be a disposition towards awarding compensation solely in cases where an obvious breach of the Factory Act had occurred.

6th. As regards the defence of common employment and contributory negligence, it is suggested that some of the antiquated legal doctrines which still cling to industrial legislation and cause frequently contradictory decisions in the law courts should be cleared up.

7th. The abolition of "contracting out" is recommended on the ground that there is no reason why a workman should contribute at all towards his own compensation. On this point it may be suggested in addition to the considerations mentioned above, that as a large number of the schemes which have already been authorized by the Registrar of Friendly Societies as offering a legitimate method of "contracting out" are friendly societies and as some part at any rate of the influence and functions of friendly societies would be taken away from them if no "contracting out" were allowed, the friendly societies might be disposed to object to this. On the other hand, it is obvious that if the workman is entirely relieved from anxiety about providing against the chances of accident, if his wages remain the same and if he is of provident disposition he may be able to take advantage of the Friendly Society, for so much as that is worth, to as great an extent as before, for there can be no objection to his voluntarily insuring himself in addition to the likelihood of his securing compensation under the Act. At the same time it must be admitted that the persumption is rather against this supposition. Even in the German system the workman has to bear a proportion (11 per cent.) of the cost of insurance as against accidents.

8th. The scale of compensation is objected to, one-half of the wage for temporary disablement being regarded as insufficient, and the pension amount being regarded as very inadequate. It is urged that both should be based on a real living wage.

(7) Notes on These Criticisms.

In addition to the special points that have already been noticed, it may be observed that the extension of the measure is a much more difficult matter than at first sight appears. Indeed it becomes increasingly obvious that if the measure

(1) This has always been admitted in the Trades Union Congress.

(2) There are however, many cases to which the Compensation Act would and the Factory Act would not, apply.

were extended to all industries it would be inoperative because of the inability of the small employers to pay, would ruin the small employers or would require to be conducted after the German model. This of course does not apply to the case of seamen which will, no doubt, be dealt with in accordance with the pledge of the Government.

The question of the period which should elapse before compensation is given is a fair subject of discussion. The fear expressed on behalf of the employers that to make the payment date from the date of the accident would give rise to malingering hardly seems likely to be realized. If the payment is found to be legitimate there does not seem any valid reason for making the workman suffer to the extent of a fortnight's accident allowance. He is either entitled to accident allowance for the whole period, or he is not entitled to any at all. The granting of compensation for shorter periods than two weeks is another matter. No doubt this would greatly increase the number of cases and would probably weigh down any scheme with excessive administrative expenses. The matter of malingering is a more general question than this [1], but the large number of claims for compensation understood to have been made during the past year and the comparatively small number of these which have been allowed by the employer to go into Court seems to suggest that in the employers' view at any rate malingering is not an important factor.

As to causing the payment of compensation to follow upon the report of the factory inspector, so far as I can see, the factory inspector is hardly the proper person to give a final judgment as to whether "serious and wilful misconduct" has taken place or not. This is really a matter of evidence, and although the process is perhaps cumbersome, it may be difficult to provide a remedy without permitting appeal either to a court of Arbitration or to the Courts of Law. If the decision of the factory inspector were to be made final, an injustice might be done as grave as that which may be alleged to be done in compelling the injured party to go to the Court of Appeal when his employer chooses to dispute the judgment of the lower court, and if it were to be subject to appeal, the advantage of it is not apparent.

The scale of compensation is however the rock upon which nearly all of compensation schemes split. If the compensation is too low the Act confers no benefit upon the working people. If it is too high, not only does the system lay itself open to abuse through malingering; but also from the effect upon the industry of any excessive charge for compensation. In the case of a State compensation, or a State guaranteed compensation the matter assumes very serious financial proportions, as in the case of Germany where in spite of the grumbling of the working people that the compensation is inadequate there is a considerable deficiency which actuaries insist, ought to be larger than appears from the accounts; that is, that the State Department of Insurance will require to add largely in the future to the amounts annually set aside to provide for pensions.

(8) Bibliography of Workmen's Compensation for Injuries, Great Britain.

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The Fatal Accidents Acts, 1846 and 1864, 9 and 10 Vict., c. 93; 27 and 28 Vict., c. 95.

The Employers' and Workmen's Act, 1875, 38 and 39 Vict., c. 90.

[1] When the German Law came into operation there was during the first year or two a great deal of malingering. But inspection under the Act greatly reduced this element. It is now believed that there is very little malingering, probably not in more than 4 per cent. of the total number of cases is there any trace of it. On the serious aspect of the question of malingering called in Germany "simulation" in the early years of the operation of the Law, see for example J. Graham Brooks, "A Weakness in the German Imperial Socialism," Economic Journal, Vol. ii. p. 302, London, 1892.

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(9) Accident Insurance in Germany.

In England the history of workmen's compensation for injury due to accident is the history of a legal question, viz, the liability of the employer. It was scarcely necessary in giving an account of it to regard the contemporary political and social development. *The Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897* was not the outcome or any special propaganda; but was due to the desire of Mr. Chamberlain to do something towards redeeming his pledges of insurance or pension legislation. In England the legislation was the outcome of imitation, and was not based upon any conscious system. There was, as is usually the case in England, a practical groundwork in the shape of the German experience, and there was no systematised theoretic groundwork whatever. In Germany the case is totally different; the German legislation is inextricably interwoven with the political and social situation.

In Germany when the accident insurance laws were brought forward they were formulated by economists who had thoroughly threshed out from their point of view the theoretical basis of the laws. They were in no sense a leap in the dark. The promoters of them were under no illusions on the subject. To the charge that they were "socialistic," Wagner replied: "Not as I understand Socialism." "Socialistic," said Bismarck, with greater bluntness; "call it what you please: it is the same to me." (1)

The changes made in the English legislation by the Act of 1897, may not unfairly be regarded as having been at least hastened more or less definitely by the continental legislation on the same subject;(2) and the continental legislation really had its origin in the German Insurance Laws which grew directly out of the message of the German Emperor on the question on the 17th November, 1881. This message however was undoubtedly the outcome of the propaganda previously carried on by the Economists Wagner and Schäffle, partly through their pamphlets and personal influence and partly through the "Verein für Sozial-Politik." This movement in Germany was altogether different from the so-called Socialist movement, although it is true that Bismarck was predisposed to the mild form of Socialism advocated by Lassalle, and was therefore not unwilling to take the views of the duties of the State as expounded by Wagner and the other "Socialists of the chair." The position of Wagner was fundamentally different from that of the State Socialists, as represented by Marx, for example. It is unnecessary here to discuss the full relations of the German labour legislation of which accident insurance was only a part, to the Socialist movement in Germany, especially since this relation has been discussed with much knowledge in the "Special Report upon Compulsory Insurance in Germany," by Mr. John Graham Brooks.(3) The fundamental distinction between the movement which resulted in the invalidity and accident insurance in Germany, and collectivism as propounded by Marx is, that while opposed to laissez faire and all that that implies, the promoters of the labour legislation had no thought of abolishing the system of wage labour and private capitalism; but had in their minds chiefly a new State which should not be merely a policeman, but which should have as its primary business the positive welfare of the people. As Wagner puts it, about 1879, "in the administrative functions of

(1) Fourth Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor Compulsory Insurance in Germany . . . by John Graham Brooks. Washington, 1893, p. 23. From the Marxist point of view, of course, Wagner was quite accurate. The accident laws are not socialistic, for they do not touch the wages system nor do they interfere with the private ownership of the means of production. Bismarck did not trouble himself with these refinements. It was sufficient that he recognized in them an engine for securing what he conceived to be the general interest.

(2) For Trade Union Agitation on Employers' Liability see *supra* p. .

(3) Washington 1893.

the State, of the parish or other public bodies, there should be included such measures as may help on the moral, intellectual, sanitary, physical, ecomonical and social advancement of the mass of the people, and so far as may seem necessary and expedient, the expenditure of public money for these purposes without fear of the public communism which would to some extent be thereby encouraged. This implies the recognition of the principle of State help, legislative, administrative and financial, for the lower classes, congenial with self-help to the co-operative system."(1) From this it is evident that in general terms the advocates of these measures accepted the system of employment for wages and sought only to introduce such improvement into industrial arrangements as might result in raising the level of the comfort of the working people. These views supported as they were, by the powerful influence of Wagner, Schmoller and others were adopted by Bismarck and carried into effect. Labour legislation in Germany was carried more or less in the teeth of the manufacturing interests by the aid of the Conservative landowners. (2) The Conservative party, especially in Prussia, was the more drawn to support these measures that they seemed to offer a solution of social difficulties which was within the power of administration to accomplish, and which at the same time took as it were the ground from the feet of the Socialist propaganda. The immediate outcome of the message of the Emperor William was the Sick Insurance Law of the 15th June, 1883. This law was conceived with the idea of utilizing to the fullest possible extent existing institutions for sick relief and for incorporating these in the new measures.(3)

The fundamental principles of it are:—

1st. Its compulsory character.

2nd. Its mutual basis. Apart from existing organizations which were recognized in the Act, there were prescribed the following obligatory associations; (1) local sick clubs, (2) factory sick clubs, (3) builders' sick clubs, (4) sick clubs of the guilds, (5) the miners' sick clubs. (6) the parish sick insuruance, comprising all those who are liable to insurance but do not belong either to a voluntary nor to an obligatory sick association. The purpose of the insurance is to secure as perfectly certain and adequate relief in case of illness during at least 13 weeks. The receipt of this relief does not imply pauperism, nor is the relief intended to to be conceived upon a more substantial scale, but is intended to be sufficient, while no stigma whatever attaches to the receipt of it. It is a payment to which the workman is entitled just as much as he is entitled to his wages. The minimum of relief to which all persons who are injured have a legal claim includes:

(1) Free medical attendance, medicines, spectacles, trusses, bandages, etc., from the beginning of the illness.

(2) In case of incapacity for work from the third day of the illness sick pay for every working day amounting to one half the daily wages upon which the contributions to the insurance fund have been based; or in special cases free admittance to an hospital, together with half the sick pay for the family.

(3) Burial money of twenty times the average daily wages.

(4) Sick relief to women during four weeks after confinement.

It is open to anyone by paying double the ordinary insurance rate to secure sick pay to the full amount of the average daily earnings. The associations may also, if so advised, extend relief from 13 weeks to a year and forwomen to six instead of four weeks after confinement. The daily sick pay may also be raised, as may the burial money. The sick allowance may also be extended to the other members of the family and to injured persons during convalescence. The contribu-

(1) Quoted by Mr. Brooks in Report above cited, page 24.

(2) As was the case with the Factory Acts in England.

(3) Fully described in "Guide to Workmen's Insurance of the German Empire."—Berlin, 1897.

tions are fixed by the law at from 1 to 1½% of the usual local daily wages of ordinary labourers, and for others they must not exceed 2 to 3% of the average daily wages of that class of workmen for whom the club has been formed. The law binds the employers when depositing the contributions of their workmen to pay themselves a sum equal to one-half the contributions of the employee, so that two-thirds of the whole are furnished by the workmen and one third by their employers. The cost of management which is mainly placed in the hands of the workmen along with the contributing employers under the supervision of the insurance authorities is paid by each club for itself. In the parish insurance it falls on the parish and in the industrial and building sick clubs it is borne by the employers. At present there are insured about eight millions of persons in the National sick system, and annually twenty-five million dollars are expended in Germany for sick relief alone.

It has been necessary to explain the organization of the Sick Relief Clubs, since they formed the indispensable basis upon which the German system of compensation for accidents has been reared. The Sick Insurance law of 1883 was followed by the first Accident Insurance law of July 6th, 1884. This law has been supplemented by subsequent laws, particularly the law of May 28th, 1885, March 15th, 1886, and May 5th, 1886. It may be noted also that it was further supplemented by the Invalidity and Old Age Insurance Law of June 22nd, 1889. The principles of the German Accident Insurance Law are the same as that of the Sick Insurance Law, namely, compulsion and utilization of existing institutions. This law makes insurance compulsory for workmen and officials in all industries liable to damages in case of accident.[1] The insurance is carried out under the guarantee of the Empire, on the mutual system by the employers united in trade associations. These trade associations may embrace the different branches of industry in a district; or they may embrace the branches of industry throughout the Empire. The trade associations are legal persons and are autonomous. They may constitute branches or sections over which they may retain control. The object of the insurance is to secure compensation for bodily injury, or for death resulting from an accident to the workman whilst he is working for his employer. Injuries produced purposely and injuries inflicted otherwise than while he is at his employment, are excluded. The compensation includes the cost of the cure, and, in addition, a fixed allowance during the period of incapacity for work, or, for any fatal cases, burial money and an allowance to the survivors from the date of death. When the injured person is totally disabled, the compensation amounts to two thirds of his average year's earnings; for lesser injury a proportionate amount. During the first 13 weeks after the accident, (the so-called "waiting-time" Karenz-oder Wartezeit) the Sick Associations which have been described, or in their absence, the employers are required to provide medical attendance and other relief within the limits of their functions, as may be required. From the beginning of the fifth week the sick pay is raised at the cost of the employer to at least two-thirds of the standard wages. If however, it is necessary in the proper treatment of the injured to extend the period during which the Sick Associations undertake the care of the invalid beyond the thirteenth week until a complete cure is effected, the Trade Associations may either arrange with the Sick Associations for reimbursement of the costs incurred by them for the additional period, or they may undertake the charge of the patient themselves. The amount of compensation is determined after a police investigation by the administration of the Trade Association (Berufsgenossen

(1) Compare the suggestion of the Fabian Society that the English system should be based upon the principle that an injured person is entitled to compensations irrepective of the character of the industry to which he belongs, whether it is dangerous or otherwise. in other words, that the criterion of compensation should be the damage which has been done rather than the general liability to damage. Fabian Society Tract cited above.

schaft). From the decision of the Trade Association an appeal may be made to an arbitration court composed of two members of the Trade Association and two representatives of the injured workman and a presiding magistrate. The court has the character of a special court of law. In complicated cases an appeal from its verdict may be made to the Imperial Insurance Department (Reichs-Versicherungsamt). The payments of compensation are made through the post office upon the orders of the directing board of the Trade Associations. These advances are refunded at the close of the financial year by the board. To cover these advances—the management expenses and the fixed rate of the reserve fund—the members of the association are assessed in such a way that only the actual expenditure of the past year and not the capitalized value of the annuities will be raised.* In this way it is supposed that every employer contributes to the funds in proportion to the risks to which he exposes his Association. The risks for each separate establishment are determined by a danger tariff drawn up by the Association, and by a tariff in proportion to the amount of wages paid. Since the Trade Association, as a whole, and its individual members, have a strong interest in preventing accidents, the Associations are empowered by law with the prerogative of prescribing regulations for the prevention of accidents and of inflicting a penalty in the form of higher assessments upon those who neglect these regulations so far as the employers are concerned, of inflicting fines upon the workmen. There are now sixty-five Sick Associations, and in 1897 sixty of these had already introduced such a list of rules and appointed 204 superintending engineers. The workmen are not members of the Trade Associations and they do not contribute to the funds of these, but they do contribute to Sick Relief Funds as above described.

According to the calculations of the Insurance Department the workmen bear 11 per cent. of the entire burden for accidents while the employers have to contribute three times as much to the sick relief insurance alone. The employers thus participate in the management of the Sick Associations and the employed have a share in the administration of the accident insurance, not directly in the Trade Associations, but through their representatives who are chosen by the directing boards of the sick relief clubs to take part in the police investigation of accidents cases and also to discuss preventive regulations and to take their share in the proceedings of the Arbitration Courts of the Imperial Insurance Department.

The Imperial Insurance Department (Reichs-Versicherungsamt) is the supreme court for organization, administration and judicial procedure. The president is appointed for life by the Emperor on the recommendation of the Bundesrath as also are several of the higher officers. There are besides temporary members, namely, four delegates to the Bundesrath, representatives of the employers and workmen in equal numbers; two legal assessors are added to decide important cases, such as may be brought to the Insurance Department on appeal and in the adjustment of claims as between associations. State Insurance offices have besides been established in some of the Federal States of the German Empire.

The accident insurance law, while relieving the employer from person liability on account of accident to the injured person does not relieve him from liability to his Trade Association; nor has the law relieved Trade Associations from liability in cases where the negligence of the employer has been proved, to award in excess of the amounts payable under the accident insurance law. Even where injured persons are indemnified directly by the employer, the Relief Societies are not relieved from their obligations and are bound to render the customary relief, a portion of that being in

* It is possible that the working of the Act on this principle will result in deficiencies which will have ultimately to be made good by the State.

cases of extended illness reimbursed by the Trade Associations. In the German accident insurance law the workman has thus a certain relief; in case of injury he has not to prove negligence on the part of the employer; he does not require to proceed at law against him; he has only to have his case certified by the medical officer and thereupon relief accrues immediately. When the case has been investigated through the machinery of the Act, compensation accrues after the lapse of a certain time as described. In the first instance the accident insurance law did not embrace the numerous industries engaged in transportation, nor did it embrace the telegraph or the army and navy. It was extended to cover all these fields in 1885, and in 1886 it was extended to agriculture and forestry, including the case of small farmers with yearly earnings not exceeding $500 (2,000 marks). Contributions may be assessed under this head, not according to the number of hands employed, which sometimes may be none at all, but on the basis of direct taxation, especially the land tax and small proprietors may under certain circumstances be exempted. The fundamental provisions are the same as those of the original law. In 1887 the system was extended to building and marine accident insurance. It had also been proposed to extend it to handicrafts and small trades and home industry and to persons engaged in commerce. This would have covered an additional number of about two millions of employed persons and about one million of establishments; but it has not yet been found practicable to extend it in this direction.

Criticisms upon the German system from the side of the workmen chiefly refer to the alleged inadequacy of the amount of relief and to the details of the administration particularly on its medical side. It is alleged, for example, that in certain cases the exercise of special skill on the part of the surgeon or medical man would result in a speedier cure in the average case than now occurs where the general practitioner alone is called in. Thus, for example, in injuries to the eye the medical officer of the sick relief club would not be so competent to give such advice as would result in a speedy recovery as an oculist. And again also any accidents which result in nervous or in partial paralysis the skill of a surgeon specially devoting himself to this branch of surgery might be relied upon to effect a speedier cure than would the less special skill of the ordinary club doctor. It is pointed out by H. Seelmann ([1]) that the possibility of double procedure which has been indicated above may result in contradictory decisions. Thus the workman may sue his employer alleging negligence, while the employer may defend the action and allege wilful misconduct on the part of the workman. The law courts may find that the workman has been guilty of misconduct, while the Trade Association may find him entitled to compensation.

The question of notice is also the subject of criticism. When no notice is given of an accident by an employer either because he is not aware of the accident or because he does not think it such an accident as may be necessary to give notice of, the workman may be in receipt of relief from his sick fund and on the expiry of the fifth week may claim for the relief to be made up to two-thirds of his wages. This claim may be refused. If it is refused he then cannot bring action until after the expiry of thirteen weeks from the date of the accident.([2])

In general there has been a good deal of difference of opinion in regard to the expediency of having a long or short waiting time (karenz-zeit). Naturally it has been conceived that local boards composed of small groups of persons intimately acquainted with industrial conditions in their immediate neighborhood are more likely effectively to control slight cases of accident, which indeed form the bulk of the cases, than larger bodies, which would not necessarily have such

(1) Seelmann, Hans, Das Streitverfahren in den Reichsversicherungsgesetzen Systematisch dargestelt, Berlin, 1899.

(2) This at all events seems to be the burden of the complaint made by Herr Seelmann.

intimate touch with the workmen. It is for the slight cases within the control of these local bodies that the system of the waiting-time has been devised.

In Germany, the Sick Associations and the Parish Clubs above mentioned have been in a fairly strong financial position, and the comparatively long waiting time of 13 weeks was devised with this in mind. In Austria, on the other hand, the sick clubs have not been strong financially and a 4 weeks' waiting time has been adopted there. But this has resulted, in Austria, in a large number of slight cases, that is to say, cases which required more than 4 weeks' attention, but less than 13 weeks' attention coming before the upper courts, thus actually increasing the expense of the administration of slight cases. There has therefore been a disposition to increase the waiting-time in Austria to 13 weeks with some modification of the liability of the sick funds in connection with the extended period,[1] and in Germany, on the other hand, the commission considering legislation on accident insurance has resolved upon a diminution of the waiting time from 13 to 4 weeks on account of the fact that at present the sick funds have to bear the burden of nearly all the accidents, for the slight accidents form an immense proportion of the total, and the sick funds are therefore undoubtedly burdened so far as the number of cases is concerned. The shortening of the waiting time from 13 weeks to 4 would, according to the German experience, result in doubling the number of cases requiring compensation. The lighter cases would be increased sevenfold. However, it is the case that the Trade Associations are already under a recent law, 10 April, 1892, under the necessity of at once extending medical aid in cases of sickness arising out of accident, and more and more use of this has been made in the general interest.

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(1) Zacher, "Invaliditäts und Altersversicherung. Krankenversicherung (Statistik), Unfallstatistik Unfallversicherung." Jena, 1897.

(2) On all these questions see Zacher *loc. cit.*

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"Zusammentstellung des Entwurfs eines Invalidversicherungsgesetzes. Zu No. 270. Reichstag. 10 Legislatur-Periode. 1 Session 1898-99."

(10) Accident Insurance in France.

The law of compensation for injury in France depended until 1887 upon articles 1382 to 1386 of the *Code Napoléon*, which simply fixed the responsibility for injury upon the person who caused it, either by his negligence or by his imprudence. The first proposal of change was brought forward in 1880 by M. Nadaud. In 1887 the Chamber of Deputies passed a bill which substituted for these articles the principle of trade risk. In 1890, M. Roche, Minister for Commerce, introduced a bill which originated compulsory insurance. This bill was the basis upon which the Commission on Labor (la Commission du Travail) constructed a scheme for the organization of compulsory assurance by means of district mutual associations analogous to those of Austria. This bill was passed by the Chamber by a majority of 493 to 4, in 1893; but was rejected by the Senate, which, however, regarded as necessary a special guarantee of the compensation payable to the victims of accidents and to their representatives. The Chamber had committed itself to the principle of compulsory assurance, while the Senate rejected compulsion, but nevertheless desired a special guarantee. To meet this dead-lock between the two Chambers, the Government devised the expedient of making a state guarantee of the statutorily permitted compensation, this guarantee to be sustained by a tax on licenses, to be borne by the whole of the firms in the trade. The State guarantee rendered obligatory insurance unnecessary. The Senate then passed a bill cutting out, however, the right on the part of the injured claimant to demand the capital value of his sick or accident allowance. The bill was finally passed on the 26th of March, 1898, and the law was issued on the 9th of April, by which date it is commonly known.

The law applies in general terms to all trades where mechanical power is employed; but claims can only be made in respect of yearly earnings up to 2,400 francs. The period of "waiting-time" is only 4 days. The compensation provided for cannot be diminished excepting in the case of an "inexcusable fault" (faute inexcusable). Compensation is barred only in the case of intentional fault (faute intentionnelle) If the "inexcusable fault" has been committed by the employer, the compensation may be increased up to the total of the annual wages. Accidents are verified by a legal process. Arbitration courts are not established; employers are not compelled to insure. They may meet their obligations in any way they please. On the side of the State a special guarantee fund is formed. It is managed by the officers of the National Old Age Pension Fund (la Caisse Nationale des Retraites pour les Veilles). The amount of the tax yielded by the addition of the trade licenses is passed to the credit of the guarantee fund. In the event of an employer being unable to pay the required compensation in the case of an injury, the injured person receives compensation from the fund and the fund then takes his place as creditor. It will do so, however, only if the employer (or in the event of his being insured, the insurance society) becomes bankrupt. In order to protect the Guarantee Fund, all societies carrying on an insurance business against accidents to workmen, are required to form reserves. The Act has been in operation for so short a time that details of its workings are not yet forthcoming; but one of its effects is supposed to be likely to be the extensive development of accident insurance companies and of mutual insurance societies. While the premium for accident insurance is at present high in France, it is believed that when insurance becomes practically universal the rate will be much lower. The number of workmen who

will benefit by the law is calculated to be 4,000,000, and the total annual charge for accidents when the working of the system comes to a permanent basis will be nearly 100,000,000 of francs. The effect of rigid control of the investments of private societies upon the accumulations which they must make in order to render their annuities secure is difficult to forecast. The tax which will constitute the Guarantee Fund will yield at present only about 750,000 francs ($150,000). It is supposed that this is ample to provide for failures amounting to 1 per cent. of corresponding expenditure. The tax may, however, be increased or diminished (1).

(11) Accident Insurance in Switzerland.(2)

Prior to 1875 the systems of employer's liability which were in vogue in different cantons, and even in different municipalities in Switzerland were very varied. The general principle of Common Law underlay them all—the principle, that is, of personal responsibility for acts done by one person to another. The Employers' Liability System was introduced to a limited extent by its adoption with regard to railways in 1875. The principle was extended under the Factory Laws of 1877. In 1883 the law became general. During the period from 1880 to 1890 two contrary opinions were entertained by controversialists upon the subject. One was to extend the principle of the Employers' Liability to all employments, and the other (held by the late Herr Klein, of Basel) was to replace all the mere liability laws by an insurance system. Both proposals were referred to the Federal Council. There the first was vigorously supported, and the second as vigorously opposed by Herr Numa Droz. Herr Droz was at the time the most powerful influence in Switzerland, and in 1887 he readily succeeded in accomplishing the extension of Liability Law, and so in setting aside entirely for the time being the movement for the adoption of an insurance system. The extension of the liability law so brought about did not, however, include the small industries, nor did it include agriculture. It happens that the small industries in Switzerland are characteristic of the country, and what Herr Forrer describes as "lack of logic" in this limitation of the scope of the liability laws, led to the renewed agitation for the insurance system.

The movement for insurance was importantly promoted by the replacement of Herr Droz by Herr Deucher in the Department of Industry. Herr Deucher was a partisan of the insurance system, and the result of his appointment was the preparation of a revision of the constitution in order to enable the Swiss Confederation to legislate for sick and accident insurance. This revision was accomplished in 1890. It is notable that the revision includes not merely accident insurance but also sick insurance.

This was mentioned because it became apparent to those who were going into

(1) The above details are taken from "Louis Weber, Actuaire de l'office du Travail (Paris) État Actuel de la Question des Accidents du Travail en France." Transactions of the Second International Actuarial Congress, London, 1899. See also Labour Gazette, London, 1898, Vol. VI., p. 132, and Zacher, "Die Arbeiter-Versicherung in Frankreich," Berlin, 1898. For extended Bibliography see Circular No. 1, Series B., Musée Social, Paris, 1896.

(2) The detailed history of the long public controversy in Switzerland on the question of obligatory insurance is to be found in Foreign Office Reports, Miscellaneous Series Nos. 160 and 202, 1890 and 1891; and in the address of Herr Forrer delivered at Berne 20th December, 1898, "Kranken—and Unfallversicherung," Bern, 1899. See also Bundegesetzes betreffend Haftpflicht aus Fabrikbetrieb, 1881. (Bern) 1881; Scherer H. "Die Obligatorische Unfallversicherung." Zurich, 1886; Botschaft des Bundesrathes an die Bundesversammlung betreffend Unführing des Gesetzgebungsrechtes über Unfall und Krankenversicherung, (Bern 1889); Vorlage des Bundesrathes und Beschlüsse des Nationalrates (A) Krankenversicherung (B) Unfallversicherung, (Bern 1897); Berichte der Kantonsregierungen über die Ausführung des Bundesgesetzes betreffend die Arbeit in den Fabriken, 1897 and 1898: Aarau, 1889; and in the Labour Gazette, December, 1899, vol. vii., p. 355.

the matter that it was important to deal in a comprehensive way with sickness in preparing to deal with accident. This changed the character of the question entirely from one of Employers' Liability to one of Obligatory Insurance against sickness and accident alike. The first proposals for the following up of the revision by a special law on the subject were formulated in 1892, and in 1893 these were referred to a large commission of experts. In 1894 the action of the Socialist party apparently had the effect of delaying the development of the subject. The demands which were made by this party included an insurance against loss of work from whatever cause, by means of public insurance or by private institutions with public subventions. Immediately after these demands were brought forward by means of the popular initiative, the laboring organizations and the Socialist party prepared another demand for free medical attendance and for the exclusion of the participation of the employer in the administration of insurance funds; they also insisted upon the cost of insurance being maintained by the employers alone. This project obtained only 40,000 signatures and was not therefore made the subject of a popular initiative.(1) While these movements were going on the insurance scheme as previously developed was left in abeyance until it was seen what the result of the other project was going to be. On the defeat of the Socialists and organized labor movement, the insurance proposals were revived in 1895, were worked out anew and were passed by the Federal Council. They were dealt with by the Cantons in the same year and in 1898 the whole subject was threshed out in the National Assembly after it had been considered by a Commission. Further revisions followed, the ultimate result being the formulation in 1899 of a law of Sick and Accident Insurance including military insurance, in 400 articles. Financial difficulties stood rather seriously in the way for a while, the Federal Government was willing to pay the whole of the surplus available for that year, namely 5,000,000 francs, there was a certain hesitation on the part of the Federation to secure the payment of 7,250,000 francs per year, which was the entire cost of the scheme in its entirety. Proposals to obtain money from the Tobacco Monopoly were seriously entertained by some; but on the part of others there was an indisposition to mingle the two subjects together. The final result of the long discussion was the passing of the law subject to Referendum on October 5th, 1899; but the law is not to come into operation until January 1st, 1903, this date being fixed because the revision of the Customs Tariff in that year will enable the Federal Government to provide means for the carrying out of the law. The extent to which the Swiss advocates of Obligatory Insurance were willing to go was limited gravely by financial considerations. They felt that while the adoption of the system was expedient and would produce important savings, yet the disturbance which would be occasioned by a drastic change in the law might for small country like Switzerland have very grave results. The saving upon the amount expended for poor relief alone has all along been expected by the devotees of the measure to be very large. The municipalities will thus clearly gain at the expense of the Confederation.(2)

The Law as it stands imposes Obligatory Insurance upon every person over fourteen years of age carrying on work otherwise than on his own account. Even if the person draws no wages he is included. The basis of the system is a series of Sick-Funds partly territorially and partly otherwise arranged. Every person must belong either to a District Fund or to some other authorized Fund. All the Funds are subject to supervision by the Cantons and to control by the Confederation. The benefits are free medical attendance from the commencement of the sickness, with medicine and appliances, together with an allowance amounting to sixty per cent. of the earnings, or less, in proportion if incapacity is only

(1) Deploige, Simon, "The Referendum in Switzerland" (Eng. Trans.) London, 1898, pp. 237 and 238.

(2) Chiefly from Herr Forrer op. cit.

partial. The Cantonal authority may on the recommendation of the District Sick Fund Committee increase the allowance to the full amount of the wages. These benefits last only one year. The revenue of the District and Factory Sick Funds consists of grants from the Federal Government and of contributions from employers and work people. These contributions are fixed on a danger tariff. In the case of the higher rates the employer is not entitled to deduct the excess from the wages of his work people. The employer pays the full premium and deducts the authorized proportion from the wages paid.

Accident Insurance is accomplished by the payment of one-fifth of the premium by the workman, three-fifths by the employer and the remaining fifth by the Federal Government. In addition to this subvention the Federal Government will make annual grants to Sick Funds, etc., and will defray the cost of establishing and administering the federal insurance office. The benefits are the same as those for sickness excepting when in case of permanent incapacity from accident the injured person will receive from the Federal Institution a monthly allowance equal to 60 per cent. of the diminution of his daily earnings likely to result from the accident. The Federal Insurance Office has power to make rules for prevention of accident. A special court is established for dealing with certain cases of disputes arising out of the law.(1)

(12) Accident Insurance in Austria.

Accident insurance in Austria practically dates from the Accident Insurance Law of 1887. Prior to this law, in addition to recourse at Common Law, the injured person had the right of action against his master if it could be shown that the master had been careless in retaining in his service the person by whose fault the injury was caused (sections 1314 and 1315 Austrian Code). A further modification for the protection of the special case of railway servants was effected in 1869. This modification had the effect of shifting the presumption of blame upon the shoulders of an employer.(2) The leading features of the Austrian are somewhat similar to those of the German law. The essential point is compulsory insurance. Under the law of 1887 "all workmen and officials employed in manufacturies, foundries, mines, (those for certain minerals excepted), wharves, shipworks, quarries, and all localities pertaining to these works," and in general for all works including agriculture, and forestry in which machines are worked by mechanical power were brought under the law of Obligatory Insurance. The supplementary law of the 20th July, 1894, extended obligatory insurance to persons employed on railways, in theatres, in fire brigades, and in cleaning streets, houses, chimneys and canals.(3)

In Germany the organizations of Accident Insurance is industrial. In Austria it is territorial. The only Austrian "trade association" in the German sense is that of the railways. From the Austrian point of view the territorial system offers a prospect of the ultimate unification of the whole system of life, health and old age insurance. The policy of the Austrian Government seems to be making in the direction of creating a local Industrial Board which will have under its charge the inspection of factories, mines, etc., as well as the administration of Workmen's Insurance. While the system is thus essentially a state system inasmuch as it involves a central board as a supreme authority, administrative and judicial, it also involves a devolution of these powers to local authorities. At present there are seven of these local boards and the policy seems to involve their multiplica-

(1) The Labor Gazette, Vol. VII, p. 355.
(2) A. Pearce Higgins "Employers' Liability . . . ," p. 107.
(3) Karl Kogler, (Director of the Workmen's Accident Assurance Establishment for Lower Austria Die Arbeiter-Unfallversicherung in Osterreich." Transactions of the Second Actuarial Congress. London, 1899, pp. 713 *et seq.*

tion as may be found necessary. Both employers and employed are represented upon the Boards and are thus brought into close association. It is even proposed to place in the hands of these Local Boards the disposal of the insurance funds which might thus be used for building workmen's houses or other local purposes. In detail, the Austrian allowance for total incapacity amounts to about 60 per cent. of the yearly wages. For death, the amount awarded depends upon the numbers and status of the dependants. illegitimate children as well as legitimate being provided for although not at the same rate. The specification of dependency is very precise in the Austrian law. In Austria, the principle of accumulation of funds for the purpose of covering future liabilities has been observed instead of the Assessment system which has been adoped in Germany. These two principles characteristic of the Austrian method namely, the *accumulation of funds* and *territorial administration* are due to Messrs. Emil Steinback and Julius Kaan. These principles have been adopted by Norway and have been proposed for Switzerland and Holland.(1)

(13) Accident Insurance in Italy.

The Accident Insurance Law of Italy was passed on the 17th March, 1898. Prior to its adoption, the subject was discussed at great length in the Italian Parliament and in the press and in magazines, chiefly by economists and lawyers. The principle points of difference were the following :—The expediency of State regulation of industry ; the system of professional risk as opposed to civil responsibility ; the expediency of obligatory insurance.

The two principles upon which the Italian law is based are "professional risk" or "trade liability" and "obligatory insurance." The number of persons who are brought within the scope of the law is estimated at 1,700,000.(2) The average daily wage was estimated by the late Senor Auriti(3) at two lire for the men and one and a half for the women. These figures yield according to Senor Luzzati, the following results :—(*a*) An annual wage bill of 935 millions of lire ; (*b*) a charge upon the Italian employers for insurance against accident in terms of the Law of 8,400,000 lire according to the Italian accident tables, or 9,750,000 lire according to the German accident tables ; and the net results that the charge is equivalent to one per cent. of the amount of the wages paid.

This net figure of one per cent. would, however, according to Senor Luzzati have to be increased, in order to provide for the costs of administration and the cost of legal proceedings (4) in any estimate of the total cost to the community of the working of the law.

"In taking account of the effects that may be foreseen from all these new elements of cost . . . it may be concluded that the opinion . . . of Senor Vitelleschi . . . was not exaggerated, when he estimated that the annual charge upon industry would be from 10 to 12 million lire.

(1) Kogler op. cit. See also Zacher, "Die Arbeiter-Versicherung in Oesterreich und Ungarn," Berlin, 1899 ; and "Gebarung und die Ergebnisse der Unfallstatistik . . . ," (annually) (*e. g.*) 1896. Wien, 1898.

(2) These and other details are derived from Luzzati, G., (Manager of the Italian Accident Assurance Company of Milan), "Les Accidents du Travail en Italie." See also Zacher "Die Arbeiter-Versicherung in Italien," Berlin, 1899 : and Fessiore, Edgardo. "L'Assicurazione degli operai contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro," Roma, 1899, (containing a copy of the Law of 17th March, 1898, with comments).

(3) In his Report to the Italian Senate, February, 1892.

(4) This is an element very difficult to estimate. In Germany the administrative costs involve, according to Senor Luzzati, an expenditure of 20 per cent. upon the amount of compensation paid, while the costs of legal proceedings under the existing laws are stated at five times those which fell to be paid under the former laws. cf. Luzzati op. cit. p. 740. The German Statistical documents do not, however, so far as I have been able to discover, precisely bear out these figures.

"Whatever may be the reason, and by whatever name it may be called, this sum represents a new and heavy impost upon Italian industry, which, in its present circumstances cannot bear it without injury or danger; and it will necessarily have to throw the burden partially upon labour and partially upon the consumers; hence upon the shoulders of the very class which it was desired to favour by the new law."(1)

The adoption of the new law upon Workmen's Compensation had been to a certain extent prepared for not merely by the existence of a large number of accident insurance companies; but also by the establishment at Milan in 1883 of the National Fund, and by the establishment in 1893 of the National Assurance Fund against Labour Accidents. The proposal to give these funds a monopoly was rejected by the Italian Senate, so that they work alongside the private institutions which undertake accident insurance.

(14) Accident Insurance in Russia. (2)

Through the kindness of His Excellency Sir Charles Scott, H.B.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg, I am enabled to give the following Memorandum upon the state of the law as regards employers' liability in Russia. The Memorandum has been specially drawn up for this report by Mr. John Michell, Consul-General for Great Britain, in Russia.

Memorandum Upon Compensation for Injuries to Workmen for Accident by the Consul-General for Russia at St. Petersburg.

No special provisions are contained in the Russian code of laws for insuring working people at factories, mills, workshops, &c., against want, in the event of any of them being incapacitated from labour through illness, accident or death. The only legislation on the subject is to be found in the General Code of Civil Laws, viz., in sections 683, 684, 685, 574, 660, 661; partly also in the law relating to inspection of factories. The latter, however, partake of the character of police regulations, and have more for their object the prevention of accidents than anything else.

(Sgd.) John Michell.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 14th, 1899.

Translation from the Russian.

Sect. 683. Persons suffering harm or loss in consequence of death or injury to health shall receive compensation from proprietors of railways or steamships on the basis of the following rules:

1. Proprietors of railways or steamship enterprises (the Crown, companies or private individuals) are bound to compensate everyone who may have suffered harm or loss by death or injury to health caused in the exploitation of railways or steamships. The compensation is fixed in accordance with sections 657, 658, 659, 660 and 661 with the observance of the rules laid down as under. 2. The proprietors of railways and steamships are absolved from the necessity of compensating those who may have suffered injury or loss when they can prove that the accident did not occur by fault of the manager of the enterprise or their agents, or that it arose from uncontrollable circumstances. 3. The application of the rules 1 and 2 cannot be set aside or modified by private managements with

(1) Luzzati op. cit. p. 740.

(2) See also V. P. Letvenov-Falenski, "Employers' Liability," St. Petersburg, 1899. (In Russian); and Pokotiloff, A., "Compensation for Accidents in Russia." Transactions Second International Actuarial Congress . . . . . London, 1898. p. 703.

railways or steamship passengers or other persons. 4. The extent of the compensation must depend exclusively on injury suffered in each separate case. 5. Compensation is made in accordance with the wishes of the injured (a) either in the shape of a sum of money paid down at once; or (b) in the shape of an allowance paid annually or at determined periods. 6. In the event of new circumstances coming to light the amount of compensation periodically paid can either be increased or diminished by a court of law at the request of the party receiving or paying the compensation. 7. Claims for compensation must be made within a year if the accident has occurred on a railway and within two years if on a steamer. Railway proprietors and steamship owners have the right of recovering from their agents who may have been the cause of an accident any amounts they have been compelled to pay in compensation.

Sect. 684. All persons are bound to make compensation for injury or loss caused to anybody by their act of commission or omission, even if such act or neglect do not constitute a crime or offence, if it were proved that he was not obliged to act as he did by requirement of the law or government or in necessary self-defence or by a concurrence of circumstances which they could not avert.

Sect. 685. Injuries and losses so occasioned are compensated under the rules laid down in sections 671 and 673.* When these injuries and losses necessarily result from some structure established by the defendant, such as a mill, sluice, dam, barrier, etc., and the same continues to cause anybody injury or loss, or threatens fresh injury or loss, the defendant is bound to abolish such structure, and should he not do so within a given term the abolition shall be carried out by the police.

Sect. 574. As under the general law no one without the adjudgment of a tribunal can be deprived of rights belonging to him, every detriment to property and losses and injuries caused to any persons on the one hand impose an obligation to afford, and, on the other, to create the right of demanding compensation.

Translation from the Russian.

Sect. 657. When it shall be established that the person who has lost his life in consequence of a crime committed on him had supported by labour his parents, wife or children, if he possess no other means, or if such be insufficient, out of the property of the person who was the cause of death, the court shall apportion sufficient maintenance for the family of the deceased, the amount allotted being commensurate with the property of the guilty party.

Sect. 658. All expenses attending the medical treatment, nursing and funeral of the person deprived of life shall be defrayed out of the property of him who was the cause of death.

Sect. 659. In the event of the deprivation of life of a person of the taxable class, all arrears of taxes due to the Crown shall be recovered from the property of him who was the cause of his death.

Sect. 660. Anyone guilty of causing injury to health is bound to repay all expenses attending the medical treatment and nursing of the person whose health he has injured, and if the person injured have a family who is supported by his labour, he who has caused the injury in question shall pay the expenses of the maintenance of the family to the complete restoration to health of the injured party.

Sect. 661. If anyone by the commission of a crime or offence committed against a person shall suffer such injury to health that he is permanently disabled to earn his livelihood, the party guilty is bound to provide for the sufferer and his family in so far as his means will permit, paying annually a sum fixed by the courts for the purpose until the death of the person whose health has been

* Sect. 671. Refers to compensation to be made in cases of appropriation of property belonging to othe persons in which restitution is to be made in kind or in value.
Sect. 673. Refers to compensation for destruction or injury to property.

injured, then his parents and wife; so long as she does not remarry, and after the death of the parents, until the sons attain majority and the daughters contract marriage.

(14) General Concluions.

In forming general conclusions concerning the working of the new laws upon workmen's compensation which have been recently passed by nearly every country in Europe, regard must be had to the facts that (*a*) during the past few years the industrial and commercial populations of Europe have been enjoying a period of remarkable prosperity, and (*b*) that the strain upon any system of insurance does not come upon it fully until it has been in existence for a few years.

(*a*) The industrial prosperity in Europe has not been confined to England. Germany, France and to some extent Russia have also enjoyed it. Wages have been relatively high and profits have been large. Under these circumstances payments by way of premiums or even actual disbursements for accident-costs are likely to pass without serious question. No doubt the larger the number of persons employed, and the greater the amount of production, the greater the number and the costs of accidents; and as trade becomes less brisk, a diminution all round may be expected, of accidents as well as of wages and profits. The amounts paid by way of compensation for accidents will be less, but the administrative expenses will not be materially diminished, while the "sick funds" may have to bear heavier charges.

(*b*) The "assessment system," as in Germany, and the "accumulation system," as in Austria, are alike on their trial; and both may have serious strains to endure should a succession of bad harvests or other potent causes produce a falling off in the earning power of those who just now are able to support without difficulty the burden of the charge.

The following special points may be noted:—

(1) The dependence of English legislation upon the old principle of employers' liability with recent "inversion of proof" under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

(2) The adoption of obligatory insurance by Germany, Austria and several of the smaller European countries.

(3) The adoption of the principle of "assessment" buttressed with reserve funds by Germany.

(4) The adoption of the principle of "accumulation of funds" against liabilities in respect of pensions by Austria.

(5) The adoption by France of the principle of State guarantee of compensation, the State having recourse against the employer.

(6) The tendency towards bureaucratic management, which is most manifest in Germany, modified in Austria and confined to control in France and in England.

(7) The association in Germany especially of group autonomy with bureaucratic control; the trade associations being self-governing within large limits.

(8) Relief, in Germany for example, of the injured workman without the necessity of incurring the cost in time and money of fighting to the Court of Appeal for his compensation.

(9) In general, continental legislation may be said to have gone far towards providing certain compensation to the workman for injury, irrespective of the culpability or even of the liability of the employer.[1]

(1) On the above and other similar points, see Bödiker 1, "Die Arbeiterversicherung in den Europaischen Staaten," Leipzig, 1895; the interesting review by H. W. Wolff, Economic Journal, vol. 5, p. 612; Clay. W. J., "The Law of Employers' Liability and Insurance against Accidents" in the Journal of Comparative Legislation, vol. ii, 1897, pp. 1-111, and Flux, A. W., "Compensation Acts in Europe," Economic Journal, vol. viii., p. 559.

(10) In adopting any legislation in the direction either of the continental methods or of the English methods it would be essential to discover so far as possible to what extent any proposed scheme will simply redistribute an existing burden with an added cost for the redistribution and to what extent it will impose fresh burdens upon industry or upon the community. (1)

In Germany, as will be observed from the particulars given with reference to sick and accident insurance existing associations were incorporated into the insurance system. So far as Germany is concerned it would appear that this union of State administration and quasi-voluntary effort has been on the whole successful

The English system involves a modification of this in respect, that while there is no obligatory insurance as in Germany, there is obligatory compensation, the liability for which compensation may be insured against by means of "contracting out," provided this "contracting out" be done through approved benefit societies. This provision is objected to by the Trade Unions and is probably destined to some modification. It does not, however, appear as yet to have any considerable influence upon the friendly society system as a whole. A comparatively small number of societies have applied for approval under the Compensation Act. (2) This suggests that the Friendly Society managers do not think that the Act will interfere with their business to any extent. But what would the effect upon the societies be, if as is the case with analogous societies in Germany, the Trade Unions and the friendly societies were to be regarded as liable to give medical aid, etc., in all cases at once, the sum so expended to be afterwards recouped by the employer or by the State? The difficulty of predicting the effect of any such movement has in England made the working people and the Government alike pause.

The German system may fairly be described as a system of compulsory insurance, in which the premium is paid partly by the particular enterprise or business concern, partly by the industry or group of industries to which the business concern may belong; partly by the workmen as individuals; partly by workmen in groups (sick associations); and partly in case of need and for purposes of administration by the State. Prevention of accidents and compensation for them when they do occur are both rendered more effective, it is thought, by mutual liability instead of individual liability.

The English system, on the other hand, discourages "mutual liability" by placing barriers in the way of "contracting-out," while the English trade unions appear to desire to abolish all forms of "contracting-out," which policy, if it were fully developed, would involve more firmly than ever the fixing of individual responsibility upon the employer, whether he was shown to have been to blame for the accident or not.

Expensive as the German system is, it is more logical than the English one. In Germany the employer is liable at common law and under the old Liability Laws for accidents caused by his own negligence; but, for all those accidents which are not due to this cause but which occur to his workmen, the responsibility and loss are distributed by means of obligatory insurance. Under the

(1) Compare the case of Italy in the practical paper of Senor Luzatti, quoted above.

(2) Up till 31st December, 1899, 73 schemes had been approved by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies "Labour Gazette" vol. viii. p. 357. Sixty-five of these schemes affect 937,000 workmen. The full particulars are not forthcoming. The practice of "contracting out" is, however, as suggested above, really analogous to insurance. It is probable that in the future less importance will be attached to this element alike by employers and employed. The employer will find it probably more advantageous to insure than to "contract out," and the workmen will probably see that "employers' liability," even if secured in the most rigid manner is not so efficacious in preventing accidents as direct factory legislation and adequate inspection, while probably the attention of both may be directed towards securing as the chief end—certainty of compensation for injury however it may be incurred.

English system, on the other hand, the tendency would appear to be in the direction of throwing the whole of the cost of all accidents upon the employer and of leaving him to pay for insurance if he wishes to do so.

It is difficult to put concisely the considerations from the point of view of economic theory, which bear upon the question how far it is proper for the workman to bear a part of the cost of insuring himself against accidents which may occur to him while he is engaged in his work. Clearly the first question is, do gross wages yield on analysis—net wages plus insurance against the risks incident to the handicraft. Without entering fully into the subject, it may be suggested that the fixation of wages on a "danger scale" is quite hypothetical. The most dangerous employments are not invariably the most highly remunerative. A few cases where highly specialised skill, specially suitable physique and inevitably dangerous conditions, as in deep water diving for example, together yield relatively high earnings, do not prove any rule to the effect that there is in wages, as customarily determined in the labour market, an element of insurance against the risk attaching to particular employments. If there be no such element in wages in general, it is clear that the cost of accidents, by insurance or otherwise must come out of the profits of the employer, out of the price of the product, out of charitable funds or out of taxation. If neither the employer nor the workman bear it, it must be distributed beyond the producing and consuming group in question.

It may however be regarded as possible that gross wages in certain industries do in normal times include some such element as this insurance, although on the slightest pressure the element might be regarded as having a tendency to disappear.

There remains the further question whether or not in those trades in which there may exist this element of accident-cost, in the event of the liability, being fastened upon the employer, wages would be speedily reduced by exactly the amount of it, or perhaps even rather more, since the amount might be indeterminable.

Whatever view one takes of the liability of the employer for those accidents which might be avoided by him, and of the liability of the workman for accidents which result from his own "serious or wilful misconduct," there remains the considerable class of accidents which result from causes beyond the control of either party. For such accidents the workman, according to the traditional view of the Trade Union, was bound to protect himself by insurance.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, however, the employer is obliged to compensate even in such cases of accident. Unless, therefore, the whole of the cost of accidents is to be shifted through the employer upon the consumer, it seems on the face of it reasonable that the workman should continue to contribute in some measure towards insurance against accidents that are not preventable by reasonable foresight. The fundamental question really is, ought the cost of accident to be met by the producing group or (as in the German system) by a series of such groups engaged in cognate industries, or ought it to be shifted from shoulder to shoulder until it finally rests upon the shoulders of the consumers. It is clear that the shifting of burdens from shoulder to shoulder, which necessarily occurs in our industrial system, may result in a distribution of burdens rather different from what might be anticipated in a casual view. The consumers would thus pay not merely the cost of the accident risk in addition to the price of the commodity exclusive of it, but would have to pay besides the "loading" occasioned by the shifting. Or, alternatively, ought the cost of industrial accidents to be at once distributed over the whole community by means of a tax. The German system, though probably making ultimately for this latter plan, presently causes the cost of accidents to be a burden upon the industry or group of industries in which they occur, the fortunate employers thus paying for

the less fortunate ones, while in any case the injured workman is guaranteed his compensation when the amount of this has been decided.

The English system makes the employer directly responsible to the workman practically for all accidents, and leaves him to recover from the consumer if he can, while the workman has not merely the bodily risk of accident to take into account, but the risk of losing his compensation amount through the bankruptcy of his employer.

(16) Applicability of the Principles of the Act to Industrial Conditions in Ontario.

On all grounds, so far as any definite conclusion is suggested by the foregoing, it would appear to be wise to wait for some time in order to ascertain more fully what has been the effect of the change of principle in the English Law; and to ascertain also whether further change in the direction of the German legislation or otherwise be not imminent in England. The mere drafting of the English Act has proved to be so defective that some amendments are indispensable.

Although the English and other experience is quite essential to know, the special conditions in Canada must be taken into account. A haphazard adoption of the English system here would probably lead to so much uncertainty and so much litigation that disappointment would inevitably result. It is only fair to face the contingencies fully. It is clear that such legislation means really the redistribution of an already existing charge with perhaps some added cost which may arise in consequence of the redistribution. It would be well, as it seems to me, if it be practicable, to have some calculation made as to the cost in Ontario of such risks as would be involved by the adoption of an Act similar to the English Act of 1897. From the wide difference of risks in different employments and in different places, the equitable rates of compensation and of insurance vary widely. All this would require to be taken into account.

The question must be looked at largely from an actuarial standpoint, and if possible the incidence of the proposed burden should be determined. If it were found on examination that under the existing conditions of industry in Ontario, the adoption of such a measure would involve a burden upon the organizers of labor, which the industries presently carried on here could not bear, the advantage of its adoption does not seem obvious; on the other hand, it might be found that a more equitable distribution of the cost of accident than that which prevails at present would result under an Act similar to the English Act, and that no material disturbance of existing relations would result from its adoption.

That the risk can be insured against does not, from the English experience, seem to effect the question materially. In those industries in which wages form a large part of the cost of production, the pressure of the rate upon the industry might be so considerable as to obliterate the margin by which under conditions of competition it is kept in the Province. Thus, if the rate of insurance against given risks amounts to ½ per cent. upon the wages paid, and the amount of wages paid be $100,000 the premium would be $500. If the capital employed in the industry were $10,000 this would amount to 5 per cent. upon the capital involved. Unless the market admitted of an advance in the price of the goods manufactured while the elements of cost remained the same, or unless the cost of the raw material were reduced, or wages diminished correspondingly, it is clear that as regards that particular industry the inducements to undertake it would be less by 5 per cent. upon the total capital than they were before.

It may be that if an Insurance Company fixed a rate which would be certain to cover the risk the nature of which was not susceptible of precise actuarial determination, it might do no business and the risk would then fall entirely upon the employer, who would have been deprived of the resource which he has at present, viz., to insure against a loss whose incidence is fully known, and

which is not excessive. Given a serious increase in the number of cases in which compensation claims arise, the plain question is, can a rate be fixed which could be paid in average trading years?

On the other hand, it is the case that the industries carried on in Ontario most extensively are not the most dangerous ones—that the number of accidents is not large, partly owing to the conditions of labour, which are on the whole good, and partly owing to factory and other legislation devised for the purpose of preventing accidents. It is possible, therefore, that a rate so low as to form no heavy burden upon industry might be found to be adequate. If it were not found to be adequate, there would be no alternative but the formation of a State Department and the sharing of the liability among the public, the employers, and perhaps also inevitably the workers, either directly, or through the influence, seen or unseen, upon wages, of the adoption of the measure. Measures of this kind cannot be administered without cost.

It is hard for one country to go much in advance of others in legislation. The growth of what is called "social legislation" has been possible in the less influential countries merely because the more influential ones have adopted it previously. No doubt in all countries whose primary need is population there are strong practical grounds for encouraging immigration by precisely such means; by making the country a desirable one for the working man to live in—making it, in short, his interest to live there. Similarly in those countries which, like Germany, have lost heavily by emigration, it is equally expedient to check this emigration by laws having for their object the amelioration of industrial life.

While undoubtedly workingmen are attracted to a country where the conditions of labour are good, where wages are high, factories well appointed and well looked after, hours not excessive and the general conditions of life agreeable, and are repelled from countries where the reverse is the case, it is also true that these conditions are largely the outcome of the competition of capitals seeking employment, and that capital is "easily scared" is when all is said, an important fact. Yet in the long run every improvement of the condition of labour leads by natural growth of the population or by immigration to the increase of the number of labourers and thus to the abundance of labour which enables the capitalist to employ his capital on terms that will yield him a profit. In default of any other system of organization the absence of voluntarily supplied capital in abundance for a country undergoing rapid industrial development must cause serious practical inconvenience.

It is well known that with the facilities for obtaining credit which the Canadian banking system affords, many manufacturing businesses in Canada are conducted by means of an exceedingly narrow margin of business capital. Many so-called employers are really workingmen making in normal years a barely living wage hoping that an extraordinary year may enable them to realize larger gains. This has led to the growth of a great number of small firms doing a manufacturing business and borrowing upon the parts of things as they are made. The tax upon industry which would be involved in an extension of the Compensation Acts would if owing to external competition it could not be shifted upon prices be virtually a tax upon management and labour rather than a tax upon capital. Legislation which would make small concerns more difficult to conduct or which would wipe them out could scarcely be defended on any ground.(1)

If accidents occur which are preventable by means of legislation, humanity

(1) "The Secretary of a Masters' Mutual Insurance Association told me that small employers "in his trade had been simply ruined by compensation cases (brought under the Act of 1880) "successfully carried against them. They work with a very small capital and any little extra burden may break them." W. H. Wolff, "Employers' Liability—What Ought it to be?" London, 1897, p. 23.

would determine that legislation should be passed without delay. But this is not a case of that kind. It is rather a question of the distribution of the cost of accidents which *ex hypothesi* are not preventable. At present the employer bears a part under *The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act* (R.S.O. 1897, c. 160); the workman bears a part where contributory negligence on his part diminishes or neutralizes the liability of the employer, or he bears a part in respect to his payments to friendly societies or labor organizations, who, in turn pay him sick allowances, or in case of death pay his family the amount for which he was insured. The public also bears a part where, as is sometimes the case, the dependants of the injured or dead workman are thrown upon the charity of the public for support. The effect of a Workmen's Compensation Act for Ontario if it were as it is in England, would, no doubt, be in the direction of throwing the whole cost of industrial accidents upon the particular industry—a tax upon management and partly no doubt also upon capital and upon labor. Only in certain cases could it be transferred to the consumers.

If this arrangement were found to be oppressive, as conceivably it might, especially if the system were extended to small concerns, to go back would be found to be impossible, and there would be no alternative but the payment of a portion or even, perhaps, the whole of the compensation out of the public funds, with perhaps an extension of the criminal code to include employers' or workmen's negligence in all cases where accident resulted from this cause.

The circumstance that to a larger extent than is the case in almost any other country, the people of Canada, as farmers, miners, fishermen and the like employ themselves and are not in the position of employees, must render any compensation scheme which depended upon the principle of Employers' Liability alone, effective to a very limited extent.

ADDENDUM.

The statistical results of the first ten years working of the German and Austrian laws are well worked out by Professor A. W. Flux in "Compensation for Industrial Accidents." *Manchester Statistical Society Transactions, 1898, pp. 267-306.*

AGREEMENT

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1900

AGREEMENT.

This agreement made in duplicate this 14th day of April, A.D. 1900, between Her Majesty, represented by the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario, hereinafter called "the Government," of the first part; and Elliott Weekes Langley, of the City of Toronto, merchant; Donald Clark, of the City of Toronto, merchant, and Frank Burns Hubbell, of the City of New York, Esquire, who intend to form a joint stock company under "The Ontario Companies' Act" to be called "The Blanche River Pulp and Paper Company, Limited," and hereinafter called "The Company," of the second part.

Whereas it is the intention of the Company to construct, equip and operate at or near the town of Mattawa, in the District of Nipissing, a mill or mills for the manufacture of pulp and paper, and to develop a water power to work the same, either directly or by means of electrically transmitted power, and to erect other buildings in connection therewith on the Ottawa river, in the Province of Ontario, and to expend a considerable amount of capital in connection with the said mill or mills and in the operation thereof, and from time to time to extend the same.

And whereas the Company is desirous of obtaining from the Government of the Province of Ontario the right to cut from and upon certain Crown lands in the Province such pulp and other wood as is necessary for its uses in the carrying on of the said enterprises and in manufacturing pulp and paper in their said mill or mills and in any additions to or extensions of the same which the Company may construct.

And whereas this agreement is entered into for the purpose of ensuring the performance by the Company of its obligations as hereinafter defined and of securing to the Company a continuous supply of wood for the purpose of its business upon the terms and subject to the conditions and stipulations hereinafter contained.

And whereas in order to carry the said undertaking into effect the parties above named, being the parties hereto of the second part, propose to form a joint stock company under the provisions of *The Ontario Companies' Act* for the purpose of acquiring the said water power and of taking over and acquiring this agreement and all the benefits and advantages appertaining thereto, and of assuming the obligations hereby incurred by the said parties, and of carrying on and operating the said undertaking, which Company they propose shall be called The Blanche River Pulp and Paper Company, Limited.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth and it is agreed by and between the Company and the Government as follows, that is to say:—

1. The parties hereto of the second part shall forthwith proceed to form a Joint Stock Company under the provisions of "The Ontario Companies' Act," with a capital stock sufficient to carry out the obligations entered into herein, of which Company the said parties shall all be members.

2. Immediately after the incorporation and organization of the said Joint Stock Company the said parties hereto of the second part shall convey to it any and all interest which they may have in the said water power above described, together with this agreement and all benefit and advantage to be derived therefrom.

3. The Joint Stock Company so to be incorporated shall assume all the liabilities and engagements which are assumed and entered into herein by the parties hereto of the second part, and their personal liability to the Government, except the agreement to expend the first seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) as hereinafter set forth, shall cease and determine when such liabilities and and engagements have been assumed by such Joint Stock Company.

4. The Company shall with all convenient despatch proceed with the construction of a pulp and paper mill at or near the said town of Mattawa in connection with the said water power, and will thoroughly equip the same so that the expenditure of the company in the construction and equipment of the said pulp and paper mill, and of such other buildings and constructions as are necessary to the undertaking will be at least the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000), exclusive of the original cost of acquiring the water power aforesaid, and will operate the same so that the daily output of the said mills in pulp and paper will amount to at least thirty tons, and so that at least one hundred hands on an average will be continuously employed in connection therewith, for at least ten months in each and every year.

5. The said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) shall be expended for the said purposes within eighteen months from the date hereof, and the Company shall make an additional expenditure for like purposes within four years from the date hereof of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000) so as to increase the capacity of the said mill or mills sufficiently to keep employed in and about such business thereafter during the remainder of the twenty-one years one hundred hands additional for at least ten months in each year, it being distinctly understood that the erection of such mill and the establishment of such industry form part of the consideration of the agreement for the price of the pulpwood, and that the cutting of the wood for the use of the mill may begin as soon as and when thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) shall have been expended on the erection of the mill and the equipment thereof.

6. In consideration of the said expenditure and of the contracts and engagements entered into on the part of the Company, the Government will grant to the Company for use in their said business the right for a period of twenty-one years from the date hereof to cut and remove spruce, poplar or whitewood and banksian or jackpine six inches and upwards in diameter to enable the Company to work the said pulp and paper mill and any extensions thereof to their full capacity from the time when the Company commences cutting under this contract from those portions of the lands of the Crown in Ontario on which the said woods or any of them may be found and which may be at any time unoccupied, unlocated or unsold on either side of and within five miles from La Blanche river in the Province of Ontario, flowing into the north end of Lake Temiscaming in the district of Nipissing, extending up said river to Round lake, including the tributaries of the said river, or the portions thereof within the Province of Ontario known as Wright's creek, Otter creek, and the south branch of the said river La Blanche, for the rates and prices hereinafter set forth and provided, and subject to such reasonable terms, conditions and regulations as to the cutting, measuring, removing and driving of the same as may from time to time be imposed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and subject also as is hereinafter set forth and contained.

7. The Company shall pay forty cents per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet for spruce and ten cents per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet for the other woods above mentioned or such other prices as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for such wood, but in no case shall the price so to be fixed be at higher figures than the price at which the general public shall be permitted to cut on other portions of the Crown domain or than others similarly situated shall be permitted to cut.

8. The Crown may revoke the right, license or permit to cut whenever the Company shall fail to comply with the terms of this agreement.

9. It is distinctly understood and agreed that only the right to cut wood as aforesaid is sold to the Company and not the soil or any part thereof, nor is any interest in the soil so sold except in so far as may be necessary to cut and remove

the woods as aforesaid and the wood when so cut shall (subject to the payment of the price thereof) become the absolute property of the Company, except as hereinafter provided.

10. This agreement is not to impede or retard settlement or mining operations, and nothing herein contained shall limit or affect the right of the Department of Crown Lands to sell, locate, lease or otherwise dispose of lands in the territory hereinbefore referred to for settlement, mining or other purposes, but the same shall be as free for such disposal as if this agreement had not been made; and where any lands are so sold, located, leased or otherwise disposed of, the rights of the purchasers, locatees, lessees or other parties entitled to the said lands in and to the timber thereon shall be the same as if this agreement had not been made.

11. Nothing herein contained or to be done hereunder or by virtue hereof shall entitle the Company to a monoply in the use of the said river or the aforementioned tributaries thereof, but the same shall be and continue open for the use of the public in accordance with the law in that behalf. But in view of the character of the industry to be established and the undertaking to enlarge the same in the near future, it is understood that the Government will not grant, sell to or confer upon any other person or persons, corporation or corporations the right to cut pulpwood within the territory hereinbefore referred to for the purpose of export before being manufactured into pulp, or the right to cut pulpwood within or upon the said territory, the granting of which rights would in the opinion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the time being have the effect of so far lessening or diminishing the supply of pulpwood in the said territory during the period covered by this agreement, and which, under this agreement, would be available for the making of pulp by the company as to prejudicially interfere with the company during that period in obtaining all the pulpwood necessary for supplying the said mills and any extensions thereof that may be made in the meantime or extensions which may be under construction and bona fide in process of completion; but should it appear to the satisfaction of the said Commissioner that there is upon the territory hereinbefore referred to a greater quantity of pulpwood than will be required to supply the company's mills actually in operation or under construction and bona fide in process of completion as aforesaid for and during the said period of twenty-one years, the Government shall be at liberty to grant to any other person or persons, corporation or corporations, the right to cut such quantity or quantities of pulpwood on the territory hereinbefore referred to, or the right to cut pulpwood on and over such portion or portions of such territory as in the opinion of the said Commissioner will not prejudicially diminish the company's necessary supply as aforesaid.

12. It is distinctly understood and agreed that nothing herein contained shall without the consent in writing of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario be deemed to confer any right to cut or remove any timber from any territory or areas already under license or permit from the Crown or which may hereafter be placed under license or permit for the cutting of pine timber during the time such licenses are in force or until after the pine timber is cut therefrom nor shall any cutting take place under this agreement in or in the immediate proximity of territory covered with green, merchantable pine available for lumbering purposes or which may be considered by the Government to be pine bearing lands.

If, however, the wood in other parts of the available territory has been exhausted or is insufficient for the requirements of the Company's mills the Company may cut in the vicinity of such pine bearing lands upon such terms and conditions as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Government and the Company, or if they cannot come to an agreement then upon such terms,

conditions and regulations as may from time to time be made or imposed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or by the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the purpose of affording ample protection to the standing pine. Nothing in this paragraph contained shall be taken to confer upon the Company the right to cut and remove timber which is covered by license or permit from the Crown during the time the said license or permit is in force except with the consent of the holder or holders thereof.

13. It is hereby further agreed that nothing in this agreement contained shall prevent the Government from selling the right to any person or persons to cut the pine trees or other trees not covered by this agreement on any part of the territory hereinbefore mentioned which has not already been placed under license, and to grant timber licenses in respect thereof under the Statutes and regulations in that behalf, and in no case shall the company be entitled to cut the pine trees other than Banksian pine unless under special permit or license from Government or the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

14. Nothing herein contained shall require the Government to provide any particular quantity of wood, as the Government in no case guarantees quantities nor does anything more than grant the right to cut such wood as aforesaid within the territory hereinbefore referred to, and nothing herein contained shall require the Company to purchase any particular quantity of wood or to pay for any wood not actually cut upon the said territory, but it is clearly understood and agreed that so long as the supply of wood upon the said territory is sufficient to supply the mills of the Company herein referred to the Company will take its supply of wood therefrom.

15. It is also hereby declared that the intention of these presents is that the said Company shall at all times during the term of twenty-one years from the date hereof obtain a sufficient supply of pulpwood for the operations of their pulp and paper mills so far as the same can be found available within the territory hereinbefore referred to and so far as the same can be obtained consistently with the terms of this agreement.

16. If the Company shall not within eighteen months from the date hereof, have expended at least the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) in erecting the said pulp mill and paper mill and other necessary buildings and constructions as aforesaid and in the construction and equipment thereof and in preparing for the operation of the same, and shall not within four years from the date hereof make an additional expenditure for like purposes of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000) so as to increase the capacity of the said mill or mills as aforesaid, this agreement shall become null and void and of no effect.

17. It is understood that the approval of the Department of Crown Lands shall be had to the selection of any territory upon which cutting is to take place by the said Company in all cases before cutting begins thereon.

18. Settlement shall be made with the Government at the close of each season of navigation for the price of the wood cut up to that time, and a correct account of all wood cut by the Company shall be kept in the books of the Company in such a manner as the regulations made, or to be made, shall provide, to which the officers of the Crown shall at all times be entitled to access, and returns shall from time to time be made under oath by the Company to the Crown of the quantities cut, or as regulations aforesaid may require.

19. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 16, it is agreed that in the event of the failure on the part of the Company to erect the said pulp and paper mill and plant, and to expend the moneys thereon hereinafter stated, or in default of

the said Company keeping the same running after the erection thereof, and keeping the required number of men employed as aforesaid, the Government may refuse to permit the continuance of the cutting of the said wood.

20. The Company covenants with Her Majesty that it shall and will not at any time or in any place deposit, empty, run or turn into, or permit to be placed, deposited, emptied, run or turned into any river, stream, or other waters whatsoever, refuse, sawdust, chemicals, or matter of other kind which will have the effect of destroying, harming or driving away the fish in such river, stream or water.

21. It is understood and agreed that all the pulpwood cut by or for the Company upon the territory hereinbefore referred to shall be manufactured into pulp or paper in the said mill or mills to be erected by the Company at or near the Town of Mattawa, or in any additions to or extensions of the same which the Company may construct.

22. Whenever the expression "the Company" shall occur in this agreement it shall be understood to include the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the parties hereto of the second part, and the successors and assigns of the joint stock company so to be formed.

23. This agreement is provisional only until approved by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario.

In witness whereof the Commissioner of Crown Lands has hereunto set his hand and seal, and the parties of the second part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

THOS. W. GIBSON. E. J. DAVIS, Commissioner. [Seal.]

ALEX. McKENZIE.

ELLIOTT W. LANGLEY. [Seal.]

DONALD CLARK. [Seal.]

FRANK B. HUBBELL. [Seal.]

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY,

Represented by The Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario,

AND

THE SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER COMPANY,

Dated the 21st day of September, 1899.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS.
1900.

AGREEMENT.

This Indenture made in duplicate this twenty-first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Between

Her Majesty, represented by the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario, hereinafter called "The Government" of the first part,

And Marshall Jewel Dodge of the City of New York, in the State of New York, United States of America, Lumberman; Adam Rutherford Creelman of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, Queen's Counsel; John James McNeil, of Toronto, aforesaid, Lumberman; William Joseph Sheppard, of the Village of Waubaushene, in the County of Simcoe and Province of Ontario aforesaid, Lumberman; William Irwin, of the Town of Peterborough, Province of Ontario aforesaid, Lumberman; Angus McLeod, of the Town of Bracebridge, in the District of Muskoka, and Province of Ontario aforesaid, Lumberman; Thomas Henry Sheppard, of the Town of Orillia, in the County of Simcoe aforesaid, Lumberman; George McCormick, of the Town of Orillia aforesaid, Lumberman; James Playfair, of the Town of Midland, in the County of Simcoe aforesaid, Lumberman; Charles McCool, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Province of Ontario aforesaid, Lumberman, and William D. Lummis, of Spragge, in the District of Algoma, Lumberman, who intend to form a Joint Stock Company under "The Ontario Companies Act" to be called the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, and hereinafter called "The Company," of the second part.

Whereas the Company is the owner of lot number eight in the sixth concession of the Township of Merritt, in the District of Algoma, excepting thereout that portion of the said lot which is described by metes and bounds in the certificate of ownership granted by the Deputy Local Master of Titles at Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario, being parcel number 1581 in the Register for the District of Algoma, and which certificate is dated the seventeenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

And whereas the Spanish River, in the said District of Algoma flows through the said lot and at a certain point therein has formed a very valuable water power which the Company intends to utilize for the purposes hereinafter set forth.

And whereas the Company proposes to construct and operate upon the said lot and in connection with the said water power extensive pulp and paper mills and to expend a large amount of capital in connection therewith and with the operation thereof and from time to time to extend the same.

And whereas the Company is desirous of obtaining from the Government of the Province of Ontario the right to cut from and upon certain Crown Lands of the Province such pulp and other wood as is necessary for its uses in the carrying on of the said enterprises and in manufacturing pulp and paper and any other commodity which can be manufactured from such woods at their said mills and at any other mill or mills which the Company may find it necessary to construct, buy, lease or operate in connection with its business.

And whereas this agreement is entered into for the purpose of ensuring the performance by the Company of its obligations as hereinafter defined and of

securing to the Company a continuous supply of wood for the purpose of its business upon the terms and subject to the conditions and stipulations hereinafter contained.

And whereas in order to carry the said undertaking into effect the parties above named, being the parties hereto of the second part, propose to form a Joint Stock Company under the provisions of "The Ontario Companies' Act" for the purpose of acquiring the said land and of taking over and acquiring this agreement and all the benefits and advantages appertaining thereto, and of assuming the obligations hereby incurred by the said parties, and of carrying on and operating the said undertaking, and which Company they propose shall be called The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company, Limited.

Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth and it is agreed by and between the Company and the Government as follows, that is to say :—

1. The parties hereto of the second part shall forthwith proceed to form a Joint Stock Company under the provisions of "The Ontario Companies' Act," with a capital stock sufficient to carry out the obligations entered into herein, and of which Company the said parties shall all be members.

2. Immediately after the incorporation and organization of the said Joint Stock Company the said parties hereto of the second part shall convey to it the said land above described, together with this agreement and all benefit and advantage to be derived therefrom.

3. The Joint Stock Company so to be incorporated shall assume all the liabilities and engagements which are assumed and entered into herein by the parties hereto of the second part, and their personal liability to the Government, except the agreement to expend the first one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars as hereinafter set forth, shall cease and determine when such liabilities and engagements have been assumed by such Joint Stock Company.

4. The Company shall with all convenient despatch proceed to the construction of a pulp mill and a paper mill on the said land in connection with the said water power, and will thoroughly equip the same so that the expenditure of the Company in the construction and equipment of the said pulp mill and paper mill, and of such other buildings and constructions as are necessary to the undertaking will be at least the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and will operate the same so that the annual output of the said mills in pulp and paper will amount to at least twenty thousand tons, and so that at least two hundred and fifty hands on an average will be continuously employed in connection therewith.

5. Of the said sum of five hundred thousand dollars not less than one hundred thousand dollars shall be expended within eighteen months from the date hereof, and not less than than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars within two years from the date hereof, and the balance within three years from the date hereof.

6. In consideration of the said expenditure and of the contracts and engagements entered into on the part of the Company, the Government will grant to the Company for use in their said business the right for a period of twenty-one years from the date hereof to cut and remove spruce poplar or whitewood and banksian or jack pine six inches and upwards in diameter to enable the Company to work the said pulp and paper mills and any extensions thereof to their full capacity from the time when the Company commences cutting under this contract from those portions of the lands of the Crown on which the said woods or

any of them may be found and which may be at any time unoccupied, unlocated or unsold, along the Spanish Vermillion and Onaping Rivers, in the District of Algoma, and along the extensions and tributaries of the said rivers other than the Sauble branch of the Spanish River, for a distance extending back five miles from the shores thereof respectively, for the rates and prices hereinafter set forth and provided and subject to such reasonable terms, conditions and regulations as to the cutting, removing and driving of the same as may from time to time be imposed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and subject also as is hereinafter set forth and contained.

7. The Company may select and delimit or set out fifty square miles of unoccupied and unlicensed public land from the said territory upon which is to be found the woods aforesaid, but in such a way that merely patches of land covered specially by spruce shall not be particularly selected.

8. The Government will from time to time as occasion may require grant permits to the company to cut elsewhere within the said territory than on the said fifty miles at places to be agreed upon between the company and the government or the agent appointed by the government for that purpose so many cords of the said woods as may be necessary to keep the mills running less the amount which may be taken from the said fifty miles which latter shall not be less in any one year than the one-twenty-first part of the entire quantity required for the year for the use of the said mills and the rates and prices payable in respect of the cutting upon the territory outside the said fifty miles shall be the same as the rates and prices in respect of the cutting on such reservation.

9. The company shall pay twenty cents per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet for spruce and ten cents per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet for the other woods above mentioned or such other prices as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for such wood, but in no case shall the price so to be fixed be at higher figures than the price at which the general public shall be permitted to cut on other portions of the crown domain or than others similarly situated shall be permitted to cut.

10. The crown may revoke the right license or permit to cut whenever the company shall fail to comply with the terms of this agreement.

11. It is distinctly understood and agreed that only the right to cut wood as aforesaid is sold to the company and not the soil or any part thereof nor is any interest in the soil so sold except in so far as may be necessary to cut and remove the woods and aforesaid and the wood when so cut shall (subject to the payment of the price thereof) become the absolute property of the company.

12. This concession is not to impede or retard settlement by actual bona fide settlers who shall have obtained the right from the Crown Lands Department to settle thereon in the usual manner.

13. Nothing herein contained or to be done hereunder or by virtue hereof shall entitle the company to a monoply in the use of the said river or its tributaries but the same shall be and continue open for the use of the public in accordance with the law in that behalf. But in view of the character of the industry to be established the investment of so large an amount of capital and the probable enlargement of the industry in the near future it is understood that the government will not grant, sell to or confer upon any other person or persons corporation or corporations the right to cut pulpwood within the territory hereinbefore refer-

red to for the purpose of export before being manufactured into pulp or the right to cut pulpwood within or upon the said territory the granting of which rights would in the opinion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the time being have the effect of so far lessening or diminishing the supply of pulpwood in the said territory during the period covered by this agreement and which under this agreement will be available for the making of pulp by the company as to prejudicially interfere with the company during that period in obtaining all the pulpwood necessary for supplying the said mills and any extensions thereof that may be under construction and bona fide in process of completion but nothing in this paragraph nor in this agreement shall prevent the sale or location to actual settlers of any part of the said lands in the usual manner.

14. It is distinctly understood and agreed that nothing herein contained shall without the consent in writing of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario be deemed to confer any right to cut or remove any timber from any territory or areas already under license or permit from the Crown or which may hereafter be placed under license or permit for the cutting of pine timber during the time such licenses are in force or until after the pine timber is cut therefrom, nor shall any cutting take place under this agreement in or in the immediate proximity of territory covered with green, merchantable pine available for lumbering purposes or which may be considered by the government to be pine bearing lands.

If, however, the wood in other parts of the available territory has been exhausted or is insufficient for the requirements of the Company's mills the Company may cut in the vicinity of such pine bearing lands upon such terms and conditions as may from time to time be agreed upon between the government and the company, or if they cannot come to an agreement then upon such terms, conditions and regulations as may from time to time be made or imposed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council or by the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the purpose of affording ample protection to the standing pine. Nothing in this paragraph contained shall be taken to confer upon the company the right to cut and remove timber which is covered by license from the Crown during the time the license is in force except with the consent of the licensee.

15. Provided, however, and it is understood and agreed that the company shall not be entitled to cut wood of any kind on the said territory or on any part thereof for the purposes of export in the wood nor for sale to other persons for export in the wood but that there shall be no limitation other than as to the export and size of wood of the right of the company to cut or remove pulp wood from the fifty square miles hereinbefore referred to after the same shall have been delimited and set apart.

16. It is hereby further agreed that nothing in this agreement contained shall prevent the government from selling the right to any person or persons to cut the pine trees on any part of the territory hereinbefore mentioned which has not already been placed under license and to grant timber licenses in respect thereof under the statutes and regulations in that behalf, and in no case shall the company be entitled to cut the pine trees other than banksian pine unless under special permit or license from the government or the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

And further that no part of the said fifty square miles shall be composed of pine-bearing lands unless where expressly permitted by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. But in the case of a sale of the right to cut pine trees as in this clause hereinbefore mentioned the sale of the right to cut shall be confined to the

pine trees only and to such other timber as may be necessary to cut and remove the same.

17. Nothing herein contained shall require the government to provide any particular quantity of wood, as the government in no case guarantees quantities nor does anything more than grant the right to cut such wood as aforesaid within the aforesaid limits and nothing herein contained shall require the company to purchase any particular quantity of wood or to pay for any wood not actually cut upon the said territory but it is clearly understood and agreed that so long as the supply of wood upon the said territory is sufficient to supply the mills of the company herein referred to the company will take its supply of wood therefrom.

18. It is also hereby declared that the intention of these presents is that the said company shall at all times during the term of twenty-one years from the date hereof obtain a sufficient supply of pulp wood for the operations of their pulp and paper mills so far as the same can be found available within the limits hereinbefore described and so far as the same can be obtained consistently with the terms of this agreement.

19. If the company shall not within three years from the date hereof expend at least the sum of five hundred thousand dollars in erecting the said pulp mill and paper mill and other necessary buildings and constructions as aforesaid and in the construction and equipment thereof and in preparing for the operation of the same and for getting out the wood for the supply of the said mills this agreement shall become null and void and of no effect in so far as the whole territory is concerned.

20. Settlement shall be made with the Government at the close of each season of navigation for the price of the wood cut up to that time, and a correct account of all wood cut by the company shall be kept in the books of the company in such a manner as the regulations made or to be made shall provide, and to which the officers of the crown shall at all times be entitled to access, and returns shall from time to time be made under oath by the company to the crown of the quantities cut, or as regulations aforesaid may require.

21. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 19, it is agreed that in the event of the failure on the part of the company to erect the said pulp mill and paper mill and plant, and to expend the moneys thereon hereinafter stated, or in default of the said company keeping the same running after the erection thereof, and keeping the required number of men employed as aforesaid, the Government may refuse to permit the continuance of the cutting of the said wood.

22. The company covenants with Her Majesty that it shall and will not at any time or in any place deposit, empty, run or turn into, or permit to be placed, deposited, emptied, run or turned into any river, stream, or other waters whatsoever, refuse, sawdust, chemicals, or matter of other kind which will have the effect of destroying, harming or driving away the fish in such river, stream or water.

23. Whenever the expression of "the company" shall occur in this agreement it shall be understood to include the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the parties hereto of the second part, and the successors and assigns of the joint stock company so to be formed.

24. This agreement is provisional only until approved by resolution of the

Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario. In witness whereof the Commissioner of Crown Lands has hereunto set his hand and seal, and the individuals described herein as the company have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year aforesaid.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
(Sgd) JACK TAYLOR. (Sgd) MARSHALL J. DODGE. [seal]

As to execution, by Marshall Jewel Dodge.
(Sgd) GEORGE C. LOVEYS. (Sgd) A. R. CREELMAN. [seal]

As to execution, by Adam Rutherford Creelman.
(Sgd) C. S. MACINNES. (Sgd) J. J. MCNEIL. [seal]

As to execution by J. J. McNeil.
(Sgd) A. ANDERSON. (Sgd) W. J. SHEPPARD. [seal]

As to execution by William Joseph Sheppard. (Sgd) WILLIAM IRWIN. [seal]

As to execution by William Irwin.
(Sgd) T. B. COWLEY. (Sgd) ANGUS MCLEOD. [seal]

As to execution by Angus McLeod.
(Sgd) T. B. COWLEY. (Sgd) T. H. SHEPPARD. [seal]

As to execution by Thomas Henry Sheppard.
(Sgd) J. W. BLAIR (Sgd) GEORGE MCCORMICK. [seal]

As to execution by George McCormick.
(Sgd) T. B. COWLEY.
(Sgd) JOHN W. BENSON. (Sgd) JAMES PLAYFAIR. [seal]

As to execution by James Playfair.
(Sgd) OTTO T. TELGMANN. (Sgd) C. MCCOOL. [seal]

As to execution by Charles McCool.
(Sgd) H. E. GLADSTONE.
As to execution by William Lummis. (Sgd) WILLIAM D. LUMMIS. [seal]

AWARDS

OF THE

ARBITRATORS

ON THE

UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS

BETWEEN THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

AND THE

PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS.
1900.

THE AWARDS

OF THE

BOARD OF ARBITRATORS

TO SETTLE THE ACCOUNTS BETWEEN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, THE PROVINCE OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC, AND ALL THE AWARDS UP TO 21ST OCTOBER, 1899.

THE FIRST AWARD.

On Interest Question.

2nd November, 1893.

To all whom these Presents shall come :

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the city of Toronto and province of Ontario, Chancellor of said province; the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the city of Ottawa, in the said province, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada; and the Honourable Louis Napoléon Casault, of the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, Judge of the Superior Court of the said province of Quebec, Send Greeting:

Whereas it was, in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two provinces, concerning which no agreement had heretofore been arrived at, the Governor General in Council might unite with the governments of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces should agree to submit;

And whereas we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, George Wheelock Burbidge, Louis Napoléon Casault have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof;

And whereas it was provided in and by the said Act, that such Arbitrators, or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time,

And whereas certain questions respecting the allowance of interest, and other matters incident to the taking of such accounts, have been submitted to such arbitrators, and they have heard the parties thereto;

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators exercising their authority to make a partial award at this time respecting the same, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say:

1. That from the 1st of July, 1867, to the passing of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 36 Victoria, chapter 30, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall be credited with subsidy half-yearly in advance, deducting therefrom at the end of each half year their respective shares of interest as determined by the award of September 3rd, 1870, at the rate of five per centum per annum, on the excess of debt of the province of Canada, over $62,500,000, as actually ascertained

in amount at each period, the first of such deductions to be made on the 1st day of January, 1868, and the others on the 1st day of July and January thereafter, down to and including the 1st day of January, 1873.

2. That in the province of Canada account, there shall be credited on the 23rd day of May, 1873, the sum of $10,506,088.84, remitted by the said Act, and thereafter the subsidy shall be credited in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec without any such deduction.

3. That on and from the 1st of July, 1884, the provinces of Ontario and Quebec shall be credited with the additional subsidy granted by the Act, 47 Victoria, chapter 4, in the proportion determined for the excess of debt by the award herein before mentioned.

4. That each province shall be credited as of the 1st of July, 1867, with its share of $200,000 representing the purchase money of the library and other personal property mentioned in the 14th paragraph of the said award.

5. That the "trust funds" shall be treated as intact and unimpaired, and interest thereon at the rate of five per centum, carried half-yearly into the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec.

6. That the province of Canada account shall be made up at simple interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, as has been agreed upon between the parties.

7. That in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec the said provinces shall respectively be allowed simple interest on any balance from time to time existing in their favour, at the rate of five per centum per annum, except where some other rate has been expressly agreed to.

8. That the question as to whether or not the Dominion shall be allowed simple interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on any balance that may from time to time be found to exist in its favour, in the separate accounts of Ontario and Quebec, be reserved for further argument.

In respect of the matters mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, we have proceeded upon our view of a disputed question of law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, WE, the said John Alexander Boyd, George Wheelock Burbidge, and Louis Napoléon Casault, have hereunto set our hands this 23rd day of November, A.D. 1893.

J. A. BOYD,
GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
L. N. CASAULT.

Confirmed on appeal by Supreme Court, 24 S. C. R. 498.

THE SECOND AWARD.

INTEREST ON OVERPAYMENTS BY THE DOMINION.

31st August, 1894.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the city of Toronto and province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said province; the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the city of Ottawa, in the said province, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada; and the Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, of the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, Judge of the Superior Court of the said province of Quebec, SEND GREETING:

Whereas it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two provinces, concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at, the Governor General in Council might unite with the governments of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces should agree to submit:

And whereas we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, George Wheelock Burbidge, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof;

And whereas it was provided in and by the said Acts, that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time

And whereas certain questions respecting the allowance of interest to the Dominion, and the accounts relating to the Montreal Turnpike Trust and Debentures have been submitted to such arbitrators, and they have heard the parties thereto:

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators exercising their authority te make a separate award at this time respecting the said matters, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say:

1. That in respect of the separate accounts of both provinces, the Dominion be allowed interest at five per centum per annum on all sums included in any balances in its favour that represent transfers from the province of Canada account, or payments made by the Dominion under any liability of the province of Canada to which it succeeded.

2. That in respect to the Quebec account, the Dominion be allowed interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the two advances of $500,000 and $125,000, whenever it happens that there is a balance in favour of the Dominion of $625,000 or more, and whenever such balance is less than $625,000 then on such balance.

3. That in respect of the Ontario account, the Dominion be allowed interest at the rate of five per centum per annum on the $936,729.33 transferred to the Common School Fund, and at the rate of four per centum on the $500,000 advanced at four per cent., Dominion stock, whenever it happens that there is a balance in favour of the Dominion of $1,436,729.33 or more, and whenever such balance is less than $1,436,729.33, then interest shall be allowed to the Dominion at the rate of four per centum per annum on such balance to the amount of $500,000, and at the rate of five per centum per annum on any sum in excess of the amount of $500,000.

4. That all charges made in the accounts of the Dominion against the Province of Quebec for principal or interest on the Montreal Turnpike Trust Debentures be eliminated from the same.

In witness whereof, we, the said John Alexander Boyd, George Wheelock Burbidge, and Louis Napoléon Casault, have hereunto set our hands this thirty-first day of August, A.D., 1894.

J. A. Boyd
Geo. W. Burbidge,
L. N. Casault.

In so far as concerns $792,750, part of the above mentioned sum of $936,729.33, I dissent from the above award, as I think no interest should be charged against Ontario in respect thereof.

J. A. Boyd.

THE THIRD AWARD.

On Indian, Huron and Superior Treaties—On Immigration Expenditure—And on Municipalities' Fund Defalcation.

13th February, 1895.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the city of Toronto, and the Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province; the Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec; and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the city of Ottawa, in the said Province, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Send Greeting.

Whereas it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen or might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Province Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces, concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at, the Governor-General-in-Council might unite with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom would be referred such questions as the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces should agree to submit;

And whereas we, the undersigned John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, and George Wheelock Burbidge, have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof;

And whereas it was provided in and by the said Acts that such arbitrators, or any two of them, should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time;

And whereas certain questions respecting a claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in respect of Indian claims arising out of the Robinson Treaties, and respecting a certain other claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Province of Ontario, for certain immigration expenditure, and a certain other claim made by the Province of Ontario against the Dominion of Canada in the first instance, and by notice to the Province of Quebec, against that Province, for the recovery of a balance of the Upper Canada Municipalities' Fund, have been submitted to such arbitrators, and they have heard the parties thereto;

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators exercising their authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matters, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say:

I. In respect of the claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in reference to the Indian claims arising under the Robinson Treaties.

1. That if in any year since the treaties in question were entered into, the territory thereby ceded produced an amount which would have enabled the Gov-

ernment, without incurring loss, to pay the increased annuities thereby secured to the Indian tribes mentioned therein, then such tribes were entitled to such increase not exceeding $4 for each individual.

2. That the total amount of annuities to be paid under each treaty is, in such case to be ascertained by reference to the number of Indians from time to time belonging to the tribes entitled to the benefit of the treaties. That is, that in case of an increase in the number of Indians beyond the number named in such treaties, the annuities, if the revenues derived from the ceded territory permitted, without incurring loss, were to be equal to a sum that would provide $4 for each Indian of the tribes entitled.

3. That any excess of revenue in any given year may not be used to give the increased annuity in a former year in which an increased annuity could not have been paid without loss, but that any such excess or balance of revenue over expenditure in hand at the commencement of any given year should be carried forward into the account of that year.

4. That any liability to pay the increased annuity in any year before the union was a debt or liability which devolved upon Canada under the 111th section of the British North America Act, 1867, and that this is one of the matters to be taken into account in ascertaining the excess of debt for which Ontario and Quebec are conjointly liable to Canada under the 112th section of the Act; and that Ontario and Quebec have not in respect of any such liability been discharged by reason of the capitalization of the fixed annuities, or because of anything in the Act of 1873, 36 Victoria, chapter 30.

5. That interest is not recoverable upon any arrears of such annuities.

6. That the ceded territory mentioned became the property of Ontario under the 109th section of the British North America Act, 1867, subject to a trust to pay the increased annuities on the happening, after the union, of the event on which such payment depended, and to the interest of the Indians therein to be so paid. That the ultimate burden of making provision for the payment of the increased annuities in question in such an event falls upon the Province of Ontario; and that this burden has not been in any way affected or discharged.

7. That interest is not recoverable on the arrears of such annuities accruing after the union, and not paid by the Dominion to the tribes of Indians entitled.

8. That in respect to the matters hereinbefore dealt with the arbitrators have proceeded upon their view of disputed questions of law.

9. That as respects the increased annuities which have been paid by the Dominion to the Indians since the union, any payments properly made are to be charged against the Province of Ontario in the Province of Ontario account as of the date of payment by the Dominion to the Indians, and so fall within and be affected by our previous ruling as to interest on that account.

That Mr. Chancellor Boyd dissents from so much of the proposition contained in this paragraph as relates to the date at which such payment should be charged.

II. With respect to the claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Province of Ontario for certain immigration expenditure.

1. That the Government of Canada recover against the Province of Ontario the amount claimed for the year 1878, but that in reference to the claim made in respect of the years 1879 and 1880, the Province of Ontario be discharged and that this award is without prejudice to any question as to whether or not the Province has paid more than was actually due in any year.

III. With respect to the claim made by the Province of Ontario against the Dominion of Canada, and by notice against the Province of Quebec for the recovery of a balance on the Upper Canada Municipalities' Fund.

1. That the Province do recover against the Dominion $15,732.76, parcel of the sum of $21,488.74, claimed which said sum of $15,732.76 is to be credited to the Province of Ontario in the Province of Ontario account as of the date of the 1st of July, 1872 ; and, that as to the balance of the said claim, amounting to $5,755.98, the Dominion be discharged, and that the Province of Quebec be discharged in respect of the whole claim.

In witness whereof we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have hereunto set our hands and seals this thirteenth day of February, A.D. 1895.

J. A. Boyd,
L. N. Casault,
Geo. W. Burbidge.

Witness : L. A. Audette.

(The award was published and decision given on the 14th February, 1895. Appeal to Supreme Court by Ontario varied the award. See 25 S.C.R. 434.—

Re Indian Claims arising out of the Huron and Superior "Robinson Treaties."

The Supreme Court of Canada by its judgment on 9th December, 1895, did order as follows :

"That the said Award should be varied by substituting for paragraph 6, the following :

"The ceded territory mentioned became the property of Ontario under the 109th section of the British North America Act, 1867, absolutely, and free from any trust charge or lien in respect of any of the annuities, as well those presently payable as those deferred and agreed to be paid in augmentation of the original annuities upon the condition in the treaties mentioned, and further by striking out the 7th and 9th paragraph of the said award."

Appealed to Privy Council and appeal dismissed 1897, app. case 199, (9 December, 1896).

THE FOURTH AWARD.

Claim Against Ontario for Coupons Collected.

26th March, 1895.

To all to whom these Presents shall come.

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto, and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province, the Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada.—Send Greeting.

Whereas it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Pro-

vinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces, concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at, the Governor-General in Council might unite with the Government of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors of the said Provinces should agree to submit.

And whereas we, the undersigned John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof.

And whereas it was provided in and by the said Acts that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time.

And whereas certain questions relative to a claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Province of Ontario in respect of certain Coupons on Bonds issued by the City of Hamilton as mentioned in the statement of Claim and Answer thereto filed herein, have been submitted to such arbitrators, and they have heard the parties thereto, and also what was alleged in respect thereof by the Counsel for the Province of Quebec.

Now therefore, the said arbitrators, exercising their authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matter, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say :—

That the Dominion of Canada do, in respect of such claim, recover against the Province of Ontario the sum of sixteen thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-five cents ($16,781.35), and that the said amount be charged against the Province of Ontario and credited to the Dominion of Canada, in the Province of Ontario account, as of thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

In witness whereof, we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty-sixth day of March, A.D. 1895.

(Sgd) J. A. BOYD, (Seal)
" L N. CASAULT, "
" GEO. W. BURBIDGE, "

(Witness),
(Sgd) L. A. AUDETTE, (Seal).

FIFTH AWARD.

THE CLAIM OF THE MISSISSAGUA INDIANS OF THE CREDIT; WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND DELAWARE INDIANS.

13th Nov., 1895.

To all to whom these Presents shall come :

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto, and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province, the Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of said Province of Quebec, and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, SEND GREETING.

Whereas it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen or which might

arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both conjointly and severally, and between the two Provinces, concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at, the Governor-Generl-in-Council might unite with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the said Provinces shall agree to submit.

And whereas we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoleon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof.

And whereas it was provided in and by the said Acts that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time.

And whereas certain questions relative to certain claims have been submitted to such arbitrators. That is to say: (First) The claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in respect of the alleged liability of the Province of Canada to the Mississagua Indians of the Credit. (Second) A counter claim by the Province of Ontario against the Dominion of Canada for the sum of five thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-six cents ($5,582.36) charged by the Dominion of Canada against the Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends Fund, and credited to the Mississagua Indians of the Credit aforesaid. (Thirdly) A claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec on behalf of Delaware Indians.

And whereas the said claims have been proceeded with before the said arbitaators, and they have heard the parties thereto, and what has been alleged on their behalf by council.

Now therefore, the said arbitrators exercising their authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matters, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say:—

(First). That the claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in respect of the alleged liability of the Province of Canada to the Mississagua Indians of the Credit be and the same is hereby dismissed.

(Secondly). That in respect of the counter claim made by the Province of Ontario against the Dominion of Canada for the sum of five thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and thirty-six cents ($5,582.36) charged by the Dominion of Canada against the Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends Fund, and credited to the Mississagua Indians of the Credit aforesaid, that the said Province of Ontario is entitled to be credited as of the first of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, or such other date as may be agreed upon, with the amount of two thousand four hundred dollars and eighty-six cents ($2,400.86) charged to the Widows' Pensions and Uncommuted Stipends Fund in respect of the Crown Reserves; the arbitrators being of the opinion and finding that the charges against that fund in respect of the Clergy Reserves have been rightfully and properly made.

(Thirdly). That the claim of the Dominion against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec on behalf of the Delaware Indians be and the same is hereby dismissed.

In witness whereof, we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, and George Wheelock Burbidge have hereunto set our hands and seals this thirteenth day of November A.D. 1895.

(Signed) J. A. Boyd, (LS)
" L. N. Casault, (LS.)
" Geo. W. Burbidge, (LS.)

Witness:
(Signed) L. A. Audette.

SIXTH AWARD.

Common School Fund.—No. 1.

6th February, 1896.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said province; the Honourable Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said province, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Send Greeting:

Whereas it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6; and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things provided, that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts, which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two provinces, concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at, the Governor General in Council might unite with the governments of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces should agree to submit.

And whereas, we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burden thereof.

And whereas it was provided in and by the said Acts, that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards and to do so from time to time.

And whereas, by an agreement made on the tenth of April, 1893, on behalf of the government of Canada, of the first part, the government of Ontario of the second part, and the government of Quebec of the third part, it was amongst other things agreed by and between the said several governments, parties thereto, that the following questions, as mentioned in the order of the Governor General in Council, of the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety, be, and they were thereby referred to the said arbitrators for their determination and award, in accordance with the said statutes, namely:—

1. All questions relating to or incident to the accounts between the Dominion and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and to accounts between the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

2. The accounts are understood to include the following particulars:—

(*a*) The accounts as rendered by the Dominion to the provinces up to January, 1889.

(*b*) In the unsettled accounts between the Dominion and the two provinces, the rate of interest and the mode of computation to be determined.

(*c*) The accounts as rendered by the Dominion to the two provinces up to January, 1899, to be determined upon.

(*d*) The claims made by the Dominion Government on behalf of Indians and payments made by the Government to Indians, to form part of the reference.

(*e*) The arbitrators to apportion the liability of Ontario and Quebec as to any claim allowed the Dominion Government, and to apportion between Ontario and Quebec any amount found to be payable by the said Government.

(*f*) All other matters of account (1) between the Dominion and the two provinces, (2) between the Dominion and either of the two provinces, and (3) between the two provinces.

And whereas it was further agreed that the following matters should be referred to the said arbitrators for their determination and award, in accordance with the provisions of the said statutes, namely:

(*g*) The rate of interest, if any, to be allowed in the accounts between the two provinces, and also whether such interest shall be compounded, and in what manner.

(*h*) The ascertainment and determination of the amount of the principal of the Common School Fund, the rate of interest which should be allowed on such fund, and the method of computing such interest.

(*i*) In the ascertainment of the amount of the principal of the said Common School Fund, the arbitrators are to take into consideration not only the sum now held by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, but also the amount for which Ontario is liable, and also the value of the school lands which have not yet been sold.

And whereas, it was further agreed by and between the parties thereto that the questions respecting the Upper Canada Building Fund, and the Upper Canada Improvement Fund, were not then to form any part of the reference; but that the agreement was subject to the reservation by Ontario of any of its rights to maintain and recover its claims, if any, in respect of the said funds, as it might be advised.

And whereas, certain questions respecting the said Common School Fund have been submitted to us, the said arbitrators, and we have heard the parties thereto.

Now therefore we, the said arbitrators exercising our authority to make an award at this time respecting some of such questions and to reserve others for further consideration, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows:—

(1) That the sum held by the Government of the Dominion of Canada on the 10th day of April, 1893, as part of the principal of the said Common School Fund amounted to two millions, four hundred and fifty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and sixty-two cents ($2,457,688.62), made up of the following sums, that is to say: 1st. The sum of one million, five hundred and twenty thousand, nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty-nine cents ($1,520,959.29) that at the union of the provinces came into the hands of the Government of Canada, and upon which interest has, from time to time in the accounts referred to us, been credited to the said provinces; Secondly. The sum of nine hundred and twenty-five thousand, six hundred and twenty-five dollars and sixty-three cents ($925,625.63) for which in 1889, the Government of Ontario accounted to the Government of the Dominion; and thirdly, the sum of eleven thousand, one hundred and three dollars and seventy cents ($11,103.70) for which the Government of Ontario accounted to the Government of the Dominion in the following year (1890).

From this finding Chief Justice Sir Louis Napoléon Casault dissents, he being of opinion that the sum then held by the Dominion Government as part of the principal of the said Common School Fund was greater than has been stated by an amount of one hundred and twenty-four thousand, six hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighteen cents ($124,686.18), which sum in the said accounts has been deducted from the said fund and credited to the Upper Canada Improvement Fund.

(2) That the Province of Ontario is not liable, out of the proceeds arising from the sale of Crown Lands of the province, other than the million acres of

Common School Lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late province of Canada, to contribute anything to the Common School Fund.

Mr. Chancellor Boyd dissents from so much of this finding as may imply that Ontario is under any liability in respect to the Common School Fund or Lands.

(3) That, subject to certain deductions, the province of Ontario is liable for the moneys received by the said province since the first day of July, 1867, or to be received from or on account of the Common School Lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late province of Canada.

Mr. Chancellor Boyd dissents from this finding as to liability.

(4) That from the moneys received from the province of Ontario since the first day of July, 1867, from or on account of the Common School Lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late province of Canada, the province of Ontario is entitled to deduct and retain the following sums, as provided by the award of the 3rd of September, 1870, that is to say:

Firstly: In respect of all such moneys, six per centum on the amount thereof for the sale and management of such lands.

Secondly: In respect of moneys arising from sales of such lands made between the fourteenth day of June, 1853, and the sixth day of March, 1861, twenty-five per centum of the balance remaining after the deduction of six per centum for the sale and management of such lands.

Chief Justice Sir Louis Napoléon Casault dissents from so much of this finding as relates to the deduction in the cases mentioned of the twenty-five per centum on such balance.

(5) That in respect of the matters mentioned in the four preceding paragraphs, we, the said arbitrators have proceeded upon our view of disputed questions of law.

(6) With reference to the Quebec Turnpike Trust debentures, in which a part of the Common School Fund was invested, we do award, order and adjudge that there is in respect thereof no liability on the part of the Dominion to either of the provinces, or on the part of the Province of Quebec to the Province of Ontario; but that whatever sums may be realized from the principal moneys due on such debentures, or from the arrears of interest due thereon, on the first day of July, 1867, shall be added to and shall form part of the principal of the said Common School fund, and that whatever sums may be realized for interest on such debentures that has accrued due since the first day of July, 1867, or which may hereafter accrue due, shall be dealt with as income according to such fund.

(7) With respect to the claim made by the Province of Quebec that the Dominion is liable for interest on moneys received by the Province of Ontario from the sales of Common School lands and retained by that Province, we do award, order and adjudge that the Dominion is not liable therefor.

(8) And with respect to other questions and matters relating to the Common School lands and fund, we, the said arbitrators, do not make any award, but reserve the same for further consideration.

In witness whereof we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have hereunto set our hands and seal this sixth day of February, A. D. 1896.

(Sgd.) J. A. Boyd, [Seal.]
" L. N. Casault, "
" Geo. W. Burbidge. "

(Sgd.) L. A. Audette. [Seal.]

THE SEVENTH AWARD.

On Common School Fund No. 2.

6th March, 1896.

To all whom these Presents shall come:

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto, and the Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province; the Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec; and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province, judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Send Greeting:

Whereas it was, in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things, provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen, or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces concerning which no agreement had heretofore been arrived at, the Governor General in Council might unite with the governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces should agree to submit.

And whereas, we, the undersigned John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, and George Wheelock Burbidge, have been duly appointed under the said Acts, and have taken upon ourselves the burden thereof.

And whereas it was provided in and by the said Acts that such arbitrators, or any two of them, should have power to make one or more awards and to do so from time to time.

And whereas by an agreement made on the tenth of April, 1893, on behalf of the Government of Canada of the first part, the Government of Ontario of the second part, and the Government of Quebec of the third part, it was, among other things, agreed by and between the said several governments, parties thereto, that the following questions, as mentioned in the order of the Governor-General in Council, of the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety, be, and they were thereby referred to the said arbitrators for their determination and award, in accordance with the said statutes, namely:

1. All questions relating to or incident to the accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and to accounts between the two Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

2. The accounts are understood to include the following particulars:—

(*a*) The accounts as rendered by the Dominion to the provinces up to January, 1889.

(*b*) In the unsettled accounts between the Dominion and the two provinces, the rate of interest and the mode of computation of interest to be determined.

(*c*) The accounts as rendered by the Dominion to the two provinces up to January, 1889, to be determined upon.

(*d*) The claims made by the Dominion Government on behalf of Indians, to form part of the reference.

(*e*) The arbitrators to apportion the liability of Ontario and Quebec as to any claim allowed the Dominion Government, and to apportion between Ontario and Quebec any amount found to be payable by the said government.

(*f*) All other matters of account, (1) between the Dominion and the two Provinces; (2) between the Dominion and either of the two Province; and (3) between the two Provinces.

And whereas it was further agreed that the following matters should be referred to the said arbitrators for their determination and award, in accordance with the provisions of the said statutes, namely:—

(*g*) The rate of interest, if any, to be allowed in the accounts between the two Provinces, and also whether such interest shall be compounded, and in what manner.

(*h*) The ascertainment and determination of the amount of the principal of the Common School fund, the rate of interest which should be allowed on such fund, and the method of computing such interest.

(*i*) In the ascertainment of the amount of the principal of the said Common School fund, the arbitrators are to take into consideration, not only the sum now held by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, but also the amount for which Ontario is liable, and also the value of the school lands which have not yet been sold.

And whereas it was further agreed that all the accounts referred to in this agreement should be brought down and extended to the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, inclusive.

And whereas certain questions respecting the said Common School fund have been submitted to us, the said arbitrators, and we have heard the parties thereto, and have made and published our award in respect of some of such questions, and have reserved others for further consideration.

Now, therefore, we, the said arbitrators, exercising our authority to make a further award at this time respecting the same, do award and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say:

1. That the amount of principal and interest of the Common School fund, for which the Province of Ontario is liable, shall be brought down and extended to the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, inclusive, and shall be carried into the proper accounts as of that date.

2. That in computing the amount of principal money of the Common School fund, for which the Province of Ontario is liable, the following sums shall be deemed to be and shall be treated in all respects as moneys received by the Province from or on account of the Common School lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada, that is to say:

(*a*) Any sum of money due for principal or interest from any purchaser of said Common school lands, remitted by the Province of Ontario to the purchaser, unless it be shown by the Province that such remission was made in a fair and prudent administration of the Common School lands and fund; and

(*b*) Any sum of money due for principal or interest from any purchaser of said Common School lands, at the time when letters patent for such lands were issued to him by the Province of Ontario, and not collected by the Province, unless it be shown by the Province that there was good cause for not collecting the same.

3. That where in a fair and prudent administration of the Common School lands any sale of such lands has been cancelled by the Province of Ontario, and the same resold at a price less than that first obtained, the Province shall not be liable for the loss resulting therefrom.

4. That in computing the amount of interest due from the Province of Ontario to the Common School fund on the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, such interest shall be computed and made up at the rate of five per centum per annum, and shall be compounded half-yearly.

5. Mr. Chancellor Boyd dissents from so much of this award as makes the Province of Ontario liable for any sums of money remitted to or not collected

from the purchaser of any Common School lands and for interest on any sums so remitted or not collected.

6. And with respect to other questions and matters relating to the Common School lands and fund, we, the said arbitrators, do not now make any award, but reserve the same for further consideration.

In witness whereof, we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, and George Wheelock Burbidge have hereunto set our hands and seals this sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

(Sgd.) J. A. Boyd, [Seal]
" L. N. Casault, [Seal]
" Geo. W. Burbidge, [Seal]

Witness:
(Sgd.) L. A. Audette.

(This award was communicated to parties on 24th December, 1896, but was not formally published until 15th March, 1897).

THE EIGHTH AWARD.

Items Charged by the Dominion Against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

20th June, 1896.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto, and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province; the Honourable Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Send Greeting:

Whereas it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces, concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at, the Governor General in Council might unite with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces should agree to submit.

And whereas we, the undersigned John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoleon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge have been duly appointed under the said Acts, and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof;

And whereas it was provided in and by the said Acts that such arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time;

And whereas the matters hereinafter mentioned have been submitted to us, the said arbitrators, and we have heard the parties thereto, and what has been alleged by counsel on their behalf;

Now therefore we, the said arbitrators, exercising our authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matters, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say:—

1. With respect to the following matters mentioned in items one to six inclusive in the report of the accountants or referees of 30th of January, 1896, namely :—

Item 1.

Ward & O'Leary, contractors, for additions and repairs to the Rideau Hall property	$ 7,927 98

Item 2.

D. Murphy, 20th July, 1867	$75 00	
" 27th " "	91 20	
		$ 166 20
Jacques & Hay, 20th November, 1867		3,500 00
H. Drum, 20th October, 1867		2,000 00
W. McKay, 18th August, 1867		750 00
		$6,416 20

Item 3.

Jacques & Hay, 11th January, 1868	$ 9,016 00
H. Drum, 11th January, 1868	5,456 35
W. McKay, 14th January, 1868	2,765 74
Glover & Fry, 27th January, 1868	475 00
	$17,713 09

Item 4.

R. H. McGreevy, 21st November, 1867	$4,204 59
Less for work ordered after confederation	960 00
	$3,244 59

Item 5.

C. Garth, 21st December, 1867	$2,433 29

Item 6.

Charles Garth, 20th May, 1869—Warrant 3040	$8,000 00

we do award, order and adjudge that the said several sums mentioned shall remain and be charged in the Province of Canada Account against said province. Chief Justice Sir Louis Napoleon Casault dissents from so much of this finding as relates to the item designated by the numbers four and five.

2. With respect to the item number seven mentioned in the said report, namely :—

Item 7.

Evan Roys, 1st April, 1868—Warrant 3881	$2,786 00

we do award, order and adjudge that thirteen hundred dollars ($1,300.00) part of the amount, be struck out of the Province of Canada Account, and the balance of $1,486 remain in the account as a charge against the Province.

3. With respect to items eight, nine and ten, mentioned in the said report, namely :—

Item 8.

J. M. Browning, 13th July, 1872	$ 964 28

Item 9.

Col. Gugy, 9th April, 1874	$1,174 80
do December, 1870	1,780 00

Item 10.

E. Couillard, December, 1870. ..... $ 778 94

we do award, order and adjudge that the said amounts are not chargeable against the Province of Canada, and that the same be struck out of the Province of Canada Account.

4. With respect to item number eleven, mentioned in the said report, namely:—

Item 11.

E. Lemoine, 2nd October, 1878 ..... $10,908 34

we do award, order and adjudge that the amount be struck out of the Province of Canada Account, and that the Province of Quebec be charged with its share of the amount in the Province of Quebec Account.

5. With respect to item twelve and thirteen, mentioned in the said report, namely :—

Item 12.

Payments to B. G. French, G. S. Cutler, Sewell Cutler, and Noah Dickinson, for land, land damages and interest arising out of the construction of the Cornwall Canal..... $2,734 22

Item 13.

Payment to Mrs. Farlinger for land expropriated for the Rapide Plat Canal:

Matilda Lots	$1,103 67
Mariatown Lots.....	510 00
	$1,613 67

we do award order and adjudge that the said amounts remain and be charged against the Province of Canada in the Province of Canada Account.

6. With respect to item fourteen, mentioned in the said report, namely :—

Item 14.

John Damp, contractor, for Algoma Court house..... $4,662 49

we do award, order and adjudge that the amount remain and be charged against the Province of Canada in the Province of Canada Account.

7. With respect to item fifteen mentioned in said report, and which has reference to an amount of $12,928.37 paid to the Canada Land and Emigration Fund by the Province of Ontario, and of which amount the Dominion has repaid to such Province the sum of $9,409.92, we do award, order and adjudge that the said amount of $9,409.92 remain and be charged against the Province of Canada in the Province of Canada Account, and that the balance of the amount of $12,927.38, that is to say, the sum of $3,518.45 be charged against the Province of Canada in the Province of Canada Account, as of the date of December 31st, 1892, and be credited of the same date to the Province of Ontario in the Province of Ontario Account.

8. With respect to item sixteen mentioned in the said report, namely :—

Item 16.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto..... $25,939 62

we do award, order and adjudge that the amount remain and be charged against the Province of Ontario in the Province of Ontario Account.

9. With respect to item seventeen mentioned in the said report, namely :—

Item 17.

Algoma Court house. (Details annexed to Accountant's Report) $6,878 58

we do award, order and adjudge that of the sum mentioned $6,378.58, parcel thereof, be charged against the Province of Canada in the Province of Canada Account, and the balance of $500.00 be charged against the Province of Ontario in the Province of Ontario Account.

10. With respect to item eighteen mentioned in the said report, namely :—

Item 18.

Premium at which the India Bond held for the Imperial Guaranteed Loan might have realized 31st December, 1868, approximately..... $68,000 00

we do award, order and adjudged that the Dominion of Canada is entitled to this amount and to retain the same for its own use, and we do dismiss the claim made that it should be credited to the Province of Canada in the Province of Canada Account.

11. With respect to item nineteen mentioned in the said report, and which represents a claim that the Province of Canada should be credited in the Province of Canada Account with a sum of $189,177.50 being twenty-five per cent. upon $756,710.00 at which the capital of the Seigniorial Indemnity to Townships was stated in the Statement of Debt of the old Province of Canada, we do award, order and adjudge that the said amount ought not to be so credited in the said account, and we do dismiss the said claim

Mr. Chancellor Boyd dissents from this finding, and would allow the claim made in respect to this matter.

In the disposition that we make of this matter Mr. Chancellor Boyd proceeds upon his view of a disputed question of law. Chief Justice Sir Louis Napoléon Casault and Mr. Justice Burbidge proceed upon equitable principles, that is, upon what, in their view, is a fair and equitable determination and disposition of the matter having regard to all the circumstances and the manner in which the parties have themselves dealt with it.

12. With respect to item twenty mentioned in the said report, and which represents a claim made by the province of Quebec that the amount of $8,051.45 for lands sold as Clergy Reserves of Upper Canada, but found to belong to the Mohawk Indians, and now charged against the province of Canada in the province of Canada Account of the date of June 30th, 1877, should be struck out of the latter account, and be charged against the province of Ontario in the province of Ontario Account, we do award, order and adjudge that the said amount of $8,051.45 be struck out of the province of Canada Account and be charged against the province of Ontario in the province of Ontario Account, of the date last mentioned.

Mr. Chancellor Boyd dissents from this finding.

13. With respect to item twenty-one of the said report, representing a claim made by the Dominion that the gratuities paid to old servants of the Senate, amounting to $22,819.10, should be charged to the province of Canada in the province of Canada Account, we do award, order and adjudge that the said sum ought not to be so charged, and we do dismiss the said claim.

14. With respect to item twenty-three mentioned in the said report, and which represents a claim made by the province of Quebec that a sum of $14,418.10 expended on account of the St Vincent de Paul Reformatory and now charged against the province of Quebec in the province of Quebec Account, we do award, order and adjudge that said amount is properly charged against the province of Quebec, and ought not to be charged against the Province of Canada, and we do dismiss the said claim.

Chief Justice Sir Louis Napoléon Casault dissents from this finding.

15. With respect to an amount of $2,000.00 paid to Louis Moffat on the 15th of March, 1888, on account on his expenses in connection with "The Rescue" case, we do award, order and adjudge that said amount remain and be charged against the province of Canada in the province of Canada Account.

16. With respect to a claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the province of Ontario for certain immigration expenditure, wherein by a former award, dated the 13th day of February, 1895, we allowed so much of the claim as related to expenditure made in the year 1878, and otherwise dismissed the said claim and discharged the said province therefrom, it now appearing by admission of counsel that there is nothing due to the Dominion from the province for the said year of 1878, we do award, order and adjudge that the said claim be dismissed.

17. With respect to the claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the province of Ontario with reference to the rents of Ordnance Lands at Amherstburg and Penetanguishene, we do award, order and adjudge that the said claim be dismissed.

18. With respect to a claim made by the Dominion of Canada on behalf of the Mississagua Indians of Rice, Scugog and Mud Lakes, against the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, we do award, order and adjudge that the sum of $5,689 be allowed and charged against the province of Canada in the province of Canada Account, of the date of July 1st, 1867, and that the sum of $663.60 be allowed and charged against the province of Ontario in the province of Ontario Account, as of the proper dates as shown by reference to the schedule of items attached to the said claim.

19. With respect to a claim made by the Dominion of Canada on behalf of the Mississagua Indians of Alnwick, against the provinces of Ontario and Quebec respecting Gasket Island and Garratt or Sugar Island, we do award, order and adjudge that the sum of $815 be allowed and be charged against the Province of Ontario in the Province of Ontario Account of the proper date or dates.

20. With respect to the claim made by the Dominion of Canada on behalf of the Chippewa Indians of the Thames and of Sarnia and the Wyandotte Indians, against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, we do award, order and adjudge that the claim be dismissed.

In witness whereof we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, and George Wheelock Burbidge, have hereunto set our hands and seals the 20th day of June, A.D. 1896.

Witness,
(Sgd.) L. A. AUDETTE.

(Sgd) J. A. BOYD, (Seal)
" L. N. CASAULT, (Seal)
" GEORGE W. BURBIDGE, (Seal)

THE NINTH AWARD.

RELATING TO JURISDICTION TO HEAR WARD AND O'LEARY—MCGREEVY AND GARTH CONTRACTS FOR PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS OTTAWA AND JOHN STEWART.

15th May, 1897.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province; the Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the

Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, SEND GREETING.

Whereas it was, in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlements of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces, concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at, the Governor-General in Council might unite with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces should agree to submit.

And whereas we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, and George Wheelock Burbidge have been duly appointed under the said Acts, and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof.

And whereas it was appointed in and by the said Acts, that such Arbitrators or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time.

And whereas the matters hereinafter mentioned have been submitted to us the said Arbitrators, and we have heard the parties thereto, and what has been alleged by counsel on their behalf.

Now, therefore we, the said Arbitrators exercising our authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matter, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say:—

1. With respect to the claim made on behalf of the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec for certain moneys paid to Robert H. McGreevy, Messrs. Ward and O'Leary and Charles Garth, as set out in the statement of case filed, and the plea to the jurisdiction filed on behalf of the Province of Ontario, and argued under reservation of the rights of the Province of Quebec, we do order that an answer or statement in defence be made and delivered on behalf of the Province of Ontario to the said statement or claim, and that the parties proceed to a hearing thereof, reserving however in the Province of Ontario the right in such answer or statement in defence and at such hearing to raise the question of alleged want of jurisdiction as a question of law, and thereby to renew the objection that the claim does not fall within the scope of the reference. The same matter of defence is reserved and open to the Province of Quebec, in the statement in defence to be filed by that Province.

2. With respect to the claim made on behalf of the Dominion of Canada to charge in the Province of Ontario account certain moneys paid by the Dominion on account of the salary, from July 1st to 4th of November, 1867, of the Honourable James Cockburn as Solicitor General for Canada West, and for certain expenses incurred by him amounting in the whole to $1,037.57, we do award, order and adjudge that the said claim be dismissed, and that the said amount so charged be struck out of the Province of Ontario account.

3. With respect to the claim made on behalf of the Dominion of Canada against the province of Ontario to be allowed in the accounts between the Dominion and the province of Ontario the sum of three thousand dollars recovered upon a recognizance given for the appearance of one John Stewart, an officer in Inland Revenue, to answer a charge of unlawfully and feloniously aiding, assisting and abetting certain persons in extracting a quantity of spirits from a bonded warehouse, and which said recognizance was duly estreated and the money collected thereon paid into the Treasury of the province of Ontario, we do refrain

from making any award, as in our opinion it is not possible so to do, without assuming to decide and deciding a disputed constitutional question.

Mr. Justice Burbidge having had the matter mentioned in this paragraph brought before him when filling the office of the Deputy of the Minister of Justice, takes no part in the disposition of the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, and George Wheelock Burbidge, having hereunto set our hands and seals the fifteenth day of May, A.D. 1897.

(Signed) J. A. BOYD, [Seal]
" L. N. CASAULT, [Seal]
" GEO. W. BURBIDGE. [Seal]

Witness:
(Signed) L. A. AUDETTE.

THE TENTH AWARD.

CLAIM — HURON AND SUPERIOR INDIAN TREATIES CONJOINTLY AGAINST ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

7th January, 1898.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the city of Toronto, and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said province; the Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, of the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said province of Quebec; and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the city of Ottawa, in the said province of Ontario, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, SEND GREETING:

Whereas it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 53-54 Victoria, chapter 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things, provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two provinces, concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at, the Governor General in Council might unite with the Governments of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors of the said provinces should agree to submit.

And whereas we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, and George Wheelock Burbidge have been duly appointed under the said Acts, and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof.

And whereas it was provided in and by the said Acts such arbitrators, or any two of them should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time.

And whereas certain questions respecting a claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec that in ascertaining the debt of the Province of Canada mentioned in the 112th section of *The British North Acerica Act*, 1867, the contingent obligation to pay the increased annuities mentioned in the Robinson Treaties of the 7th and 9th of September, 1850, and the arrears of such increased annuities between the years 1867 and 1873, inclusive, and the sums paid by the Dominion in respect of such increased annuities up to

the 31st day of December, 1892, should be taken into account, have been submitted to such arbitrators, and they have heard the parties, and what has been alleged on the part of each.

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators exercising their authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matter, and proceeding up their view of a disputed question of law, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises, as follows, that is to say:

That in ascertaining and determining the debt of the Province of Canada mentioned in the 112th section of *The British North America Act*, 1867, the contingent obligation devolving upon the Dominion of Canada to pay the increased annuities mentioned in the Robinson Treaties of the 7th and 9th of September, 1850, and any increased annuities which have become due to the Indians since the 1st day of July, 1867, up to and including the 31st day of December, 1892, shall be taken into account and included in such debt.

In witness whereof we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Louis Napoleon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have hereunto set our hands and seals this seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(Sgd) J. A. Boyd. (Seal.)
" L. N. Casault, "
" Geo. W. Burbidge. "

Signed, sealed and published
in the presence of,
(Sgd) L. A. Audette.

THE ELEVENTH AWARD.

Dismissal of McGreevy-Ward and O'Leary and Garth Claims on Merits.

7 January, 1898.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the city of Toronto, and province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said province; the Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, of the city of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said province of Quebec, and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the city of Ottawa, in the said province of Ontario, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Send Greeting:

Whereas it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things, provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two provinces concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at the Governor General in Council might unite with the Governments of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor General and Lieutenant Governors of the provinces should agree to submit.

And whereas we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof.

And whereas it was provided in and by the said Acts that such arbitrators, or any two of them, should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time.

And whereas certain questions relative to certain claims have been submitted to such arbitrators, that is to say:

The claims made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in respect of the alleged liability of the Province of Canada, as set forth in a statement of claim filed on the 17th day of March, 1896, for an amount of $46,270.30 paid to one R. H. McGreevy, and for a further amount of $2,947.41 paid to Ward & O'Leary, and for a further sum of $12,875 paid to one Charles Garth.

And whereas the said claims have been proceeded with before the said arbitrators, and they have heard the parties thereto and what has been alleged on their behalf by counsel.

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators, exercising their authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matters, do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises that the aforesaid claim made by the Dominion of Canada against the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in respect of the alleged liability of the Province of Canada, be, and the same are hereby dismissed.

In witness whereof we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbridge, have hereunto set our hands and seals this seventh day of January, A. D. 1898

(Sgd.) J. A. Boyd, (Seal.)
" L. N. Casault, "
" Geo. W. Burbidge, "

Signed, sealed and published
in presence of,
(Sgd.) L. A. Audette.

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF ARBITRATORS.

In the matter of the arbitration for the settlement of all questions relating or incident to the accounts, and for the settlement of matters of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and between the said two provinces, pursuant to 54 and 55 Victoria, chapter 6 (Canada); 64 Victoria, chapter 2 (Ontario); and 54 Victoria, Chapter 4 (Quebec).

Montreal, Friday the 7th day of January, A.D. 1898.

Present:

The Honourable Mr. Chancellor Boyd,
The Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault,
The Honourable Mr. Justice Burbidge.

Between:

No. 21. THE DOMINION OF CANADA

vs.

THE PROVINCES OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Re Indian Claims arising out of the "Robinson Treaties."

Upon the application of Counsel for the province of Ontario, 1st: That the Board lay down a rule as to the burden of proof in adducing evidence in respect of who are the individuals entitled to the benefit respectively of the Robinson Treaties of the 7th and 9th days of September, 1850; 2nd: That the Board de-

clare who are Indians or persons entitled to the benefit thereof: and 3rd: To declare what class of expenditure should be taken into account in determining whether or not the augmented annuities provided for in such treaties could be paid by the Government without incurring loss.

I.—Burden of Proof.

This Board, in respect of the burden of proof, doth order and direct that the rule hereinafter set forth be followed:

With reference to the period before the Union: The individuals whose names appear on the lists paid before the Union shall be taken into account in computing any increased annuity that should have been paid.

The onus of showing that the names of any individuals entitled to be reckoned were improperly omitted from such lists shall now be on the Indians or those who act for them.

And in like manner no names shall be struck off, except for good reasons as shown by those whose interest it is to keep the numbers down.

With reference to the period after Confederation: Neither Ontario nor Quebec shall be in any way affected or precluded by the action of the Parliament or Government of Canada, or of any of its officers, either in prescribing a definition of who are Indians or in adding to the lists the name of any "individual" as an Indian of a tribe or band entitled to the benefit of either treaty.

The burden of showing that the names of any Indians so added since the Union to such lists were rightly added shall be on the Government of Canada.

II.—Indians and Persons entitled to the Benefit of such Treaties, respectively.

This Board, in respect of Indians and persons entitled to the benefit of such treaties respectively, doth further order and declare that for the purpose of ascertaining the number of individuals entitled, respectively, to the benefit of the Robinson Treaties of the seventh and ninth days of September, 1850, each of the persons hereinafter described shall, if he or she is a British subject, resident in Canada, and follows the tribal life, be deemed and taken to be an Indian within the meaning of such treaties, and entitled to the benefit thereof respectively; that is to say:

(*a*) Any member of any tribe or band who were parties to the treaty, and any lawful descendant of Indian blood of any such member of any such tribe or band;

(*b*) Any person intermarried with any such member of any such tribe or band, and any lawful descendant of Indian blood of any person so intermarried with any such member of any such tribe or band;

(*c*) Any person adopted and acknowledged prior to 1893 by any such tribe or band, and any lawful descendant of Indian blood of any person so adopted and acknowledged as a member of any such tribe or band.

Descendants of Indian blood shall mean persons of at least one-fourth Indian blood.

III.—Classes of Expenditure to be taken into Account in Determining if Augumentations of annuities can be Paid without Incurring Loss.

This Board, in respect of the classes of expenditure to be taken into account in determining if augmentations of annuities can be paid without incurring loss, doth further order and direct that the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are entitled to deduct from the revenue of the ceded territories, respectively, before it can be determined whether the amount of the annuities in the treaties stated can

be increased without incurring loss, the expenditures and charges made within the area of the territories, at the cost of the Governments of the late province of Canada, of the Dominion of Canada, or of the province of Ontario, of the nature and description under the following heads:—

1. Surveys.
2. Colonization roads.
3. Expenses of Agencies, and agents' salaries on land sales.
4. Cost of collection for timber revenue.
5. A percentage to be agreed upon between parties, or subsequently determined, of the departmental expenses of management and collection of revenue, whether from sales of land or timber.
6. Public works: Such public works as to which the parties may be agreed, and if there is any disagreement, the question is to be submitted to the Board for opinion.
7. Administration of Justice: Such a portion of the cost of the administration of justice as may be settled and agreed to between counsel, and if they cannot agree, to be determined by the Board, having regard to the condition of settlement at the time such expenses are incurred.
8. Registrar's Land Title salaries.
9. The Annuities: The amount actually and annually paid to the Indians, or their chief of their tribes, as the case may be, and the sums paid down at the negotiation of the treaties.
10. The expense of setting apart, marking out and surveying the reserves, by the late Province of Canada, if not included in the column of surveys made for settlement.
11. Explorations and inspections: One-half of the expenditure incurred within the surrendered territory as can be fairly apportioned upon examination of the engineers' reports and returns of expenditure
12. Railways: Subsidies and expenditures by the Government of Ontario in respect of the following railways: The Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiqua Railway; Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railways; Ontario and Rainy River Railway to Sand Lake.
13. Education: The expenditure by the Government of the Province of Ontario in respect of education within the territory, during the opening up and development thereof.
14. That the revenues arising from the White Fish Reserve, in respect of which refunds were made by the Government of the Province of Ontario, be omitted and left out from the statement of revenue derived from the ceded territory as of the dates respectively when such revenues were collected.

By the Board,
(Signed) L. A. AUDETTE, *Secretary.*

THE TWELFTH AWARD.

QUESTIONS DECIDING RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN MAKING UP THE ACCOUNTS.

2 December, 1898.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto, and Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province; the Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, SEND GREETING:

Whereas it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things, provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen or which might arise in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at, the Governor-General in Council might unite with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three arbitrators, being judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces should agree to submit.

And whereas we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have been duly appointed under the said Acts and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof.

And whereas it was provided in and by the said Acts that such arbitrators, or any two of them, should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time.

And whereas certain questions relative to the making up of such accounts have arisen between the said parties, that is to say :

Firstly.—It is contended on behalf of the Dominion of Canada that interest should be calculated upon the debits and credits forming the Province of Canada account, from the date of each payment up to the 31st December, 1867, and the amount of the interest so calculated to be deducted from the subsidy payable on the 1st of January, 1868. And that a similar course should be pursued each half year down to and including the subsidy payable on the 1st January, 1873.

While for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec it is contended that interest only on the excess of debt, as actually ascertained on the 1st July, 1867, should be deducted from the subsidy payable on the 1st January, 1868, and that no interest on the intermediate debits and credits in the said account, between the 1st July, 1867, and 1st January, 1868, should be allowed to form part of the deduction to be made from the subsidy so payable as aforesaid on the 1st January, 1868. That from each succeeding subsidy, up to and including 1st January, 1873, the interest to be deducted should be calculated for six months upon the actual balance of excess of debt as ascertained six months before the deduction is made.

Secondly.—It is contended for the Dominion of Canada that on the 23rd May, 1873, after crediting the Province of Canada account with the sum of $10,506,088.84, the balance of that account should be carried into the separate accounts of the Provinces in the proportions of the award of 1870, and that the Province of Canada account should be continued thereafter down to the 31st December, 1892, as provided in the agreement of submission.

While for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec it is contended that the balance of the Province of Canada account on the 23rd May, 1873, after crediting that account with the sum of $10,506,088.84, should not be carried into the respective accounts of the Province, but that the Province of Canada account should be continued down to the 31st December, 1892, as provided in the agreement of submission.

Thirdly.—It is contended for the Dominion of Canada that interest upon the excess of debt as it existed on the 1st January, 1873, should be calculated up to the 23rd May, 1873, and charged to the Province of Canada acount on that date.

While for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec it is contended that no such interest on the excess of debt is chargeable after the 1st January, 1873.

Now, therefore, the said arbitrators, exercising their authority to make separate award at this time respecting the said matters, do award, order and adjudge and direct in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say:

Firstly.—That interest only on the excess of debt, as actually ascertained on the first July, 1867, should be deducted from the subsidy payably on the 1st January, 1868, and that no interest on the intermediate debits and credits in the Province of Canada account, between the 1st July, 1867, and 1st January, 1868, should be allowed to form part of the deduction to be made from the subsidy so payable as aforesaid on the 1st January, 1868. That from each succeeding subsidy up to and including 1st January, 1873, the interest to be deducted should be calculated for six months upon the actual balance of excess of debt, as ascertained six months before the deduction is made.

(Mr. Justice Burbidge dissents from this direction)

Secondly.—That the balance of the Province of Canada accounts on the 23rd May, 1873, after crediting that account with the sum of $10,506,088.84 should not be carried into the respective accounts of the Provinces, but that the Province of Canada account should be continued down to the 31st December, 1892, as provided in the agreement of submission.

Thirdly.—That interest upon the excess of debt as it existed on the 1st day of January, 1873, should not be calculated up to the 23rd May, 1873, and charged to the province of Canada account.

In witness whereof we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have hereunto set our hands and seals this second day of December, A.D., 1898.

(Sgd.) J. A. Boyd, (Seal)
" L. N. Casault, "
" Geo. W. Burbidge. "

Witness:
(Sgd.) L. A. Audette.

THE THIRTEENTH AWARD.

Common School Award No. 3, dated 22nd March, 1899.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

The Honourable John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto and the Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province; the Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec, and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Send Greeting:

Whereas, it was, in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6; and in and by an Act of the Legislature Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things, provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen, or which might arise, in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces, concerning which no agreement had heretofore been arrived at, the the Governor-General in Council might unite with the Governments of the Province of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three Arbitrators, being Judges, to whom shall be referred such questions as the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors of the said Provinces should agree to submit.

And whereas, we, the undersigned John Alexander Boyd, Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have been duly appointed under said Acts, and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof;

And whereas, it was provided in and by the said Acts such Arbitrators, or any two of them, should have power to make one or more awards, and to do so from time to time;

And whereas, a certain question respecting the division of the income of the Common School Fund between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, namely, whether the Award of third September, 1870, in so far as it directs a division of the income of the Common School Fund between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec is good or not, has been submitted to us, the said Arbitrators, and we have heard the parties and what has been alleged on the part of each.

Now, therefore, we, the said Arbitrators, exercising our authority to make a separate award at this time respecting the said matter, and proceeding upon our view of a disputed question of law do answer the said question in the affirmative, and do award, order and adjudge in and upon the premises that the income of the Common School Fund be divided between the said Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in the manner and proportions determined and provided for in the said Award of the third September, 1870.

Sir Louis Napoléon Casault dissents from this answer and award.

In witness whereof we, the said John Alexander Boyd, Louis Napoléon Casault and George Wheelock Burbidge, have hereunto set our seals this twenty-second day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Signed, sealed and published in the presence of
L. A. Audette.

J. A. Boyd, [L.S.]
L. N. Casault, [L.S.]
Geo. W. Burbidge, [L.S.]

THE FOURTEENTH AWARD.

Common School Award No. 4, dated 21st October, 1899.

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

The Honourable Sir John Alexander Boyd, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Chancellor of the said Province; the Honourable Sir Louis Napoléon Casault, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the said Province of Quebec; and the Honourable George Wheelock Burbidge, of the City of Ottawa, in the said Province of Ontario, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Send Greeting:

Whereas it was in and by the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 6, and in and by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 54 Victoria, chapter 2, and in and by an Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 54 Victoria, chapter 4, among other things provided that for the final and conclusive determination of certain questions and accounts which had arisen, or which might arise, in the settlement of accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, both jointly and severally, and between the two Provinces, concerning which no agreement had theretofore been arrived at, the Governor-General in Council might unite with the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in the appointment of three Arbitrators, being Judges, to whom should be referred such questions as the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces should agree to submit.

And whereas, we, the undersigned, John Alexander Boyd, Louis Napoléon Casault, and George Wheelock Burbidge, have been duly appointed under the said Acts, and have taken upon ourselves the burdens thereof;

And whereas it was provided in and by the said Acts, that such Arbitrators, or any two of them, should have the power to make one or more awards and to do so from time to time;

And whereas, by an agreement made on the tenth of April, 1893, on behalf of the Government of Canada of the first part, the Government of Ontario of the second part, and the Government of Quebec of the third part, it was, among other things, agreed by and between the said several Governments, parties thereto, that the following questions, among others, mentioned in the order of the Governor-General in Council of the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety, be, and they are thereby referred to the said Arbitrators for their determination and award, in accordance with the said statutes, namely:

"The ascertainment and determination of the amount of the principal of the Common School Fund, the rate of interest which should be allowed on such fund and the method of computing such interest.

"In the ascertainment of the amount of the principal of the said Common School Fund, the Arbitrators are to take into consideration, not only the sum now held by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, but also the amount for which Ontario is liable, and also the value of the school lands which have not yet been sold."

And whereas certain questions respecting the Common School Fund were submitted to us the said Arbitrators, and among others a claim made on behalf of the province of Quebec that the Province of Ontario is liable to the Common School Fund for the following amounts:

"1. Moneys collected by Ontario which they have omitted to credit to the Common School Fund in their accounts as rendered	$ 9,468 59
"2. Deductions made by Ontario on balances due in capital and interest on sales of land prior to the 30th June, 1867	260,445 19
"3. Deductions on balances due in principal and interest on sales made subsequent to the 1st July, 1867	2,975 99
"4. Balances due in principal and interest on lots sold prior to the 30th June, 1867, patents having been issued by the Ontario Government to the occupants of lots without payment of any money	7,270 62
"5. Amounts due in principal and interest on sales made prior to the 30th June, 1867, but subsequently cancelled and resold by Ontario at reduced rates	20,662 58
Total	$300,822 97"

And whereas dealing with that claim, among others, and exercising our authority to make an award in respect thereof, we did, among other things (Sir John Alexander Boyd dissenting from so much of the award as made the Province of Ontario liable for any sums of money remitted to or not collected from the purchaser of any Common School Lands and for interest on any sums so remitted or not collected) award and adjudge in and upon the premises as follows, that is to say:

"That in computing the amount of principal money of the Common School Fund for which the Province of Ontario is liable, the following sums (paragraph two of Common School awards, number 2) shall be deemed to be and shall be treated in all respects as moneys received by the Province from or on account of the Common School Lands set apart in aid of the Common Schools of the late Province of Canada, that is to say:

"(*a*) Any sum of money due for principal or interest from any purchaser of said Common School Lands, remitted by the Province of Ontario to the purchaser, unless it be shown by the Province that such remission was made in a fair and prudent administration of the Common School Lands and Fund; and

"(*b*) Any sum of money due for principal or interest from any purchaser of said Common School Lands, at the time when letters patent for such lands were issued to him by the Province of Ontario, and not collected by the Province, unless it be shewn by the Province that there was good cause for not collecting the same.

"That where in a fair and prudent administration of the Common School Lands any sale of such lands has been cancelled by the Province of Ontario, and the same resold at a price less than that first obtained, the Province shall not be liable for the loss resulting therefrom."

And whereas it is claimed on behalf of the Province of Ontario that the Common School Fund should be debited and the Province of Ontario credited with certain refunds of moneys collected, or received on deposit, on account of certain Common School Lands and credited to the said Fund, amounting in all to the sum of $11,558.24.

And whereas the parties have proceeded further with the said claims made by the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and have filed statements showing the particulars thereof, and have submitted evidence in respect thereto, and in respect of the value of the school lands which had not at the date of the said Agreement of submission been sold:

And whereas we have heard the parties and considered the evidence;

Now therefore, we, the said Louis Napoléon Casault, and George Wheelock Burbidge, two of the said Arbitrators exercising the authority given to make an award at this time, and deciding, not according to strict rules of law, but upon equitable principles (the said John Alexander Boyd dissenting as hereinafter mentioned) do award, order and adjudge in the premises as follows, that is to say:

1. That subject to any revision and correction of the amount of the item in each case (which shall be ascertained by accountants to be appointed by the Arbitrators, in case the parties themselves do not otherwise agree) that may appear necessary and proper in the further taking of the accounts, that the Province of Ontario shall be debited with the sum of $9.468.59 hereinbefore mentioned for monies collected on account of the Common School Lands and not credited to the Common School Fund in the accounts as rendered. This amount being the difference in sums omitted to be credited to that fund, and sums wrongly credited thereto, the several items as they appear in the statement prepared by Mr. Hyde and laid before us are (subject to such revision and correction) allowed as claimed by Quebec.

2. That subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid the Province of Ontario shall be debited and the Common School Fund credited with the several items and amounts shown in the said statement prepared by Mr. Hyde, that go to make up the amount of $260,445.19 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable, with the exception of an item of $359.31 which appears on page 54 of the said statement in connection with sale numbered 9762.

3. That subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid the Province of Ontario shall be debited and the Common School Fund credited with the several items and amounts shown in the said statement prepared by Mr. Hyde that go to make up the sum of $2,975.99 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable.

4. That subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid the Province of Ontario shall be debited and the Common School Fund credited with the several items and amounts shown in the said statement prepared by Mr. Hyde that go to

make up the sum of $7,270.62 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims the Province of Ontario is liable.

5. In respect to the amount of $20,662.58 hereinbefore mentioned, and for which the Province of Quebec claims that the Province of Ontario is liable in respect of the cancellations of certain sales of land and the re-sale thereof at reduced rates, that the Province of Ontario, subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid, be debited and the Common School Fund credited with the following items and amounts :—

Old Sale.		New Sale.		Amount of reduction made.
No.	Date.	No.	Date.	
1588	June 8, 1852	11384	Feb. 5, 1873	$246 37
1791	Oct. 9, 1852	11874	Jany. 28, 1880	212 78
2069	Jan. 5, 1873	11655	July 2, 1875	62 90
2743	Aug. 3, 1851	11890-92	May 5, 1881	456 67
3277	Oct. 1, 1853	11818	Oct. 26, 1877	139 94
3995	Jany. 2, 1854	11386	Feby. 28, 1873	361 82
4141	March 11, 1854	11783	March 9, 1877	83 30
4802	May 29, 1854	11754	May 19, 1876	124 57
4846	June 8, 1854	11595	March 23, 1874	173 72
4978	July 21, 1854	11579	Jany. 15, 1874	30 43
5009	July 5, 1854	11838 11933	Nov. 5, 1887	428 43
5878	Oct. 4, 1854	11414	June 7, 1873	72 86
6090	Oct. 30, 1854	11743	Feb. 22, 1876	123 20
6273	Nov. 21, 1854	11822	Jany. 8, 1878	198 42
6444	Oct. 4, 1854	11443	Nov. 17, 1873	104 90
6467	Oct. 19, 1854	11768	Sep. 21, 1876	191 77
6659	Oct. 19, 1854	11635	Jany. 12, 1875	84 86
6699	Oct. 25, 1854	11741-44	Feb. 4-18, 1876	146 93
6708	Oct. 26, 1854	11848	Oct. 18, 1878	88 97
6739	Oct. 28, 1854	11739	Jany. 4, 1876	186 81
6798	Nov. 1, 1854	11399	May 16, 1873	150 20
6810	Nov. 2, 1854	11779	Feb. 28, 1877	98 09
6832-3	Nov. 11, 1854	11860	Jan. 31, 1879	185 20
	(Amount claimed $336.20; allow only amount of reduction made by Mr. Pardee and interest.			
6846	Nov. 23, 1854	11623 11949	Nov. 18, 1874 April 28, 1879	198 95
6900	Nov. 6, 1854	11823	Dec. 29, 1877	455 32
7472	Jany. 17, 1855	11763	July 24, 1876	133 15
7484	Jany. 24, 1855	11576	April 25, 1874	175 90
7670	Sept. 2, 1854	11745 11765	Aug. 23, 1876	147 17
8884	Feb. 15, 1855	11398	April 25, 1873	40 44
8173	March 19, 1855	11639	Jany. 27, 1875	145 37
8260	April 7, 1855	11632	Dec. 23, 1874	144 59
8353	April 20, 1855	11820 11909	Jany. 27, 1879	176 08
8690	Sept. 14, 1855	11819	Dec. 4, 1877	44 17
8743	Nov. 6, 1855	11570	March 30, 1874	25 31
8794	Nov. 19, 1855	11782	Feb. 19, 1877	77 50
8843	Oct. 11, 1855	11598	April 28, 1874	153 29
8853	Oct. 19, 1855	11776	Jany. 25, 1877	187 70
8892	Dec. 15, 1855	11799	June 29, 1877	176 82
				$6,230 35

6. In respect to the claim made on behalf of the Province of Ontario to be credited with certain refunds hereinbefore mentioned and amounting to $11,558.24, that subject to such revision and correction as aforesaid, that the Province of Ontario be credited and the Common School Fund debited with the following items and amounts :—

Sale No.	Name of Person to whom Refund Paid.	Date when refund paid.	Lot.	Amount
8086	H. Wynne	26 Aug. 1868...	20 in 10 Con. Kincardine	$ 50 00
7862	Mrs. Janet Campbell	23 Dec. 1867...	S ½ of 23. 1st Con. Grey	10 00
10918	John Vincent	22 July 1868...	60 in Cranbrook	20 00
5166	Samuel Shelton	24 Oct. 1868...	40 3rd Range, S. D. R. Kincardine	162 10
8225	George Laithwaite	29 Jan. 1869...	S ½ S. of 23 & 24, 1st Con. Turnberry	41 63
5135	Alexander Buchanan	7 April 1869...	23 in 8th Con. T. Egremont	36 70
7780	Donald McInnis	19 June 1869...	14, 11th Con. T. Turnberry	299 15
3503	Martin Durkin	24 July 1869...	N. ½ of 6 in 10 Con. of Township of Ashfield W. D	47 20
8800	John McLeod	6 Dec. 1869...	76 1st Con. T. Huron	24 80
2864	George Begg	19 Nov. 1868...	18 in 12 Con. T. Huron	507 13
6392	Wm. McLeod for John McLeod	21 March 1870.	I & J in 6 Con. T. Bruce	563 52
8449	John Malcolm, George McNally and George Richardson for United Presbyterian Church	31 Aug. 1870...	27 in 11 Con. Brant	336 60
7829	Adam Schaeffer	1 Feb. 1871...	34 in 11 Con. T. Grey	3 70
4587	Wm. Grange	20 Feb. 1871...	12 in 1st Con. T. Arran	79 93
6492	Archibald McKinnon	30 Jan. 1872...	26 in 11th Con. T. Bruce	266 90
1769	Robert Simpson	18 May 1872...	6 in 11 Con. T. Arran	333 50
7880	John McDonald	12 March 1873.	16 & 17 in 8 Con. T. Turnberry	214 45
3005 } 3245 }	Ley and McMurick for John O'Donald	19 July 1873...	S. ½ 14 & N. ½ 15 in 4th Con. of T. Arthur	520 20
4661	Richard Benson	8 Nov. 1873...	7 in 4 Con. Brant	299 45
7446	Frederic Proudfoot	10 April 1873..	14 in 5 Con. T. Bruce	365 00
4879	William Daly	14 March 1873.	55 in 3 Range South of Durham Road, T. Kincardine	78 00
8545	John A. McDonald	13 Nov. 1873..	34 in Con. A, T. Brant	80 00
4125	D. McRae	17 Jany. 1874.	6 in 14 Con. Ashfield, W. D	8 80
7963	Malcolm Lamont	26 March 1874.	27 in 3 Con. T. Grey	328 85
11571	Blaikie and Alexander as agents of James Kennedy	11 May 1874...	East ½, 2 Lot 10 in 9th Con. of Township of Sullivan	400 00
4958	R. Graham	25 June 1874..	14 in 8 Con. T. Derby	285 45
11392 } 4732 }	H. P. Dwight	17 June 1874...	1 in 4th Con. T. Glenelg	179 40
8957	Johnson Graham	23 Nov. 1874...	69 in 1st Con. T. Huron	150 00
8137	P. Dewar	23 April 1874..	19 in 7 Con. T. Bruce	367 75
8523	Jones Bros. for William Nelson	21 Jany. 1875..	30 & 31 10 Con. Normanby	388 75
8979	George Neibergall	19 March 1875.	13 in 6 Con. T. Bruce	381 80
8904	Robinson and O'Brien for J. P. McCrindle	14 June 1875...	67 1st Con. T. Huron	106 50
5466	S. Shelton	12 Jan. 1876...	40 in 3 Con. S. D. R. T. Kincardine	20 00
7683	Wm. Nasmyth	1 Feb. 1876....	17 in 5 Con. T. Grey	43 75
5891	Mary Jane Tolman	18 Aug. 1876...	29 in 1st Con. T. Elma	1 90
8807	W. A. McLean for Hugh Blue	6 Dec. 1875....	N.E. 20 acres of 15 in 14 Con. T. Elderslie	74 00
11536 } 6917 }	R. J. Chipman	15 Dec 1876...	31 in 9th Con. T. Elderslie	250 00
10821	W. J. Fenton	16 Jan. 1878...	69 in 3 Con. T. Kincardine	23 00
2003	A. Johnson	23 Jan. 1878...	N. ½ 16 in 10 Con. T. Arthur	9 00
11813	W. J. Fenton	12 Feb. 1878...	68 3 Con. N. D. R. Kincardine	31 00
8136	Geo. B. Harris	3 May 1878...	20 in 6 Con. T. Bruce	241 56
7441	Malcolm McKay	20 May 1878...	2 in 6 Con. T. Huron	174 05
11805 } 11806 }	Jos. Jeffrey	23 Oct. 1878...	3 in 8 Arran, and 32 in 3 Con. T. Bruce	161 16
9136	A. McDonald	21 Jan. 1879...	W. ½ 36 in 5 Con. T. Huron	11 00
3122	Henderson Small for John Acheson	25 Sept. 1879...	E. ½ of 1 & W. ½ in 2, 18 Con. T. of Egremont	364 40
5762	Wm. Matheson	16 Mar. 1880...	32 in 7 Con. T. Elma	390 00
11704	James Howe	23 Feb. 1882...	33 E side of Albert St. in Village of Southampton	18 00
7545	Mrs. Fanny Alcock	25 Nov. 1886...	20 acres of 6 in 14 Con. T. Grey	19 50
4604	Jos. Hunter	—June 1888...	25 in Con. B. of T. Brant	1 66
8813	Geo. Campbell	—July 1891....	19 & 20 in 4 Con. T. Elderslie	36 00
				$8,807 24

Of the said items and amounts the following are allowed, subject to the right of the Province of Quebec to contend in taking the accounts that in each such case an improper reduction of price or abatement of interest was made by Ontario :—

Sale No.	Name of person to whom refund paid.	Date when refund paid.	Lot.	Amount
				$ c.
6492	Archibald McKinnon	30 Jany., 1872	26 in 11 Con. T. Bruce	266 90
1769	Robert Simpson	18 May, 1872	6 in 11 Con. T. Arran	333 50
8545	John A. McDonald	13 Nov., 1873	34 in Con. A. T. Brant	80 00
4958	R. Graham	25 June, 1874	14 in 8 Con. T. Derby	285 45
8137	P. Dewar	23 April, 1874	19 in 7 Con. T. Bruce	367 75
2003	A. Johnson	23 Jany., 1878	N. ½ 16 in 10 Con. T. Arthur	9 00
9136	A. McDonald	21 Jany., 1879	W. ½ 36 in 5 Con. T. Huron	11 00
7545	Mrs. Fanny Alcock	25 Nov., 1886	20 acres of 6 in 14 Con. T. Grey	19 50
4604	Jos. Hunter	— June, 1888	25 in Con. B. of T. Brant	1 66

7. That the said several sums, items and amounts to be so debited to the Province of Ontario and credited to the Common School Fund are subject, notwithstanding anything herein contained, to the deductions for management, and for the Upper Canada Improvement Fund mentioned in our Award of the sixth day of February, 1896, whenever the same fall within the rules therein in that behalf laid down

8. Sir John Alexander Boyd dissents from paragraphs two, three, four and five of this Award on the ground that the liability of Ontario to account for School moneys is to be measured by the terms of the Award of 1870. The ninth paragraph of that Award creating and constituting the sole basis of such liability is confined in express terms to moneys received from the sale of the lands. It appears not competent for the present Board to extend that obligation by the addition of words importing that Ontario is liable also for moneys which might have been received. Nor does it appear competent to extend that obligation obliquely by the application of "equitable principles," for these principles are not to be employed to add to the language, or to alter the meaning of the Award of 1870, which has been declared by the Supreme Court of Canada to be in this regard final and conclusive.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we, the said JOHN ALEXANDER BOYD, LOUIS NAPOLEON CASAULT and GEORGE WHEELOCK BURBIDGE have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

SIGNED, SEALED AND PUBLISHED in the presence of

(Signed) L. A. AUDETTE.

(Signed) J. A. BOYD, [L.S.]
(Signed) L. N. CASAULT, [L.S.]
(Signed) GEO. W. BURBIDGE, [L.S.]

REGULATIONS

RE

STAKING OUT LOCATIONS

UNDER THE MINES ACT IN THE UNSURVEYED TERRITORY OF ONTARIO.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO :
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS.
1900.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 27TH DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1899.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Committee of Council advise that the accompanying Regulations regarding staking out of locations under the provisions of "The Mines Act," as amended by the Act of last Session, 62 Victoria, Chapter 10, be approved of by Your Honour.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Asst. Clerk, Executive Council.

REGULATIONS *RE* STAKING OUT LOCATIONS UNDER THE MINES ACT R. S. O. 1897, AND 62 (2) VICTORIA, CHAPTER 10.

1. Upon the payment of a fee of $10 the Commissioner of Crown Lands may grant to any person, registered partnership or mining company incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario applying therefor a license to be called a "prospector's license" as provided in the Act to amend The Mines Act, 62 (2) Victoria, Chapter 10, which shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and shall not be transferable without the written consent of the Commissioner of Crown Lands upon payment of a fee of $5.

2. The person, partnership or company named in a license shall be called the "licensee," and upon payment of the fee of $10 such licensee shall have the right to renewal if application is made therefor before the expiration of the license or within twenty days thereafter.

3. A prospector's license shall authorize the licensee to explore for mines and minerals any Crown Lands in the unsurveyed territory of the Province outside of a Mining Division which have not been withdrawn from sale, location or exploration by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, or the minerals and mining rights of which have not been reserved to the Crown, and which are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands to have no value for pine timber and not to be in the immediate vicinity of such lands; and a licensee who discovers a vein, lode or other deposit of ore or mineral in place, or a bed or deposit of gold- or platinum-bearing sand, earth, clay or gravel, on such lands, shall have the right to mark or stake out thereon in the manner hereinafter provided a location, providing that it is not in whole or in part included in a location occupied by another licensee, and he shall have the right to mine and work the same during one year from the date of the license, and may employ any person to assist him in working such location, or may organize a company to work the same, but no licensee shall have the right to cut down or use any timber upon any such location except for purposes of building, fencing or fuel, or other purposes necessary for working the mine upon such location.

4. Every licensee shall produce or send and exhibit his license to the Director of the Bureau of Mines or local agent duly authorized under these Regulations, as the case may be, and prove to the satisfaction of the said Director or local agent that it is in force at the time of recording his location and at any other time when required by the said Director or local agent so to do.

5. A licensee may transfer his interest in a location to another licensee upon payment of a fee of five dollars to the Director of the Bureau of Mines or local agent, who shall record the transfer in his book.

6. A location shall be marked or staked out by planting a discovery post of wood or iron (on which is written or stamped the name of the licensee, number of his license, and date of his discovery) upon an outcropping or show of mineral in place, or upon some part of a bed or deposit of gold- or platinum-bearing sand, earth, clay or gravel, within the boundaries of the location, and by planting at each of the four corners a post of wood or iron in the order following, namely, No. I. at the northeast corner, No. II. at the southeast corner, No. III. at the southwest corner, and No. IV. at the northwest corner, the number in each case to be on the side of the post which follows it in the order in which they are named. herein. *See fig. 1.*

7. A location staked out under these Regulations shall be a square of twenty chains or 1,320 feet horizontal measurement, containing 40 acres, except in the case of a bed or deposit of gold or platinum-bearing sand, earth, clay or gravel, when it shall be a square of not more than fifteen chains or 990 feet, containing

22½ acres, and shall be laid out with boundaries running north and south and east and west astronomically, and the ground included in each location shall be deemed to be bounded under the surface by lines vertical to the horizon; but an irregular portion ot land lying between two or more locations may be staked out with boundaries coterminus thereto, provided that its area shall not exceed forty acres, and in the case of a bed or deposit of gold- or platinum-bearing sand, earth, clay or gravel 22½ acres.

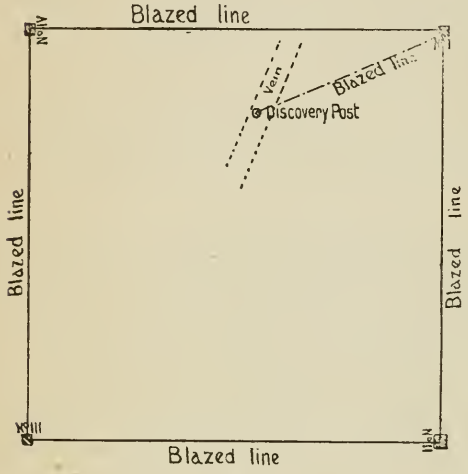

Fig No 1.

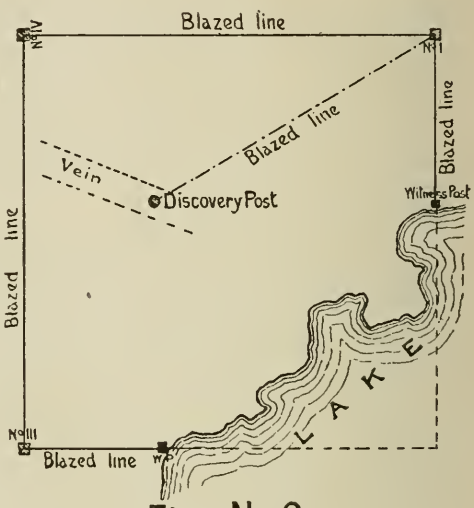

Fig No 2.

8. Where a location borders upon a lake or river a road allowance of one chain in width shall be reserved along the margin of the lake or river; provided that except where such road allowance is contiguous to a valuable water power the licensee may upon application to the Director of the Bureau of Mines be granted the right to occupy and work such road allowance if it be shown to be valuable for ore or mineral. A valuable water power lying within the limits of a location shall not be deemed part of it for the uses of the licensee.

9. If one or more corners of a location fall in any situation where the nature or shape of the ground renders the planting of a post or posts impracticable, such corner or corners may be indicated by placing at the nearest suitable point a witness post, which in that case shall contain the same mark as those prescribed for corner posts, together with the letters " W. P." (Witness Post) and an indication of the bearing and distance of the site of the true corner from such witness post. *See fig. 2.*

10. Where there are standing trees upon a location the licensee shall blaze the trees and cut the underbrush along the boundaries of the location and also along the line from the first corner post to the discovery post.

11. Not more than one location shall be staked out by any individual licensee upon the same vein, lode or deposit of ore or mineral unless such location be distant at least sixty chains from the nearest known mine, location or discovery upon the same vein, lode or deposit, and no licensee shall stake out and record more than two locations for ores or minerals of the same class or kind in any one calendar year within a radius of fifteen miles in any one District of the Province.

12. For each additional location after the first two marked or staked out by a licensee, whether upon the same vein, lode or deposit or upon another, he shall pay to the Director of the Bureau of Mines or the local agent, as the case may be,

a fee of $10 when recording the same, and he shall pay a like fee in each case for every additional location after the first two at the time of renewal of the license.

13. The Director of the Bureau of Mines and every local agent shall keep a book for the recording of locations staked out under these Regulations, and such book shall be open to inspection by any person upon payment of a fee of twenty cents.

14. Every licensee who has marked or staked out a location shall within thirty days thereafter supply under oath to the Director of the Bureau of Mines or local agent, as the case may be, an outline sketch or plan thereof, showing the discovery post and corner posts, and the witness posts (if any) and their distance from each other in feet, together with a notice in writing setting forth under oath the name of the licensee and the number of his license, the name (if any) of the location and its locality as indicated by some general description or statement, the length of the boundary lines if for any cause they are not regular and the nature of such cause, the situation of the discovery post as indicated by distance and direction from the first corner post, the time when discovery of ore or mineral was made and when the location was marked or staked out and the date of the said notice, and every licensee shall accompany his sketch or plan and notice with an affidavit showing the discovery of valuable ore or mineral upon the location by or on behalf of such licensee and that he has no knowledge and has never heard of any adverse claim by reason of prior discovery or otherwise, and also evidence under oath to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands that the lands on which the location has been made have no value for pine timber and are not in the immediate vicinity of such lands.

15. The Director of the Bureau of Mines or local agent, as the case may be, shall forthwith enter in his book the particulars of the notice presented by every licensee, and shall file the notice, sketch or plan and affidavit or affidavits with the records of his office, and shall briefly endorse on the license the date and other particulars of the location, and if there is no dispute as to the rights of the licensee to the location by reason of prior discovery or otherwise the said Director or local agent, as the case may be, may at the expiration of ninety days from the date of the record thereof grant to the licensee a certificate of such record.

16. Every local agent appointed under these Regulations shall have power within the limits of that portion of the unsurveyed lands of the Crown for which he is appointed to settle summarily all disputes between licensees as to the existence or forfeiture of locations and the extent and boundary thereof, and as to the use of water and access thereto, and generally to settle all difficulties, matters or questions which may arise between such licensees; and the decision of such local agent shall be final except where otherwise provided by the Mines Act, or where another tribunal is appointed under the authority of the said Act, or where appeal has been taken from the decision of the local agent to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, which appeal must be taken within twenty days after the said decision has been given; and no case under the Act shall be removed into any Court by *certiorari*.

17. All locations marked or staked out in that portion of the District of Rainy River described as follows:

> Beginning at the point where the line between Ontario and Manitoba is crossed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and following the line of said railway eastward to Hawk Lake station; thence southerly through the middle of Hawk, Whitefish, Windy, Hilly and Upper Dryberry Lakes to a point in Dryberry Lake intersected by Niven's third Base Line: thence east along said Base Line into Osborne Bay of Eagle Lake; thence northward through Osborne Bay and Eagle Lake to the efflux of Eagle River, and along the Eagle and Wabigoon Rivers to English River on the northern boundary of the Province; thence westerly along the Eng-

lish and Winnipeg Rivers to the line between Ontario and Manitoba to the place of beginning on the Canadian Pacific Railway,

shall be recorded in the office of the local agent at the town of Rat Portage.

All locations marked or staked out in that portion of the District of Thunder Bay described as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River and following the coast line of Lake Superior and the bays thereof eastward to the mouth of Nipigon River; thence northward along Nipigon River to Nipigon Lake; thence northerly and westerly following the west coast line of Nipigon Lake (but not so as to include McIntyre's Bay) to the mouth of Poshkokagan River in Chief's Bay; thence southwesterly up to the said Poshkokagan River to its source; thence by the nearest portage and canoe route to the head of Lac des Isles; thence by the said Lac des Isles and Des Isles and Dog River to Dog Lake; thence across Dog Lake to its outlet, the Kaministiquia River; thence down the Kaministiquia River to the place of beginning on the coast of Lake Superior,

shall be recorded in the office of the local agent at the town of Port Arthur.

All locations marked or staked out in that portion of the District of Algoma described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway intersected by the northerly limit of the Township of Moncrieff, at or near Straight Lake station, thence east along the said northerly limit of Moncrieff and the northerly limit of the Township of Hess projected to the boundary line between the Districts of Algoma and Nipissing; thence north along the said boundary between Algoma and Nipissing to the height of land between Lake Huron and Hudson Bay; thence westerly along said height of land between Lake Huron and Hudson Bay to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near the northwest corner of Township No. 15, of Stewart's survey; thence southeasterly along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the place of beginning on the northerly limit of the Township of Moncreiff,

shall be recorded in the office of the local agent at the Town of Sudbury.

18. All locations marked or staked out in unsurveyed territory not situated in one or other of the areas or tracts described in the next preceding Regulation shall be recorded in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Department of Crown Lands, in the City of Toronto.

19. All information required to be furnished, documents filed or fees paid in connection with locations under these Regulations shall be furnished, filed and paid in the respective offices where such locations are recorded.

20. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, from time to time, by Order-in-Council, extend, add to or diminish the limits of any or all of those portions of the unsurveyed lands of the Crown described in Regulation No. 17, or may abolish them altogether, and may also set aside other portions of the said unsurveyed lands for the purposes of these Regulations.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint persons to act as local agents under these Regulations for the areas or tracts of the unsurveyed lands of the Crown described in Regulation No. 17, or such other areas or tracts of the said unsurveyed lands as may be set aside hereunder, and may fix the salary or remuneration to be paid such local agents for their services, and may remove such agents from office and appoint others in their stead.

22. No locations under these Regulations shall be made on lands included in any Indian Reservation or in any township or part of township surveyed into lots or sections, or on mining locations or other lands that have been regularly surveyed as provided in the Mines Act or the Public Lands Act, and any such location, or location made or attempted to be made on lands valuable for pine timber

or in the immediate vicinity of such lands, shall be *ipso facto* void and of no effect, notwithstanding that it may have been recorded by the Director of the Bureau of Mines or a local agent; and in case of dispute or difference of opinion the Commissioner of Crown Lands shall be the sole judge as to whether any lands are valuable for pine timber or are in the immediate vicinity of such lands.

23. Every local agent appointed under these Regulations shall forward to the Director of the Bureau of Mines at the end of every week a duplicate copy of all the locations made and recorded in his office during the said week, together with a duplicate copy of all maps, sketches and tracings filed or connected therewith, and an abstract of all transfers, notices and other documents filed with him relating thereto or to any other location or locations recorded in his office.

24. If a licensee fail to comply with the provisions of No. 14 of these Regulations, so far as they relate to him, or if, having complied with them, he or any person in his behalf shall remove any post for the purpose of changing the boundaries after the plan and notices have been filed, the location marked or staked out by him shall be deemed to be forfeited and abandoned, and all right of the licensee therein shall cease.

25. A location shall also be deemed to be forfeited and abandoned and all right of the licensee therein shall cease in ease the prospector's license has run out and has not been renewed, or if the annual fee for a location has not been prepaid, or if a sum equal to $3 per acre during the first year from the date of recording the location, and $7 per acre during the second year from the said date, has not been expended upon each location taken up except as hereinafter provided in stripping, or in opening up mines, in sinking shafts, or in other actual mining operations, exclusive of all houses, roads and other like improvements, and the said expenditure shall consist of labor actually performed by grown men to be computed at the rate of $2 per man per day; provided that the working conditions hereby required shall be fully satisfied if a sum at the rate of $10 per acre has been expended on such mining operations in a less time than two years from the date of recording location.

26. If more than one licensee is interested in a location, and one or more of such licensees fail to renew his or their license or licenses, the interest of such licensee or licensees shall become vested *pro rata* in the licensee or licensees who renew their licenses, according to their respective interests in such locations.

27. For every five locations or less held by different licensees agreeing to combine their mining operations within a radius of one mile, all such mining operations may be carried on upon one of the locations; but notice of an intention to carry on such operations must be filed with the Director of the Bureau of Mines or local agent, as the case may be, and a record of all mining operations carried on by a licensee during his license year verified by oath shall be filed with the said Director or local agent, as the case may be, who shall an enter an abstract thereof in his book.

28. A licensee may at any time abandon a location by giving notice in writing to the Director or the Bureau of Mines, or the local agent, as the case may be, or of his intention so to do, and from the date of the record of such notice by such Director or local agent all interest of the licensee in such location shall cease.

29. A party wall of at least fifteen feet thick (seven and one-half feet on each side of the boundary lines) shall be left between adjoining sections on Crown Lands, which shall be used in common by all parties as a roadway for all purposes, and shall not be obstructed by any person throwing soil, stone or other material thereon; and if it is found necessary or expedient to remove such party wall the person so removing it shall, if required, construct a new roadway in no wise more difficult of approach than the one destroyed by the removal of the party wall; and every person obstructing a party wall or failing to construct a new roadway in place of the one destroyed, shall be liable to a fine of not more

than $5 and costs, or in default to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.

30. No person mining upon Crown Lands shall cause damage or injury to the holder of another location by throwing earth, clay, stones or other material thereon, or by causing or allowing water to flow into or upon such other location from his own, under a penalty of not more than $5 and costs, and in default of payment he may be imprisoned for any period not more than one month.

31. Any person who removes or disturbs with intent to remove any stake, picket or other mark placed under the provisions of these Regulations or of the Mines Act shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding $20 and costs; and in default of payment may be imprisoned for any period not exceeding one month.

32. Every person who pulls down, injures or defaces any rules, notice or abstract posted up by the owner or agent of a mine shall be guilty of an offence against the Mines Act.

33. A licensee shall not be entitled to hold a location under these Regulations for more than two years, but at the expiration of that time, or sooner if he has fulfilled the working conditions required by Regulation No. 25, and upon furnishing satisfactory proof of such fulfilment, he may purchase or lease the location upon filing in the Department of Crown Lands a plan of survey, field notes and description by an Ontario Land Surveyor as required by the Mines Act, and upon payment thereof of the purchase money or first year's rental at a rate per acre as provided by the said Act; and the patent or lease to be issued for such location shall be free from further working conditions notwithstanding anything contained in the Mines Act.

34. The time when the royalties may begin to be imposed or collected upon ores or minerals mined, wrought or taken from any location marked or staked out under these Regulations shall be reckoned from the date of recording such location in the office of the Director of the Bureau of Mines or local agent, as the case may be.

35. Every licensee shall take special care and precaution against the spread of fire, and shall observe the requirements of the Act to Preserve the forests from destruction by fire, being chapter 267 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, and any licensee neglecting or refusing to comply with the provisions of the said Act, or in any way contravening the same, shall have his license cancelled, and shall in addition be liable to all the fines and penalties imposed by the said Act.

36. Every Inspector appointed under the Mines Act shall have power to enter, inspect and examine any mine or portion thereof, or works connected therewith relating to the health and safety of the persons employed in or about the mines or works, and to give notice to the owner or agent in writing of any particulars in which he considers such mine or works, or any portion thereof, or any matter, thing or practice, to be dangerous or defective, and to require the same to be remedied within the period of time named in such notice; and on the occasion of any examination or inspection of a mine the owner shall produce to the Inspector, if required so to do, an accurate plan of the workings thereof up to the time of such inspection, and shall also permit the Inspector to take a copy or tracing thereof.

37. No person shall be appointed or authorized to act as an Inspector under the Mines Act, or as a local agent under these Regulations, who practices or acts or is a partner of any person who acts as a mining agent, or who is employed by the owners of or is interested in any mine.

38. The Director of the Bureau of Mines shall have all the powers, rights and authority throughout the Province which an Inspector under the Mines Act or a local agent under these Regulations has or may exercise, and such other powers, rights and authority for the carrying out of the provisions of the Mines Act or these Regulations as shall be assigned to him by Regulation.

39. Every person who wilfully obstructs an Inspector or local agent in the execution of his duty under the Mines Act or these Regulations, and every owner or agent of a mine who refuses or neglects to furnish to the Inspector the means necessary for making an entry, inspection, examination or enquiry under the Mines Act in relation to such mine shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the said Act.

40. No Director, Inspector or other officer appointed under the Mines Act, or local agent under these Regulations, shall directly or indirectly purchase or become interested in any Crown Lands or location; and any such purchase or interest shall be void; and if any officer violates this regulation he shall forfeit his office and be liable in addition to a penalty of $500 for every such offence, to be recovered in an action by any person who sues for the same.

41. All the provisions of Part IV. of the Mines Act, R. S. O. 1897, being the part under the heading of Mining Regulations, shall apply in every particular to all mines and other openings from which ore or mineral of any kind or class is raised or taken, and to all works for smelting, milling or otherwise treating ores or mineral for any economic objects, which may be upon any land or location held under these Regulations.

REPORT

OF THE

QUEEN'S PRINTER

ON TENDERS FOR

Departmental and Legislative Printing and Binding

AND CONTRACT WITH

WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER

TORONTO:
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS.
1900.

SCHEDULE OF PAPERS.

Order in Council approving of the Report of the Honourable the Treasurer on Tenders for Printing, etc.

Contract with Warwick Bro's & Rutter.

Bond for fulfilment of Contract, with Sureties.

Specifications and List of Prices.

Report of Queen's Printer.

TORONTO, July 26th, 1899.

To Hon. R. Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer:

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I hereby submit Report upon the Tenders for the Printing and Binding required by the Government of Ontario for three years, from the first day of July, 1899, with the various tenders in tabular form, showing in detail the items tendered for, with the prices and totals for each tender submitted.

I find that, as a result of the computations made, that the tender of Messrs. Warwick Bros. & Rutter is the lowest.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

L. K. CAMERON,
Queen's Printer.

Copy of an Order-in-Council approved by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the 28th day of July, A.D., 1899.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honorable the Treasurer, dated 27th July, 1899, wherein he states that on the 24th inst. he received the following tenders for Parliamentary Printing and Binding for the next ensuing three years :—

Warwick Brothers and Rutter	$53,393 32
Methodist Book Room Company	57,546 61
The Hunter, Rose Company, Limited	63,098 15
Murray Printing Company	63,715 81

The Committee advice that the tender of Messrs. Warwick Brothers and Rutter, being the lowest be accepted, subject to their entering into a proper contract to be ratified by resolution of the Legislative Assembly at the next Session thereof, and furnishing approved security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Asst. Clerk, Executive Council.

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, that Denis Murphy, of the City of Ottawa, Esquire, and Frederick Diver, of the City of Toronto, Printer and Publisher, are severally held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady the Queen and Her successors, in the several sums following, that is to say : The said Denis Murphy in the sum of five thousand dollars and the said Frederick Diver, in another sum of five thousand dollars to be paid to our Sovereign Lady the Queen and Her successors, for which payments well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves severally and respectively, but not the one for the other, and our respective heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals, and dated this twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Now the condition of this obligation is such that if George Robinson Warwick, Arthur Frederick Rutter, and Charles Ernest Warwick, their and each of their heirs, executors and administrators, shall faithfully and truly perform and observe all the conditions and obligations which they have bound themselves to perform and observe in and by a certain agreement for the performing of certain printing and binding, made at the City of Toronto, and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, between the said George Robinson Warwick, Arthur Frederick Rutter, and Charles Ernest Warwick, of the one part, and Her Majesty the Queen of the other part, and hereunto annexed, and shall do and perform the work and furnish the materials mentioned and referred to in the said agreement, and the specifications thereunto annexed in accordance with the terms of the said agreement, then this obligation shall be void, otherwise it shall remain in full force and effect,

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of
GEORGE P. MURPHY
as to the signature of
DENIS MURPHY. DENIS MURPHY.

J. B. RITTENHOUSE
as to the signature of
FREDERICK DIVER. FREDERICK DIVER.

O. Mowat.

This Agreement, made the twenty-eighth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine between George Robinson Warwick, Arthur Frederick Rutter and Charles Ernest Warwick, of the City of Toronto, Merchants, trading under the name and firm of "Warwick Bros. and Rutter" of the First Part, and Her Majesty the Queen, of the Second Part.

Witnesseth, that the said parties of the First Part have agreed and do hereby agree, with the said party of the Second Part and Her successors, that they the parties of the first part, will do and perform in a proper and workmanlike manner all the printing and binding for the service of the several departments connected with the Government of the Province of Ontario, including all the printing and binding (except as hereinafter mentioned) required by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and the publication and issue of the Ontario Gazette, and will furnish all materials required therefor, except the paper on which impressions are to be printed, at the times, and within the periods and upon the terms and conditions stated in the annexed specifications, for and during the space and term of three years, to be computed from the First day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine. Provided and it is hereby agreed that publication in a foreign language, examination papers required by the Education Department and ten thousand dollars worth annually of local printing and binding required for the Government Institutions outside of Toronto, are not to be deemed within this contract or the specifications hereunto annexed.

And the said parties of the first part agree in all things to conform to, fulfil and abide by, the said specifications, to the full and entire satisfaction of the Queen's Printer for the Province aforesaid for the time being.

And the said party of the second part and Her successors have promised and agreed, and doth hereby promise and agree, to cause all the said work at the respective departments and all other the printing and binding hereinbefore mentioned, saving and excepting the exceptions hereinbefore particularly mentioned to be given to the said parties of the first part, and to pay for the same at the prices and in the manner and at the times as near as conveniently may be, and according to the terms and conditions in the said specifications mentioned. Provided that where a large amount of work is to be done within a limited period, and it is in the opinion of the Queen's Printer impracticable for the parties of the first part to accomplish such work within such period the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall be at liberty to have done elsewhere, so much of the said work as the Queen's Printer shall after due enquiry report that on account of such inability the public interests require should be done elsewhere.

It is hereby further agreed that in case the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall be of opinion that the work to be performed under this contract is not being done in a proper manner and with proper despatch, and that it is expedient in the public interests that this contract should be cancelled, it shall be lawful for him by Order-in Council to terminate the same, and from the day named in such Order-in-Council, this agreement shall, so far as any provision therein contained binds Her Majesty, be determined, but such determination shall not bar Her Majesty's right to recover damages for any breach thereof thereunto committed by the parties of the first part, or for any expense beyond the said contract prices, which Her Majesty may be put to in having the work covered by the said contract thereafter done and performed.

It is also distinctly understood, that in order to have done any work at the time at which it is required, the parties of the first part shall, whenever this is necessary keep a proper and sufficient staff at work at night.

The parties of the first part also agree to establish and keep up convenient means of telephonic communication between their printing and book-binding establishment or establishments and the Departments of the Government, by means of the central office at Toronto.

It is further distinctly agreed, that no work shall be paid for until proper vouchers and accounts in the forms from time to time settled by the Queen's Printer are furnished, but this provision shall not prevent the parties of the first part receiving part payment on estimates of work performed where a large order is being filled, and the Queen's Printer deems it reasonable that such part payment should be made, but in every such case if the portion of the work done should be lost, destroyed or injured through fire, accident or other cause, Her Majesty shall not suffer on this account, but the portion lost destroyed or injured shall be made good, and the order shall be fully performed and completed by the parties of the first part, and the amount paid credited on account of such work when completed.

It is also expressly agreed that in case the parties of the first part shall take the benefit of any Act in force respecting bankrupts or insolvents, or shall make any general assignment for the benefit of their creditors, or in case the printing plant of the parties of the first part or any considerable part thereof is taken in execution it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to terminate the said contract and to relet the work to be done thereunder or any part thereof, and the parties of the first part and their sureties shall remain liable for any increased price occasioned thereby.

It is hereby further agreed, that this contract is subject to ratification by vote of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and that the same and everything therein contained shall be void and of no effect unless the same be approved of by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario at its next Session.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first part have to these presents set their hands and seals at the City of Toronto, on the day and year first above written, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario has also executed the same under the seal of the said Province.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
M. CURREY.

GEORGE R. WARWICK,
A. F. RUTTER,
C. E WARWICK,
WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER.

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE PRINTING AND BINDING TO BE PERFORMED BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FOR THREE YEARS FROM 1ST DAY OF JULY, 1899.

1.—Composition (Book Work.)

1. Book Work Composition shall apply to Orders of the Day, Votes and Proceedings, Bills, Statutes, Journals of the House, Departmental Reports, Parliamentary Returns, and all Pamphlets, Circulars, Departmental Regulations and other matter containing four or more pages Royal Octavo size.

2. A page of printed matter, unless otherwise specified, shall be 30 by 50 ems pica measurement. Where Side Notes are required, the width of the page shall be 26 ems pica measurement.

3. Composition shall be classified under two heads, Plain work and Tabular work. Plain work shall be understood as the matter usually contained in books and pamphlets, and shall be charged one price. Tabular work shall be understood as matter set in columns, or matter in which brass or other rules are used. Tabular matter set in three or four columns without rules will be reckoned at a price and a half; tabular matter set up with brass or other rules shall be reckoned at double the price of plain matter. All cuts inserted and worked off in the printed form shall be reckoned as plain matter.

4. Four classes of type shall be used, unless otherwise ordered, viz.: small pica, long primer, brevier and minion. The Orders of the Day, the Votes and Proceedings and Bills shall be set in small pica type. Schedules and forms at the end of Bills shall be set in such type as the Queen's Printer may order.

5. Departmental Reports and Returns shall be printed in long primer type; extracts and figure work in Reports and Returns shall be printed in brevier type, or in such type as the Queen's Printer may order.

6. Side Notes shall be printed in minion type, or in any other type approved by the Queen's Printer. Side Notes shall not be more than 4 ems wide, pica measurement.

7. Fifteen hundred pages of type, equal to Octavo in size, shall, if required, be kept standing during the pleasure of the Queen's Printer, without charge. Type either in galley or page form shall not be distributed until ordered by the Queen's Printer. No charge shall be made for type so kept standing.

8. Fair copy shall be furnished and shall be set up and revised by the contractor, according to the standard authorities with respect to the use of capitals and punctuation marks, and two galley proofs of such revise shall be promptly furnished to the Queen's Printer free of charge. Two copies of a revised proof made up in page form shall also be furnished, free of charge, if required.

9. No allowance shall be made for alterations, except in the case of alterations in Bills. In such case, the proof of the Bill, showing the alterations made, with the time spent thereon marked in red ink, shall be returned to the Queen's Printer, along with the proof as corrected. The time to be allowed for alterations shall, in each case, be certified by the Queen's Printer.

2.—Press-work.

10. Press-work shall be reckoned in tokens of 250 impressions each, on one side of the paper. A form shall consist of not more than sixteen pages. No charge will be allowed for night work, making ready, or for keeping the press standing for return of proof. Good book ink shall be used.

Black ink, per token	20c.
Colored ink, per token	25c.
Coated paper, per token	25c.

11. Two, three, five, six or seven pages of matter, being a section of any volume of the Statutes, Votes or Journals, or of any Report, Book or Pamphlet, shall be worked as a section of four or eight pages, unless otherwise ordered.

3.—Binding Statutes, Votes, Journals and Departmental Reports.

12. Binding shall include folding, stitching, trimming, pressing and lettering in ink or gold on the back or sides, or both, as may be shown by the sample submitted or as may be ordered by the Queen's Printer. A volume of 40 sections, 16 pages to a section, shall be considered a standard volume. Volumes over 40 sections to be charged pro rata, according to number of sections.

13. All books shall be bound in either of two styles, viz., case binding or library binding. Case work shall mean books strongly sewn on two cords with mull and paper lining down the inside of the back. Library shall mean books strongly sewn on three cords and laced in through the boards, with head band and triple hollow lining as preparation for cover. Any books imperfectly bound or deficient in matter shall be perfected at the expense of the Contractor.

4.—Departmental Circulars, Forms, Etc.

14. The tender for printing Departmental Circulars, Forms, etc., shall be considered a distinct tender from the work specified under Schedules A and B. Any order for printing that would come under the general category of job printing, rather than book printing, shall be included under the heading of Departmental Circulars, Forms, etc. The Contractor shall select the type to be used and arrange the matter to be printed to the satisfaction of the Queen's Printer. No type smaller than brevier shall be used in any Circular or Form without the written approval of the Queen's Printer. Where a specific article is mentioned the price shall mean the price for the finished article as per sample. (See Schedule G.)

15. All circulars shall be stitched with one or two stitches, as may be ordered. No allowance will be made for stitching, pressing, trimming or folding. Where specific articles are to be printed or old forms followed, the Contractor shall be guided with respect to the character of the work by the samples submitted by the Queen's Printer, subject to such variations as the Queen's Printer may order. Where electros from type are supplied by the Queen's Printer, no charges shall be allowed except for Press-work.

5.—Composition—Schedule A.

16. Composition per thousand ems.—	$ c.
(a) Small Pica	45
(b) Long Primer	45
(c) Brevier	45
(d) Minion Side Notes	45

17. Alterations, per hour 30

18. Proofs per galley in addition to number required under 8 10

19. For making up and re-imposing standing matter such as Statutes and Journals, per form of 16 pages 1 50

BINDING, WITH OR WITHOUT PAPER COVER—SCHEDULE B.

20. Folding, stitching and trimming Orders of the Day, Votes and Proceedings and Bills, ONTARIO GAZETTE, Bulletins, etc., per page ..... $\frac{1}{15}$c

21. Folding, stitching, trimming and binding in paper covers (one page of the cover being printed) Books, Pamphlets, Departmental Reports, or any other printed matter, per volume, in quantities of :—

	Per Vol. of 3 Secs.	Per Vol. of 6 Secs.	Per Vol. of 9 Secs.	Per Vol. of 15 Secs.	Per Vol. of 20 Secs.	Per Vol. of 40 Secs.
(a) 250 to 500 (b) 500 to 1,000 (c) 1,000 to 2,000 (d) 2,000 to 3,000 (e) 5,000 to 10,000	$\frac{3}{4}$c.	1c.	1$\frac{1}{2}$c.	2c.	2$\frac{1}{2}$c.	3c.

Note.—A Section shall consist of 16 pages (except as clause 11).

22. Pasting on single leaves, per leaf ..... $\frac{1}{4}$c

23. Inserting single leaves, tables, maps or plates, per insertion 1c

Note.—Tables and maps to be folded same size as page without extra charge.

24. Cutting out part of Section and inserting a new leaf or leaves in lieu thereof, per leaf 1c

25. Five copies of Bills, after third reading for Royal Assent, printed on one side on half-sheet of 16 pound white foolscap; the top fastened with Parchment and Ribbon. Charge to include Paper, Press-work, Parchment and Ribbon, per half-sheet 25c

26. Ruling—For each run of the machine in any number of colors required on the page, and in one direction, per run, per ream 75c

BINDING STATUTES, VOTES, JOURNALS AND DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS—SCHEDULE C.

	$ c.
27. Royal Octavo, half skiver (colored) or half roan, cloth sides, per volume.	40
28. Royal Octavo, full cloth, stiff boards, embossed sides, per volume	30

29. Royal Octavo, English calf, Library style, marble paper sides, per volume. 1 50

30. Foolscap in full English law calf, per volume..... 2 00

31. Newspapers, half roan, cloth sides, per volume..... 3 00

32 Limp, flush, stamped or lettered on side in ink or gold with blind border, in books of 144 pages ;—

			INK.	GOLD.
Royal Octavo,	full cloth,	per volume.....	15c	20c
do	full skiver,	do	20c	25c
do	full roan,	do	25c	30c
Demy Octavo,	full cloth,	do	15c	20c
do	full skiver,	do	20c	25c
do	full roan,	do	25c	30c

33. Limp, flush, edges turned over, stamped and lettered on side in ink or gold with blind border, in books of 144 pages :—

			INK.	GOLD.
Royal Octavo,	full cloth,	per volume.....	15c	20c
do	full skiver,	do	20c	25c
do	full roan,	do	25c	30c
Demy Octavo,	full cloth,	do	15c	20c
do	full skiver,	do	20c	25c
do	full roan,	do	25c	30c

Re-Binding for Libraries—Schedule D.

34. A volume of 1,000 pages consisting of pamphlets or magazines, or the re-binding of an old book shall be the standard on which estimates for re-binding shall be based of the sizes following :—

	$ c.
Half skiver (colored) or half roan, cloth sides—	
Royal 8vo., per vol	1 00
Demy 8vo., per vol	1 00
Crown 8vo., per vol	1 00
Crown quarto, per vol	1 00
Crown folio, per vol	1 50
Full cloth, stiff boards, embossed sides—	
Royal 8vo., per vol	75
Demy 8vo., per vol	75
Crown 8vo., per vol	75
Crown quarto, per vol	1 00
English calf, Library style, marble paper sides—	
Royal 8vo., per vol	1 50
Demy 8vo., per vol	1 50
Crown 8vo., per vol	1 50
Crown quarto, per vol	2 00

35. Additional charge, where the number of pages exceed 1,000, per 100 pages. 5c

BINDING BLANK BOOKS—SCHEDULE E.

No.	Blank Books. Sizes and Styles. NOTE.—Binding shall also include paging.	Foolscap.	Foolscap 4to.	Demy.	Demy 4to.	Medium.	Medium 4to.	Royal.	Royal 4to.	Super Royal.	Super Royal 4to.	Imperial Folio.	Double Foolscap.	Double Demy.	Double Medium.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
36.	Full Rough Calf, Russia Bands and Corners, 5 up to 10 quires	1 00	75	4 00	2 00	5 00	2 50	6 00	3 00	7 00	4 00	8 00	8 00	8 00	8 00
37.	Full Rough Calf, Plain, 5 up to 10 quires	2 00	1 00	3 00	1 50	4 00	2 00	5 00	2 50	6 00	3 00	7 00	7 00	7 00	7 00
38.	Half Rough Calf, Cloth Sides, 5 up to 10 quires	1 50	75	2 50	1 00	3 50	1 50	4 50	2 00	5 50	2 50	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50
39.	Full Roan, neatly finished, 5 up to 10 quires	1 50	75	2 50	1 00	3 50	1 50	4 50	2 00	5 50	2 50	6 50	6 50	6 50	6 50
40.	Full Skiver or Roan, 3 quires and under	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
41.	Half Roan, Cloth Sides, 5 up to 10 quires	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
42.	Half Skiver, under 5 quires	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
43.	Half Skiver Back, or Quarto Cloth, Paper Sides turned in, 3 quires and under	50	25	50	25	50	25	75	50	1 00	75	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
44.	Stitched Cloth Backs and Cloth Lining, Marble Paper Sides	25	20	25	20	30	25	30	25	50	40	50	50	50	50
45.	Quarter Bound, Cut Flush, paper pasted on, Cloth Back	20	15	20	15	25	20	25	20	45	35	40	40	40	40
46.	Indexing, Cutting and Lettering, Letters Re-enforced	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	50	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
47.	Loose Red Basil Covers and Lettered	2 50	2 00	3 00	2 00	3 50	2 00	4 00	2 00	4 00	2 00	4 00	4 00	4 00	4 00
48.	Sewn Canvas Cover and Lettered	1 50	1 00	2 00	1 00	2 50	1 00	3 00	1 00	3 00	1 00	3 00	3 00	3 00	3 00
49.	Extra Labels, or Re lettering for side or back, each	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
50.	Cheque Books, Half Sheep, Cloth Sides, Large Post	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Ontario Official "Gazette"

51. The Ontario Official "Gazette" to be printed on double foolscap paper in bourgeois type and to measure 4,000 ems to page.

52. The contractor will keep a register of all the advertisements, indicating the date when received, the party from whom received, the date of first insertion, the number of lines and the number of times inserted, and will carefully preserve the vouchers for each person.

53. The contractor to collect from the public all fees for advertisements and subscriptions according to a scale which will be furnished him, and will render a monthly account of his cash receipts to the Queen's Printer. When the said account is checked the contractor shall pay forthwith by accepted cheque in favor of the Treasurer of Ontario.

54. All charges will be payable in advance, either advertisements or subscriptions, and the contractor will be held liable for any loss by departure from this rule.

55. The contractor shall complete the "Gazette," whatever size it may be, every Saturday, and have it delivered or posted not later than the following Monday, except under special instructions.

56. Wrapping, addressing and mailing prepaid, the Official "Gazette" as may be directed; each ..... ½c.

57. Allowance for keeping accounts, advertisements and subscriptions in Official "Gazette," percentage on moneys collected; per cent 2

Envelopes—Schedule F.

58. Envelopes may be printed on sheets before being manufactured, when ordered by the Queen's Printer, in such positions and numbers on sheet as ordered, and 250 impressions of full sheet to reckon one token.

59. Envelopes that are made, presswork to be as under :—

1,000 to 5,000,	per thousand	$1 00
5,000 to 10,000	"	1 00
10,000 to 20,000	"	1 00
20,000 to 40,000	"	60
40,000 to 80,000	"	60
For each additional 1,000,	per thousand	60

Specific Articles—Schedule G.

60.	Public School Registers, per thousand	$ 75 00
61.	High School " hundred	7 00
62.	Election supplies as per list in the office of Queen's Printer, per set of ten	100 00
63.	" per set of twenty	200 00
64.	" per set of 100	600 00

Note —A set means a complete supply of all printed matter except Poll Books and Ballots supplied to a Returning Officer for holding an election of 50 polling divisions.

64*a*.	Poll Books, per 500	$50 00
64*b*	Ballots, per 500	75

General Conditions.

65. The Queen's Printer, or anyone on his behalf, shall have the right to supply stereotypes, engravings or other plates to be used at his discretion, without in any way violating the contractor's rights under this contract. The contractor shall be allowed to charge only for time occupied in imposing such plates.

66. Paper for all purposes shall be supplied by the Queen's Printer.

67. The contractor shall send to the Queen's Printer for copy, proofs, material, books, etc., as often as the Queen's Printer may require, not exceeding twice daily, and shall give a receipt therefor, and thereafter be responsible for same except through loss by fire.

68. The Journals and Sessional papers shall be completed and placed in the office of the Queen's Printer within two months after the close of each session. The Statutes to ake precedence and be finished for distribution within 30 days of the close of the session.

69. All Proofs, Book and Printed Matter shall be delivered at the several offices in such a manner as may be directed by the proper Officers, without charge for delivery. One sample of all work shall be rendered to the Queen's Printer, with an endorsement of charges detailed on it, who shall examine and approve of such before he certifies payment thereof.

70. Accounts shall be rendered monthly to the Queen's Printer, and payments made monthly from the Provincial Treasury for all work excepting that pertaining to the Legislative Assembly, from which 20 per cent. shall be withheld till the work pretaining to each Session has been satisfactorily completed.

71. The Contractor shall perform the work in a workmanlike manner, to the satisfaction of the Queen's Printer, and should the work fall behind the requirements of the Government, the right is reserved to have it performed elsewhere, deducting from the account the difference, if any, in cost. No extra charge will be allowed for night work, pressure of work, or for delays in Copy or Proof.

72. Should the Contractor fail to carry on his contract satisfactorily to the Government the right is reserved to cancel the contracts, or any of them, though the period of time expressed in the contract may not have expired.

73. The Contractor shall be subject on all points to the Queen's Printer for the Province of Ontario as representing the Executive Departments thereof, and his decision shall be final, except through appeal entertained by the Executive Council.

74. Any work required by the Government or Departments, the character of which is not clearly defined in these specifications, must be submitted to the Queen's Printer and a price settled in writing before the work is done. When the price cannot be settled, the Queen's Printer may order the work elsewhere if a lower charge is obtainable.

75. Tenderers shall ascertain the approximate quantities of Composition and Presswork for the Votes and Proceedings, the Journals of the House, the Bills, Statutes and Reports by a perusal of the aforesaid documents at the Office of the Queen's Printer, who shall submit the same for their investigation, covering the last preceding five years, if required.

76. Approximate quantities of work, herein described as Job Work, can be also ascertained from the Queen's Printer by a perusal of the Forms and Circulars submitted by him for the last year. The Government does not guarantee that a similar number of Forms and Circulars shall be printed under any contract which may be made with the lowest tenderer. The Forms and Circulars are submitted to indicate the style of work to be done, and as far as practicable for the tenderer to ascertain from such Forms and Circulars, an estimate of the amount required by the Government and Legislature.

77. This Specification is meant and understood to cover all of the Public Printing, Binding, etc., of the Government and Legislature of the Province of Ontario as well as the Departments thereof; excepting Examination Papers required by the Education Department, and Binding done for the Government Libraries outside of Toronto; also Ten Thousand Dollars' worth annually of local printing and binding required for all Government Institutions outside of Toronto.

78. Good and sufficient security in the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, ($10,000) must be furnished by the contractor for the due fulfilment of the Contract. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000) in favor of the Treasurer of Ontario, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract, based on such tender, when called upon to do so. The Contractor, when tendering, must mention his proposed sureties. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned. The contract must not be sublet, assigned or sold. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR OF LIVE STOCK

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1899.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
HACKNEY HORSE SOCIETY.
CLYDESDALE HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
SHIRE HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.
CANADIAN HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

(PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.)

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO:
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS, 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.
1900.

REGISTRAR OF LIVE STOCK.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture :

I have the honor to present to you the Reports of the following Live Stock Associations for the year 1899 :

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

DOMINION AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

HACKNEY HORSE SOCIETY.

CLYDESDALE HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

SHIRE HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

I also append the Report of the CANADIAN HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY WADE,
Registrar of Live Stock.

TORONTO, March, 1900.

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DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS FOR 1900.

President: JOHN I. HOBSON, Guelph.
First Vice President: ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.
Second Vice-President: WM LINTON, Aurora, Ont.

Ex-Presidents—Life Members:

HON JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont. — RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.
A. JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ont. — JAMES RUSSELL, Richmond Hill.

Honorary Members:

Hon. M. H. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Que; JAMES I. DAVIDSON, Balsam;
JOHN MILLER, Brougham.

Vice-Presidents from Provinces:

W. G. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont. — GEO. A. FAWCETT, Sackville, N.B.
F. G. BOVYER, Georgetown, P.E.I. — R. A. WALLACE, High River, Alta.
J. H. LADNER, Ladner's Landing, B.C. — C. A. ARCHIBALD, Truro, N.S.
JAMES A. COCHRANE, Hillhurst, Que. — W. E. HEUBACH, Touchwood Hills, Assa.
J. E. SMITH, Brandon, Man.

Board of Directors:

A. List.	C. List.	B. List.
EDWARD JEFFS, Bondhead.	W. G. CARGILL, Cargill.	W. J. BIGGINS, Clinton.
H. SMITH, Hay.	ALEX SMITH, Maple Lodge.	W. B. WATT, Salem, Ont.
T. E. ROBSON, M.P.P, Ilderton.	JOHN ISAAC, Markham.	JAMES TOLTON, Walkerton.
F. I. PATTEN, M.D., St. George.	GEO. RAIKES, Barrie.	W. D. FLATT, Hamilton.
JAMES M. GARDHOUSE, Highfield.	O. M. SIMMONS, Ivan.	JOHN DAVIDSON, Ashburn.

Executive and Finance Committee: JOHN I. HOBSON, Guelph, Ont, Pres.; JAMES RUSSELL, Richmond Hill, Ont.,; WILLIAM LINTON, Aurora, Ont.; ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.; ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood.

Delegates to Industrial Exhibition: HON. JOHN DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont,; JOHN I. HOBSON, Guelph, Ont.

Delegates to Western Fair: HENRY SMITH, Hay, Ont.; O. M. SIMMONS, Ivan, Ont.

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Delegates to Provincial Exhibition, Prince Edward Island: C. C. GARDINER, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; F. G. BOVYER, Georgetown, P.E.I.

Delegate to Winnipeg Industrial: HON. THOS. GREENWAY, Crystal City, Man.; W. S LISTER, Middlechurch, Man.

Secretary and Editor: HENRY WADE

MEMBERS OF THE DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1899 AND 1900.

Ackerman, A. B., Palmerston.
Adams, Mrs. Jas., Oro Station.
Adams, John, Port Perry.
Adams, William, High River, Alta.
Adams, W. H., Churchbridge, Assa.
Adamson Bros., Gladstone, Man.
Agar, George, Islington.
Aldcorn, Wm., Swinton Park.
Alexander, D., Brigden.
Allin & Sons, Samuel, Bowmanville.
Allin & Bros., Thomas, Oshawa.
Allingham, D., Hawkestone.
Alliston, David, Roland, Man.
Alliston, John & W., Thames Road.
Allonby, Robert, Arrow River, Man.
Alton & Son, Thomas, Appleby.
Alton, A. P., Appleby.
Alton, William E., Nelson.
Anderson, Thomas, Mount Forest.
Anderson, Thos., Dungannon.
Anderson, Wm., Castleavery, Man.
Anderson, William, Whitby.
Andrews, A. F., Moosomin, Assa.
Archibald, C. A., Truro, N.S.
Ardeil, J., Thorndale.
Arkell, Henry, Arkell.
Arkell, Peter, Teeswater.
Armstrong, E., Aberfeldy.
Armstrong, E. P. & E. J., Church St., N. S.
Armstrong, Geo., Speedside.
Armstrong, Jas., Ratho.
Armstrong, Jas. S., Fergus.
Armstrong, John, Pilot Mound, Man.
Armstrong, William, Mosside.
Armour, Andrew, Dunnville.
Arnald & Son, H. G., Maidstone Cross.
Ashley, H. H., Helena, Mont., U.S.
Attrill, Mrs. W. F., Saltford.
Avery, Jno. Clinton.
Ayearst, H. O., Middle Church, Man.
Baker, F. C. & William, Binscarth, Man.
Baker, Frederick, Dashwood.
Baker, Geo., Simcoe.
Baker, John, Simcoe.
Baker, Thomas, Solina.
Baker & Son, J. A., Bennington.
Baker, Wm., Crystal City, Man.
Ball, Thos., Uxbridge.
Barker, D. W., Langdon, N. Dak.
Barr, Henry, Douglas.
Barrett & Son, T., Ridgetown.
Barron, J. G., Carberry, Man.
Barter, F. J., Georgetown.
Bate, Joel, Moose Jaw, Assa.
Bateman Bros., Christina.
Bathgate, Peter, Armstrong's Mills.
Battell, W. J., Moose Jaw, Man.
Battye, Edwin, Gore Bay.
Batty, Robert, Meaford.
Beaton, Wm., Coulson.
Beatty, George, Red Deer, Alta.
Beatty, James, Red Deer, Alta.
Beatty, Robert, Egerton.
Begge, John, Clare, Assa.
Bell, Guy, Brampton.
Bell, Jas., Markdale.
Bell, James, Lauriston.
Bell, John, Seeburn, Man.
Bell, Joseph, Bradford.
Benham, Jas. W., Rockwood.
Benner, W. R., Alvinston.
Bennie, G. & W., Castleavery, Man.
Bentley, J. & W., Blyth.
Betschen, G., New Dundee.
Betzner, Ephraim S., Conestogo.
Bice, Artemus, Clandeboye.
Biggins, W. J., Clinton.
Bingaman, D., Washington.
Birdsall & Son, F., Birdsalls.
Birrell, David, Greenwood.
Black, A. J., Corwhin.
Black, W., Riversdale.
Blackburn, Wm., Orono.
Blanshard, C. H., Appleby.
Blanshard, David E., Appleby.
Blyth, C. & G. W., Marden.
Boles, Thomas, Eden Mills.
Bolton, James, Dewdney, Alta.
Bolton, A. & F., Marden.
Bone, Adam, Paris.
Bonnycastle & Son, F., Campbellford.
Booth, E. W., City View.
Botteril, E. H., Cochrane, Alta.
Boulter & Sons, William, Picton.
Bovyer, F. G., Georgetown, P. E. I.
Bower, Jas., Strathnairn.
Bowles, W. H., Manitou, Man.
Bowman, W. R., Mount Forest.
Bradwin, E. W., Mount Forest.
Brady, Thomas, Chatham.
Brandon, J. H., Fenelon Falls.
Brandon, William, Napanee.
Brash, William, Ashburn.
Bratt, Jesse, Yellow Grass, Assa.
Bray, Jonathan, Raglan.
Breen, J. F., Melancthon.
Bricker, J., Hawkesville.
Bricker, John, Elmira.
Brien, Ed., Ridgetown.
Brigham, Hy., Allan Park.
Bright & Sons, W., Raglan.
Bristow, George B., Rob Roy.
Broadfoot, James, Seaforth.
Brodie, G. A., Bethesda.
Brooks, Jas. D., Plum Coulee, Man.
Broomfield, Wm., Brechin.
Brown, Adam, Portage la Prairie, Man.
Brown, Augustus, Beachburg.
Brown, A. & D., Iona.
Brown, F. G., Brownsville.
Brown, F. W., Portage la Prairie, Man.
Brown, James, Norval.
Brown, James, Thorold.
Brown, Joseph, Adelaide.
Brown, R., Orono.
Brubacher, M. E., St. Jacobs.

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1899 AND 1900.—*Continued.*

Bryce, Archie, Dumblane.
Burch, D. B., Lambeth.
Bunker, F., Pickering.
Bunker, S. C., Pickering.
Burch, D. B., Lambeth.
Burchill, B., Coboconk.
Burnett, Jno., Winterbourne.
Burnett, W. A., Salem.
Burnett, Leonard, Greenbank.
Burns, Alexander, Rockwood.
Burns, David, Brooklin.
Burridge, Albert G., Rutherford.
Burton, Robert, Lennoxville, Que.
Burt, Robert, St. George.
Caiston, E., Tavistock.
Calder, Alex., Epsom.
Calder, Charles, Brooklin.
Calder, W. M., Glanford.
Caldwell, Alfred, Crown Hill.
Callahan, M. S., Haysville.
Cameron, John, Crieff.
Cameron, John A., Carlyle, Assa.
Campbell, Alex., Cromarty.
Campbell, A. & J., Harriston.
Campbell, A. & J., Ridgetown.
Campbell & Son, D., St. Thomas.
Campbell, Isaac, Carman, Man.
Campbell, John A., Lawrence Station.
Campbell Bros., J., Crosshill.
Campbell, James K., Palmerston.
Campbell, John, Woodville.
Campbell, Joseph, Janetville.
Campbell, Mac, Northwood.
Campbell, Peter, Amberley.
Campbell, Roland, Dunbarton.
Campbell, W. B., Campbellcroft.
Can. Land & Ranch Co., Crane Lake, Alta.
Card, Walter, Neepawa, Man.
Cargill & Son, H., Cargill.
Carnochan, Wm., Edmondville.
Carpenter, W. S., Simcoe.
Carroll, Chas. W., Norwich.
Carruthers, C. & J., Cobourg.
Carruthers & Son, H., Cobourg.
Carswell, James, Renfrew.
Caskey, Jas., Tiverton.
Cassidy, Neil, Port Elgin.
Caswell, J. J., Osler, Sask.
Caswell, Jos., Osler, Sask.
Catron, Wm., Snelgrove.
Central Canada Ex. Co., Ottawa.
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.
Chadburn, A. & J., Ralphton, Man.
Chalmers, William, Hayfield, Man.
Chambers, John J., Alvinston.
Chambers, William, Currie's Crossing.
Chapman, John G., St. Thomas.
Chapman, Wm., Brucefield.
Charters, Robert, Egmondville.
Chase, E. & O., Church St., Cornwallis, N.S.
Cheasley, Fred, Alexander, Man.
Cheyne, James, Oxbow, Assa.
Chinnick, J. & E., Chatham.
Chisholm, T. B., Hornby.
Clark, Aaron, Auroia.
Clark, David, Carder, N. Dak., U.S.
Clark, Wm., Greenwood.
Claus, W. W., Vineland.
Clayton, George, Peepabun.
Cleave, Jas., Georgetown.
Cleghorn, J. W., Mosborough.
Clow, David, Whitechurch.
Coad & Sons, R., Strathburn.
Coakwell, William, Green River.
Coates, W. H., Claremont.
Cochrane, Jas., Drew Station.
Cochrane, James A., Hillhurst, Que.
Cochrane, Peter, Almonte.
Cochrane, Andrew, Almonte.
Cole, T. & J., Tyrone.
Coleman, T. J., Markdale.
Colquhoun, Thomas, Gowrie.
Connolly, John, Lindsay.
Connon, Jas., Cypress River, Man.
Conway, Jas., Alliston.
Cook, A. L., Corinth.
Cook, Fred, Dunnville.
Cook, James, Myrtle.
Cook, John, jun., Amulree.
Cook, R. S., Prince Albert, Sask.
Cook, Theo., Glen William.
Cooper, E. E., Oshawa.
Cooper, J. V., Picton.
Copeland, Thomas, Saskatoon, Sask.
Corbett, W. A., Pontypool.
Cordingly, D., Lisgar, Man.
Cords, Frederick, Walkerton.
Corley, Richard, Belgrave.
Corneil, D. H., Omemee.
Costello, Francis, Lindsay.
Cousins & Son, John, Harriston.
Cowan & Sons, James, Galt.
Cowan, James, Guelph.
Cowan, James, Seaforth.
Coyte, Thos., Port Hope.
Craig, J. A., Portage la Prairie, Man.
Cram, John, Deloraine, Man.
Creamer, A. E., Baldur, Man.
Crerar & Sons, James, Shakespeare.
Creighton, D., St. Marys.
Creighton, A., Cypress River, Man.
Cressman, Abraham, Berlin.
Cross, A. E., Calgary, Alta.
Crozier, John, Meadowvale.
Crozier, A., Beachburg.
Cudmore & Son, Thomas, Lumley.
Cullis, John & W. H., Powle's Corners.
Cummings, John, Rockwood.
Cummings, J. G., Luck's Landing, B.C.
Cunningham, John, Norval.
Cunningham, Jos., Hornby.
Cuntry, Chas., Shoal Lake, Man.
Cutler & Son, Elis, Coldstream.
Currie, L. D., Hillsburg.
Crinklaw, Geo., White Oak.
Daering, Henry, Milverton.
Dale, Robert, Brampton.
Dale, William, St. Marys.
Darke & Son, Richard, Lindsay.
Daunais, C. M., Battleford, Sask.
Davidson, Chas., Acton.
Davidson, J. Fred, Peterborough.

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1899 AND 1900.—*Continued.*

Davidson & Son, James I., Balsam.
Davidson, John, Ashburn.
Davis, C. P., Stanstead, Que.
Davis, Edward, Emerson, Man.
Davis, C. J., Freeman.
Davis, H. J., Woodstock.
Davis, J. F., Tempo.
Dawson, Adam, Cannington.
Dawson, Peter, South Monaghan.
Dawson, William, Vittoria.
Day, John F., Fleming, Assa.
Deans, William J. & L., Fergus.
De Courcey, Daniel, Bornholm.
De Fries, S. H.. Lakeport.
De Long, R. F., Brooklin.
Dempsey, John, Fairview.
Deyell, Jas., Wallace.
Dickie, George, Hyde Park.
Dickison, Richard, Guelph.
Dickieson, W. A., Eramosa.
Dickison, William, Mildmay.
Dickson, Jno. F., Goderich.
Dickson, John M., Innisfail, Alta.
Dickson, Wm., Indian Head, Assa.
Dixon Bros , Maple Creek, Assa.
Dobie, Alex., Chesley.
Dobson, Robert, Epsom.
Docker, F. T., Dunnville.
Dodds, John, Arkwright.
Doidge, George, Plainville.
Dolson, Samuel, Alloa.
Donaldson, E., Rounthwaite, Man.
Donaldson, William, South Zorra.
Dorrance, James, Seaforth.
Douglas, James, Caledonia.
Douglas, R. S., Ilderton.
Douglas & Sons, Thomas, Strathroy.
Douglas & Switzer, Kintore.
Dow, Neal, Tara.
Dow, Peter, Fergus.
Doyle, John, Elora.
Doyle, Maurice, Ayton.
Doyle, R. J., Owen Sound.
Dredge & Son, William, Nassagaweya.
Drummond, A. & J., Clifford.
Dryden, Hon. John, Brooklin.
Drysdale, Jas. W., Neepawa, Man.
Duck, W. J., Morpeth.
Duckworth, John, Vanessa.
Duff, Robert, Myrtle.
Duff, Thomas, Dobbinton.
Dugan, James, Castleavery, Man.
Dunlop, Samuel, Eady.
Duthie, James, Melgund, Man.
Dyer, D. D., Columbus.
Dyer, John E., Enfield.
Dyment, S., Barrie.
Eagleson, A. E., Cold Springs.
Eakens, Robert, Glandine.
Easterbrook, W. H., Freeman.
Easterbrook, M. W., Freeman.
Eaton, M. E., Upper Canard, N.S.
Eby, Reuben, Winfield.
Edward Bros., Watford.
Edwards, Ernest, Chatham.
Edwards & Co., W. C., Rockland.
Elgie, Joseph, Dresden.
Elliott, H. J., Danville, Que.
Elliott, W. R., Hespeler.
Ellis, T. W., Clifford.
Elrick, William, Hillsdale.
Erwin, David, Villa Nova.
Erwin, Robt., Villa Nova.
Evans, A., Chilliwack, B.C.
Evans, Jno. C., Grimsthorpe.
Fairbairn, H. K., Thedford.
Fallows, H. S., Evelyn.
Faris, P. M., Bradford.
Farr, C. A., Petrolea.
Farquier, H. H., Maple Creek, Assa.
Fawcett, Geo. A., Upper Sackville, N.B.
Fenner, A. R., Ruscom Station.
Ferguson Bros., St. Thomas.
Ferguson, Jas., Salem.
Ferguson, James, Thamesville.
Ferres & Son, James, Whitfield.
Ficht, Valentine, Oriel.
Field, H. & B., Laurel.
Field, M. W. & J. O., Vanessa.
Fields, Wm., Allerton.
Fisher, Wm., Malvern.
Fisher, William, Ashgrove.
Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis.
Flatt, D. C., Mill Grove.
Flatt, W. D., Hamilton.
Fleming, Alex., Kilsyth.
Fleming, Alexander, jun., Kilsyth.
Fletcher, John, Binkham.
Foley, R. D., Manitou, Man.
Forbes, Geo.. Winterbourne.
Forbes, W. J., Listowel.
Forth, Bros., Glen Buell.
Foster, Stewart, Killarney, Man.
Found, James, Dunbarton.
Francis, Robt. R., Hanover.
Franklin, Frank, Shirley.
Fraser & Son, D., Emerson, Man.
Fraser, R P., Minnedosa, Man.
Fraser, T. C., Huttonville.
Freestone & Son, C., Meaford.
Fried & Son, John, Roseville.
Fry, William, Sutton West.
Fulton, William, Brewster.
Furse Bros., Kintore.
Futcher & Son, Thomas, St. Thomas.
Fyfe, Geo., Gourock.
Fyfe, Thos., Cotswold.
Gainer, W. H., Welland.
Gallagher, Robert, Perm.
Gardhouse, C. S., Humber.
Gardhouse, H. A., Highfield.
Gardhouse, James M., Highfield.
Gardhouse, John, Highfield.
Gardiner, James, Grange, Man.
Gardiner, Jas., Farquharson.
Gardiner, Alex., Leadbury.
Gardner, F. A., Britannia.
Gardner, William, Ashburn.
Garnham, E. A., Straffordville.
Gaunt & Son., E. A., St. Helen's.
George, John, Miami, Man.
George, Henry, M.D., Innisfail, Alta.

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1899 AND 1900.—*Continued.*

Getty, J. E., Fernhill.
Gibb, James, Brooksdale.
Gibson, H., Newcastle.
Gibson, Jno., Marden.
Gibson, John T., Denfield.
Gibson, Richard, Delaware.
Gibson, William, Wolesley, Assa.
Giddis, Willis, Ridgetown
Gier, G., Grand Valley.
Giffen, Alexander, Snelgrove.
Gilbert, Matthew, St. Thomas.
Gillies, Wm., Pigeon Bluff, Man.
Gimbey, M.D., W. E., Chesley.
Glen, Jas., Lumley.
Glen, Robert, Owen Sound.
Glennie, Mrs. Wm., Winterbourne.
Golding, Henry, Thamesford.
Good, Thos., Richmond.
Good, W. H., Benmiller.
Gooderham, A. R., Meadowvale.
Goodfellow Bros., Maeville.
Gordon, J. A., Acton.
Gordon, John, Derryville.
Gordon, Thomas J., Nottawa.
Gorwell, S. B., Fanshawe.
Gosnell, J., Highgate.
Government Stock Farm, Charlottetown.
Gowan, R. B., Allenford.
Graham, D. A., Ivan.
Graham, H. C., Ailsa Craig.
Graham, Jno. R., Lindsay.
Gowanlock, James. Port Elgin.
Gowanlock, John, Port Elgin.
Gowanlock, Robert. Maple Hill
Graham, Andrew, Pomeroy, Man.
Graham, T., Bell's Corners.
Graham, Thomas, Port Perry.
Graham, William, Port Perry.
Grainger & Son, William, Londesborough.
Grainger. Edward, Duncrief.
Greely, H., Maple Creek, Assa.
Green, Fred W., Moose Jaw, Assa.
Greenway, Hon. Thomas, Crystal City, Man.
Greenway, Thomas, Woodville.
Greenwood, Thomas, Douglas, Man.
Griffith, T. E., Oak Lake, Man.
Griffith, J. & G., Wallace.
Groat, Chas., Brooklin.
Groff, Israel, Alma.
Grove & Son, Jos., Lacomte, Alta.
Groves, T. M., Norwood.
Gunn, P., Perley, Assa.
Hackney, A., Farquhar.
Hagen, Jos., Armstrong's Mills.
Hager, A., Plantagenet.
Haid, Jno., Hawkesville.
Haining Bros., Highgate.
Hall, Michael, Wishart, Assa.
Hall, William, Cambray.
Hambly, G. E. Hepworth.
Hamilton, Wm., Bright.
Hamilton, J. A., Rockwood.
Hamilton, J. R., Neepawa, Man.
Hamilton Bros., Glen Huron.
Hammond, Alex., Wellesley.
Hand, Jno., Tancred.
Hans, Henry, Gladys, Alta.
Hanley, J. C., Read.
Hardy, J. A., Kent Bridge.
Hardy, J. & G., Ashgrove.
Hargrave, James, Medicine Hat, Assa.
Hargrave, Thos., Mongolia.
Harman, R., Temperanceville.
Harper, R., Cranston
Harris, T. P., Gowrie.
Hauser, I., Weisenburg.
Harrison & Son, John, Niverville, Man.
Hartman, J. W., Elmhedge.
Harvie, J. R., Orillia.
Harvie, C. E., Orillia.
Haskett, R., Park Hill.
Hawkshaw, W. S., Glanworth.
Hayward, H. H., Hayward, Assa.
Hay, Jas., Varney.
Hay, William, Tara.
Heacock, F. W., Aurora.
Heddle, J , Wilkesport.
Helliwell, W. J., Oak Lake, Man.
Hendrie, William, Hamilton.
Henry, W. J., Wartburg.
Hermiston, Robert, Mount Forest.
Heron, J. & A., Ashburn.
Higgins, J. R., Bracebridge.
Hill, David, Staffa.
Hill, George, Delaware.
Hillhouse, R., Broadview, Assa.
Hillis, James, Hanover.
Hind, H. E., Hagersville
Hine, R. J., Dutton.
Hislop, Andrew, Brussels.
Hobb, R. O., Cochrane, Alta.
Hobson, John I., Guelph.
Hodgens & Son, Thomas, Ettrick.
Hodgson, J. H., Foxwarren, Man.
Hodgson, R., Clandeboye.
Hoffarth, Joseph, Carlsruhe.
Hoffman, G. D., Wellesley.
Hogg & Son, William, Thamesford.
Holdsworth & Son, R. L., Port Hope.
Hole Bros., Minnedosa, Man.
Hollingshead, J., Tottenham.
Holmes, Charles W., Amherst, N.S.
Holmes & Moore, Inwood.
Hope & Sons, T., Scugog.
Howden & Son, J. D., Columbus.
Hosken, John, Bowmanville.
Hoskin, A. E., Cobourg.
Hostetler, C., New Hamburg.
Houston, John, Chatham.
Howard, John L., Sutton West.
Howden, W. G., Columbus.
Hunt, W. D., Fairmede, Assa.
Hunter, Jas. Fordwich.
Hunter, Rich'd, Elimville.
Hunter, W. H., The Maples.
Hunter, Jno., Exeter.
Hutcheon, D., Nassagaweya.
Huntsberger, D., Tintern.
Hyslop & Son, David, Killarney, Man.
Imerson, Jos., Wheatley.
Inkster, Wm., Underwood.
Innes & Son, James, Currie's.

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1899 AND 1900.—*Continued.*

Isaac, John, Markham.
Isaac, W. J., Harwood.
Ireland, George, Nelson.
Irving, C. Harlstone, Newmarket.
Iverach, W., Beulah, Man.
Innis, J., Sonya.
Jackson, David, Newdale, Man.
Jackson, Jno., Scugog.
Jackson, George, Cunnock.
Jackson & Son, G., Downsview.
James, Walter, Rosser, Man.
James Bros., Rosser, Man.
Jamieson, David, Hillsdale.
Jamieson, John, Kirkwall.
Jamieson, John, Shrigley.
Jamieson, W. A., Craigvale.
Jamieson, William, Laurier.
Jarvis, A, Milton.
Jasper, Thomas, Bradwardine, Man.
Jasper, Chas., Walkerton.
Jefferson, Jno., Virden, Man.
Jeffrey Bros., Whitby.
Jeffs & Son, Edward, Bondhead.
Jenkins, H. C., Stanstead, Que.
Jesten, John, Everton.
Jickling, Lemon, Norden, Man.
Johnson, F. W., Denver, Col., U.S.
Johnston, Arthur, Greenwood.
Johnston, Arthur, Vandeleur.
Johnston, Chas., Kemble.
Johnston, Jas., Orangeville.
Johnston, Jos , Virden, Man.
Johnston & Bro., John, Rutherford.
Johnston, George W., Balsam.
Johnston, Henry, Tara.
Johnston, H. M., Calder.
Johnston, James, Nortonville.
Johnston, James H., Hillsdale.
Johnston, Robt., Mono Mills.
Johnston, Samuel, Redgrave.
Johnston, S. F., Ashburn.
Johnston & Son, G., Underwood.
Johnston, R., Elton.
Johnston, J. H., Stayner.
Jones & Sons W. E., Yellow Grass, Assa.
Jones, J. E., Balsam.
Jopling, J. G., Bridgenorth.
Julien, Thomas. Heathcote.
Kay, Charles, Fergus.
Kealy, O. W., Battleford, Sask.
Kean, Jas., Orillia.
Kearns, John, Palmerston.
Kelly, John, Shakespeare.
Kemp, Jno., Hazeldean.
Kerr, Thos., Two Creeks, Man.
Kerr, T., High View, Assa.
Kilpatrick, Geo., Prince Albert.
King, Wm., Minnokin, Man.
Kinnear, L. H., Souris, Man.
Kinnaird Bros., Acton.
Kirby, Jos., Armstrong's Mills.
Kirkwood, G., Chesley.
Kissock, A., Guthrie.
Kissock, S., Guthrie.
Kitely, J. J., Dunkerron.
Knox, Andrew, South Dummer.
Knox, Jno., Norwood.
Knox Bros., Chesterfield.
Knox, William, South Dummer.
Kolb, Elias B., Berlin.
Kraft, H., Dashwood.
Kyle, James, Chesley.
Lackner, G. F., Hawkesville.
Ladner, W. H., Ladner, B.C.
Laird, Richard, Thedford.
Laidlaw, Frank, Guelph.
Lamb, M., Acton.
Lane, H., Pownal, P. E. I.
Lang, R. L., Oak Lake, Man.
Lasby, W. A., Acton.
Laviolette, Charles, Virginia.
Lawrence, Joseph, Clearwater, Man.
Lawr, J. F., Bervie.
Lawr, J. C., Avon.
Landon, J. B. Lansdowne.
Laycock, Henry, Rosebank, Man.
Laycock, T., Rosebank, Man.
Leach, Geo , Columbus.
Learned, J. F., Cookshire, Que.
Leask, J., Taunton.
Leask, J., Greenbank.
Leask, Peter A., Virden, Man.
Leask, William, Dominion City, Man.
Leask, William G., Virden, Man.
Legge, T. H., Temperanceville.
Lennox, D. W., Churchill.
Lennox, James A., Thornton.
Lenton, J., Oshawa.
Leslie, George, Acton.
Lick, E. H., Oshawa.
Lindsay, S., Formosa.
Linton, William, Aurora.
Lister, W. S., Middle Church, Man.
Little, Jno., Mono Road.
Littlejohns, J. C., Highgate.
Livingstone, Donald, Yorkton, Assa.
Livingstone, W. A., Allan Park.
Logan, Jno., Murchison, Man.
Logan, R. B., Thorndale.
Logie, H. C., Lindsay.
Loree, J. S., Everton.
Loree, Wm., Everton.
Lougheed, J. T., Britannia.
Lowes, Caleb, Bosworth.
Lucas, R., Wyoming.
Ludlow, Wm., Comber.
Luxton, G. H., Kendall.
Lyle, Wm. N., Mud Creek.
Lynch, Walter, Westbourne, Man.
McAllister, D., Comber.
McAninch, J., Crieff.
McArthur, A. J., Paisley.
McArthur, Charles, Eden Mills.
McArthur, James, Gobles.
McArthur, John, Paisley.
McAvoy, T. C., Balsam.
McBain, Geo., Acton.
McBeth, Donald, Oak Lake, Man.
McBride, D. J., Lawrence Station.
McCaig, Alexander, Aberfoyle.
McCallum, John, Iona Station.
McCallum, J. R., Iona Station.

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1899 AND 1900.—*Continued.*

McCallum, Zacharia, Iona.
McCartney, W. E., Milton.
McClure, F. A., Meadowvale.
McColl, D., Blenheim.
McColl, Samuel, Dutton.
McCorkindale, John, Guelph.
McCormick, Henry, Paris.
McCue & Sons, Jas., Melancthon.
McCullough, R. C., Georgetown.
McCurdy, R. H , Vienna.
McCurdy, S. D., Vienna.
McDermott, Wm. & J., Living Spring.
McDiarmid, Peter, Belcourt, Man.
McDiarmid, H. L., Headingly, Man.
McDonald, J., Hampstead.
McDonald, Dugald, Kinloss.
McDonald, Peter, Amberley.
McDonald, Peter D., McLennan.
McDonald Bros., Woodstock.
McDonald, D. K , Speedside.
McEwan, John, Delaware.
McEwen, Jas., Drayton.
McFarland, Jos., Hockley.
McFarland, John, Dutton.
McGarry, William, McGarry.
McGillivray, J. A. Uxbridge.
McGillawee, A., Hampstead.
McGillawee, James, Amulree.
McGill Bros., Carroll, Man.
McGregor, John & J., Manitou, Man.
McGregor, Albert, Constance.
McGugan, Chas., Cedar Springs.
McGurk, Henry, Colinville.
McIlquham, W. S., Lanark.
McInnes, C., Yeovil.
McIntosh, William, Burgoyne.
McIntyre, D. N., Paisley.
McIntyre, Jas. & Archie, Campbellville, Man.
McIntyre Ewen, St. Thomas.
McIntyre, John, Ashburn.
McIntyre, Judge, D. J., Whitby.
McIvor & Son, John, Cape Croker.
McIver, Kenneth, Virden, Man.
McKague, A., Teeswater.
McKay, Bros., Egmondville.
McKay, Matthew, Delaware.
McKechnie, N. G. & J., Durham.
McKenzie, D. T., Lochalsh.
McKenzie, Adam, Brooksdale, Man.
McKenzie, Alexander, Coningsby.
McKenzie, James, Burnside, Man.
McKenzie, John, Keward.
McKenzie, sr., Kenneth, Burnside, Man.
McKenzie, jr., Kenneth, Burnside, Man.
McKenzie, R. A. R., Crumlin.
McKenzie & Cooper, Battleford, Sask.
McKimmell, J. A., Cochrane, Alta.
McKinnon, Alexander, Coningsby.
McKinnon, D. J., Queen Hill.
McLaggan, J. W., Ellerslie, Alta.
McLaren, Wm., Scugog.
McLaren, D., Dunmore.
McLaren, Duncan, Cromarty.
McLean, Robert, Ellisboro', Assa.
McLean, Jos., Hamiota, Man.
McLenaghan, R, Minnedosa, Man.
McLennan, Roderick, Moropano, Man.
McMillan, D., Dutton.
McMillan, James A., Calgary, Alta.
McMurray, Robert, Sunnidale.
McNab, John, Rockwood.
McNab, Mungo, Cowal.
McNaught, R., Parry Sound.
McNaughton, D., Roland, Man.
McNaughton, A., Roland, Man.
McNaughton James, Meaford.
McNeil, J. & C., Cavan.
McNeil & Campbell, Melbourne.
McPhail Bros., Sonya.
McPherson, William, Arkona.
McPherson, J., Calgary, Alta.
McPhers n, J., Dundalk.
McQuat, John, Stony Mountain, Man.
McQueen, J. & R., Salem.
McRae, John, Teeswater.
McRorie, Peter, Bruce Mines.
McSorley, H. J., Vernon, B. C.
McTaggert, Alexander, Sonya.
McTavish & Son, Peter, Gad's Hill.
McTavish, Donald, Gad's Hill.
Madiggan, Jas., Caledonia.
Magee, J. R., Janetville.
Main, John, Pentland.
Maloney, P., Metropolitan.
Mannerow, A. & L., Desboro.
Manning, Chas., Londesboro.
Mansfield, Jonathan, Brandon, Man.
Marquis, George, Victoria Corners.
Marr, Joseph F., Grovesend.
Marshall, James A., Binbrook.
Marshall, Joseph, Jackson.
Martin, Arthur, Maple Creek, Assa.
Martindale, F., York.
Martin, E , St. Jacobs.
Martin, John & W., Fenelon Falls.
Martyn, J. W., Canton.
Mason & Son, W. J., Oliphant.
Maston, J. B., Lacolle, Que.
Matchett, Richard, Cavan.
Maud, W. H., Ospringe.
Maxwell, W., Moropano, Man.
Medcalf, T. H., Sparta.
Menzies Bros., Shoal Lake, Man.
Menzies, John, Shoal Lake, Man.
Menzies, W. & J., Kirkwall.
Mercer, Thomas, Markdale.
Meyer, Geo. S., St. Clements.
Meyer, John, Kossuth.
Michael, John H., Green River.
Michael, Robt. T., Brooklin.
Michael, Conrad, Cranbrook.
Miles, R. W., Saltcoats, Assa.
Michell, J. H., Green River.
Miller, Robert, Stouffville.
Miller, S., Wilfred.
Miller & Sons, John, Brougham.
Miller, James C., Akinside, Man.
Miller, Wm., Markham.
Miller, Mrs. John, Milton.
Miller, Jas., Mooresville.
Milliken, W., Hagerman.
Millman, William, Dexter.

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1899 AND 1900.—*Continued.*

Milloy, Capt. D., Paris.
Milne, David, Ethel.
Milne, Jas., Glanworth.
Minthorn, Albert E., Powle's Corners.
Mitchell, James, Aberdour.
Mitchell, James, Castleavery, Man.
Mitchell, John, Waterdown.
Mitchell & Son., R., Nelson.
Moffat, John S., Pilot Mound, Man.
Moffatt, W. Saltcoats, Assa.
Moffat, W. G., Teeswater.
Monk, Ephraim, Springford.
Montague & Son; A., Thamesford.
Moody, James, Ravenswood.
Moore, Alexander, Greenwood.
Moore, J. W., Manitou, Man.
Moore, H., Trowbridge.
Moore, Samuel, Cooksville.
Moore, W. J., Lindsay.
Moore, G. & W., Harriston.
Morgan, E. A., Kerwood.
Morgan & Sons, John, Kerwood.
Morley, W., Brinsly.
Morris, G. E., Comber.
Morris, H., Goderich.
Morrison, A., Carman, Man.
Morrison, John, Brooklin.
Morrison, John, Winthrop.
Morrison, H., Beaverton.
Morrow, James, Silver Springs, Man.
Morton, F. G., Allandale.
Morton, E. D., M.D., Barrie.
Moyer, George O., St. Clements.
Mullholland, J. T., Baltimore.
Murdie, Michael, Winthrop.
Murray, Charles, Stamford.
Munro, J. A., Calgary, Alta.
Murdoch, F., Bru, Man.
Naisbitt, Bright, Rapid City, Man.
Naisbitt, William, Rapid City, Man.
Neilson, Allan, Napanee.
Nelles, F. A., York.
Newton, Wm., Limehouse.
Nichol, Alex., Alexander, Man.
Nichol & Son, E., Boissevain, Man.
Nichol, Robert, Hagersville,
Nichols, J., Walmer.
Nicholson, R. & S., Sylvan.
Noble, Francis, Wawanessa, Man.,
Noble, R., Norval.
Norris, Mrs. Jno., Ravenshoe.
Norris, H., Cromarty.
Norris Bros., Ravenshoe.
Nott, Thomas, MacLellan, Algoma.
Oke, Jas., Alvinston.
Oliver, George, Galt, Ont.
Oliver, William, Avonbank.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.
Ormiston, Jno., Enfield.
Ormiston, Wm., jr., Columbus.
Ormiston, W. G., Enfield.
Orr, Alexander, Ralphtown, Man.
Osborne, J. F., Bowmanville.
Osler, H. P., Wolesley, Assa.
Owens, William, Montreal, Que.
Page, R., Pine Lake, Man.
Park, R. S., Winnipeg, Man.
Park, James, Vickers.
Parker, Henry, Durham.
Parkin, A., Kinsale.
Parker, Mrs. Wm., Wyebridge.
Parkinson, E. & C., Thornbury.
Parsons, Wm., Woodstock.
Parsonage, W., Coulee, Alta.
Patrick, Wm., Birr.
Patten, Frank I., M. D., St. George.
Paterson, A. C., Lucknow.
Patterson, J. W., Denfield.
Patterson, Thos., St. Marys.
Patterson, Wm., Almonte.
Patterson, Wm., Eady.
Patterson, Wm., Denfield.
Patterson, Wm., Birtle, Man.
Paisley, S. W., Lacombe, Alta.
Paul Bros., Killarney, Man.
Payne, J. C., Cayuga.
Pearen, G. H., Rockwood.
Pearson & Son, S. G., Meadowvale.
Pedlow, Wm., Hamiota, Man.
Pemberton & Son, F. B., Victoria, B. C.
Pentland, T. G., Aikenside, Man.
Perdue, Henry, Campbell's Cross.
Perry, Geo., Deloraine, Man.
Peter, Geo., Orchard.
Perry, Wm., Deloraine, Man.
Pettigrew, Henry, Norval.
Pettit, A. C., Freeman.
Pettit, W. G., Freeman.
Philip, Geo., Brougham.
Philip & Son, John, Dromore.
Phin, R. J., Moosomin, Assa.
Pickett, D. W., Andover, N. B.
Pincombe, R., Strathroy.
Playfair, A. W., Baldur, Man.
Plumsteel, H., Clinton.
Pointon, Wm., Harriston.
Pollock, D., Chesley.
Polworth, Jas., Carberry, Man.
Porter, Jno. J., Humber.
Porter, Wm. E., Humber.
Porter, Mrs. Charles E., Petrolea.
Porter, William, Lloydtown.
Porter, Wm., Sr., Humber.
Porter, Hugh A., Caledon.
Potter, Jas., Blyth.
Powers & Son, Simon, Orono.
Preston, Richard, Leamington.
Pritchard, H., Fergus.
Pritchard, R. J., Prince Albert, Sask.
Proctor, Jas., Oswald, Man.
Proctor, J. H., Virden, Man.
Prophet, Mrs. E. J., Brechin.
Prout, George W., Zephyr.
Pugh, David E., Claremont.
Pugh, George E., Whitevale.
Pugh, O. H., Whitevale.
Pugh, E. E., Claremont.
Pugh, H., Whitevale.
Querengessor, C., Brodhagen.
Quinn, E., Gladys, Alta.
Rae, David, Fergus.
Raikes, George, Barrie.

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1899 AND 1900.—*Continued.*

Raikes, Henry, Pine Lake, Alta.
Ramsey & Son, William, Eden Mills.
Rankin, A., Paisley.
Rankin, Charles, Wyebridge.
Rankin, George, Hamiota, Man.
Rankin, Samuel, Fairview.
Rawlings & Son, Heber, Forest.
Rawlings, Fred, Forest.
Ray, Hugh A., Glandine.
Redmond, Thos., Millbrook.
Reid, G. F., Georgetown,
Reid, E. Osborne, Cochrane, Alta.
Reid, George A., Cochrane, Alta.
Reid, Robert, Forrest Station, Man.
Reid, Robt. H., Crumlin.
Reiner, S. F., Neustadt.
Renfrew Cattle Club, Renfrew, Alta.
Rennie, James, Wick.
Rennie, Jno., Teviotdale.
Rennelson, R., Galt.
Renwick, R. & J. C., Carberry, Man.
Renton, John, Deloraine, Man.
Reynolds, Martin, Harriston.
Riddle, James, Beeton.
Rilance, R.. Beaverton.
Riseley, E. E., Bridgeburg.
Risenborough, M., Mount Albert.
Roach, F., Cherrywood.
Robb, Peter B., Neepawa, Man.
Robertson, Archibald, Eden Mills.
Robertson, A. B., Nithburg.
Robertson, John, Wyoming.
Robertson, Joseph, Romney.
Robertson, P., Brussels.
Robinson, Jos., Romney.
Robinson, J. R., Manion.
Robinson, E. L. & W. G., Wallace.
Robinson, Charles, Odelltown, Que.
Robinson, Thomas, Kintore.
Robson, J. G. & R. S., Ilderton.
Robson, J. S., Manitou, Man.
Robson, T. E., Ilderton.
Rock, John, Springford.
Ross Bros., Nairn.
Ross, John C., jr., Jarvis.
Ross, J. A., Maple Creek, Assa.
Ross, J. S., Winchester.
Rosser, J. W., Denfield.
Roth, John N., Tavistock.
Routledge, Elmore, Lambeth.
Routledge, Andrew, Lambeth.
Routledge, J. A., Miami, Man.
Routledge, J. W., Lambeth.
Routledge, Mrs. J. Turner, Georgeville, Que.
Rowland, James, Dumblane.
Rowat, J. S., Simcoe.
Rusnell, D. H., Stouffville.
Russell, J., Ballinafad.
Russell, D., Brougham.
Russell, H. R., Bottineau, N. Dak., U. S.
Russell, R. Belwood.
Russell, J. & W., Richmond Hill.
Russell & Sons, Thomas, Exeter.
Ruston & Son, F., Sebringville.
Rutherford, Joseph, Boice, N. Y., U. S.
Rutherford, William, South Monaghan.
Ryan, W., Ninga, Man.
Sanson & McNaughton, Calgary, Alta.
Saunders, W. G. St. Thomas.
Scaife, W., Grand Valley.
Sadler, John, Columbus.
Salkeld, Isaac, Goderich.
Salkeld, J. W., Goderich.
Salkeld, John L., Dongola, Assa.
Sangster, R. R., Lancaster.
Scarlett, H. H., Florence.
Schafer, W., Berlin.
Scott, F. W., Highgate.
Scott, John, Ivan.
Scott, Robert, Neepawa, Man.
Scott, Thomas, Sutton West.
Scott, R. H., Wartburg.
Secord, James R. R., Homer.
Sedgworth, R. & E., Monck.
Seip, F., Miami, Man.
Semple, James, Hereward,
Service, W. H., Stayner.
Shand, C. H. & J., Port Dover.
Shanks, James W., Rapid City, Man.
Shanks, John, Pettapiece, Man.
Shantz, Solomon. Haysville.
Shantz, T. S., Waterloo.
Shantz, Val., Haysville.
Sharman & Sharman, Souris, Man.
Sharpe, J. & W., Lacombe, Alta.
Shattuck, W. D. Davisburg, Alta.
Shaver, A. M., Ancaster.
Shaver, Frederick, Little Britain.
Shaw, A. J. C., Thamesville.
Shaw, Henry, Colinville.
Shaw, R. S , Woodburn.
Shibley, James E., Harrowsmith.
Shier, William, Sunderland.
Shore Bros , White Oak.
Short, Hugh, Oustic.
Sibbald, F. C., Sutton West.
Silver, John R., Danville, Que.
Simmons, C. M , Ivan.
Simpson, Jos., Ridgetown.
Simpson, S. S., Brandon, Man.
Sims, R., Valens.
Sims, H. H., Thamesford.
Sinclair Bros., Kippen.
Skeoch, James, Corunna.
Skilliter, T. A., Grenfell, Assa.
Skinner, Thomas, Katepwe, Assa.
Smith, A., Sparta.
Smith, A. C., Hagersville.
Smith, Amos, Trowbridge.
Smith, A. W., Maple Lodge.
Smith, David, & Son, Belmont.
Smith, D. J., Murray, Que.
Smith, Geo., Chatham.
Smith, Henry, Russell, Man.
Smith, H., Hay.
Smith, James, Inglis Falls.
Smith, J. H., Winthrop.
Smith & Son, John, Duntroon.
Smith, John E., Brandon, Man.
Smith, T. R. Romney.
Smith, W. H., Meaford.
Smith, William, Columbus.

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1899 AND 1900.—*Continued.*

Smyth, Henry R. Chatham.
Smyth, Jos. M., Chatham.
Snary & Sons, B., Croton.
Snary, Henry, Croton.
Snell, James, Clinton.
Snider, Jacob S., Bloomingdale.
Snyder, Isaac, Acton.
Sockett, John, Rockwood.
Somerville, R., Elder's Mills.
Somerville, J. & A., Elder's Mills.
Somerville William, Montefiore, Man.
Sparham, G. E., Morpeth.
Spears, R. G., Battleford, Sask.
Spears, Thomas. Oak Lake, Man.
Spears, T. J., Williamsford.
Speers, A. M.. Battleford, Sask.
Squire, Samuel W., Owen Sound.
Srigley, L., Allandale.
Srigley & Son, John, Allandale.
Stalker, John, Acton.
Stancombe, James, Cartwright, Man.
Staples, George, Lifford.
Staples. R., Lifford.
Starr, R. S., Port Williams, N.S.
Steele, James, Lochalsh.
Steele, James T,, Hullcar, B.C.
Steen, N. A., Meadowvale.
Stevens, T., Morpeth.
Stevenson. W. H., Fenelon Falls.
Stewart, Neil, Gillies' Hill.
Stewart, Angus, Westbourne, Man.
Stewart, Peter, Atha.
Stock, C. H., Waterdown.
Stock, W. E , Waterdown.
Stocks & Sons, James, Columbus.
Stockwell, C. E , Danville, Que.
Stone, Estate, F. W., Guelph.
Stone, J. H., Creekbank.
Stone, R., Udney.
Storey, P., Conn.
Stover, Samuel, Puce.
Straus, C.: Formosa.
Streicher, D. R., Wellesley.
Strowbridge, H. L., Cookshire, Que.
Strothers, William, Grayburn, Assa.
Stutt, John A., Fairmede, Assa.
Sunley, William, Everton.
Sutherland, E., Bennington.
Sutor, George, Beaverton.
Sutton, William, Ospringe.
Swain, W. R., Valentia.
Switzer, Joseph A., Norval.
Symons, Jos., Cameron.
Tait, Wm., Pilot Mound, Man.
Talbot, H., Lacombe. Alta.
Tape Bros., Ridgetown.
Talbot, H., Everton.
Talbot & Sons, P., Lacombe, Alta.
Taylor, Gilbert, Mildmay.
Taylor, Joseph, Elgin, Man.
Taylor, John, Leesboro.
Taylor, W. H., Park Hill.
Taylor, G., Inglis Falls.
Taylor, J. N., Bobcaygeon.
Telfer, William O., Telfer.
Thompson, Nathaniel, Orangeville.
Thompson, R. & W. J., Spiers.
Thomson, Andrew, Fergus.
Thomson, A. R., Stamford.
Thomson, James, Belton.
Thomson, James, Mildmay.
Thomson, Purves, Pilot Mound, Man.
Thomson, Robert, St. Marys.
Thomson, W. B., Fergus.
Thorncroft, R., Lambeth.
Tindale, R., Fergus.
Tink & Sons, E., Columbus.
Titus, A. A., Napinka, Man.
Toles, Peter, Mount Bridges.
Tolton, James, Walkerton.
Todd, T. R., Hillview, Man.
Toole, J. W., Whitevale.
Townsend, E., Calgary, Alta.
Trinder & Son, H., Simcoe.
Troughton, J. E. & F. J., De Winton, Alta.
Trespain, Jno., Strathburn.
Tuck, Jno., Waterdown.
Tuck, Jno., Mosboro.
Tucker, Jno., Arthur.
Tucker, George, Bosworth.
Tuft, W., Welland.
Turnbull, Alex., Cranston.
Tupper, J. Stewart, Winnipeg, Man.
Turner, D. S., Whitevale.
Turner, Jas., Calgary, Alta.
Turner, J. H., Bottineau, N. Dak., U.S.
Turner, John A., Millarville, Alta.
Turner, Robert, Millarville, Alta.
Tyrwhitt, Lieut.-Col. R., Bradford.
Ullyott, G., St. Marys.
Usher & Son, Isaac, Queenstown.
Van Velzer, G. W., Calton.
Vanwather, I. B., Ballinafad.
Van Nest, Mrs. Edith, Solina.
Vance. Jos., New Hamburg.
Van Nostrand, Est. Jno., Vandorf.
Varnum, E. N., Solina.
Vollick, Jno., Mildmay.
Wallace, R. A., High River, Alta.
Waldive, W., Stratford.
Waters, T. D., Rockwood.
Watson, J. R., Guelph.
Wallace, A. L., Clinton.
Walker, G., Eady.
Walsh, J., Mosboro.
Waddington, E. B., North Portal, Assa.
Wallace, W. H., Mount Forest.
Walters, James L., Macleod, Alta.
Walton, G. M., Alexander, Man.
Wannop, James L., Creeford, Man.
Ward, Edwin, Greenbank.
Warnica, Angus, Craigville.
Warnica, Frederick M., Painswick.
Warren, John, Acton.
Washington, J. G., Ninga, Man.
Watson, A. J., Castlederg.
Watson, John H., Snelgrove.
Watson, W. J., Bradford.
Watson, Joseph, Greenbank.
Watson Estate of Wm., Dalesboro', Assa.
Watt, Alexander, Shanty Bay.
Watt, J. & W. B., Salem.

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1899 AND 1900.—*Concluded.*

Way, T., Chapman.
Weatherell, T. M., Glen Adelaide.
Weatherston, A., Everton.
Webb, James, Ospringe.
Webber, L. K , Hawkesville.
Webster, H. B., Fergus.
Webster, John, St. Helens.
Weicker, A., Tavistock.
Weir, J. H., Crumlin.
Weller, A., Zephyr.
West, George R., Ridgetown.
Westover, O. L., Luton.
Whethan, John, Kirkwall.
White, A. T., Pembroke.
White, James, Leaside Junction.
White, Robert, Wakopa, Man.
White, W. C., Calf Mountain, Man.
Whitelaw, A. & W., Guelph.
Whitton, Robert, Atha.
Whitson, John, Atha.
Widdifield, J. W., Siloam.
Wideman, M., St. Jacobs.
Wilkin, Jas., Balsam.
Wilkinson, N., Birtle, Man.
Wilkinson, Maj. Gen. H. C , Birtle, Man.
Williams, V. G., Binscarth, Man.
Williams, A. W., Port Perry.
Williams, Richard, Craighurst.
Williamson, J. E., Whitfield.
Wilkinson, D., Harriston.
Wilson, C. H., Greenway.
Wilson, James, Dugald, Man.
Wilson, James Innisfail, Alta.
Wilson, Jno., Hornby.
Wilson, J. L., Gorrie.
Wilson, R. M., Marringhurst, Man.
Wilson, William, Brampton.
Wilson & Sons, John, Green River.
Winteringham, V., Brandon, Man.
Wise & Sons, William, Clinton.
Wood & Anderson, Coulee, Assa.
Wood, Senator Josiah, Sackville, N.B.
Wood, Jos., Dorchester Station.
Wood, Robert, Mount Herbert, P. E. I.
Woodlands, Joseph, Durham.
Woodworth, J., Lacolle, Que.
Wright, Andrew, St. Eustace, Man.
Wright, Herbert, Guelph.
Wright, Thos. A., Blackstock.
Wright, L. A., Salisbury, N.B.
Wyatt, T., Springbank.
Young, Peter, Red Mountain, Que.
Young, William, Waubuno, Man.
Young, W. N., Whibty.
Young, Charles, Brooksdale, Man.
Young, K. McK., Manitou, Man.
Young, W. A., Glanford.
Zehr, Jos. L., Tavistock.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Dominion Short Horn Breeders' Association was held in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on Feb. 7th, 1900, at 11 a m.

Among those present were :—Jas. Russell, President, Richmond Hill; Hon. John Dryden, Toronto ; F. W. Hodson, Ottawa ; J. C. Snell, London ; R. Duff, Myrtle ; John I. Hobson, Guelph ; S Allin, Bowmanville ; R. Miller, Stouffville ; J. & R. McQueen, Salem ; J. C. Hanley, Read ; E Jeffs, Bond Head ; T. E. Robson, M.P.P., Ilderton ; W. G. Pettit, Burlington ; A. Johnston, Greenwood ; W. B. Watt, Salem ; W. G. Cargill, Cargill ; Wm. Linton, Aurora ; A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge ; H. Smith, Hay ; John Davidson, Ashburn ; H. Wright, Guelph ; Jas. McCue, Melanchton ; W. G. Howden, Columbus ; D. Burns, Brooklin ; Richard Brown, Orono ; John Srigley, Allandale ; D. H. Rusnell, Stouffville ; C. Calder, Brooklin; C. G. Davis, Freeman; W. H Esterbrook, Freeman ; John Mitchell, Jr., Waterdown ; Geo. Oliver, Galt ; Chas. Davidson. Acton ; John Miller, Brougham ; T. Baker, Solina ; Wm Ormiston, Jr., Columbus ; Jos. Bell, Bradford ; Geo. Bennie, Castleavery, Man. ; J E Meyer, Kossuth ; C. M. Richards, Toronto ; Jas. M. Gardhouse, Highfield ; H. A. Gardhouse, Highfield ; John Isaac, Markham ; Jas. I. Davidson, Ashburn ; W. J. Biggins, Clinton ; Thos. Allin, Oshawa ; G. A. Brodie, Bethesda ; Wm. Brash, Ashburn ; W. F. Norton, Manchester; John H. Mitchell, Green River ; Peter Stewart, Atha ; J. W. Wilson, Green River ; F. M. Warnica, Painswick ; A. Warnica, Craigvale ; Guy Bell, Brampton ; W. H. Taylor, Park Hill ; D. Galbraith, Bowmanville ; J, T. Gibson, Denfield ; G. Williams, Barrie ; T. Russell & Son, Exeter ; Jas. Bowes, Meaford ; J. E. Smith, Brandon, Man. ; Wm. Elliott, Hespeler ; John Bright, Myrtle ; W. E. Boyden, Delhi Mills, Mich , U.S. ; Val. Ficht, Oriel, and H. Wade, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I have again the pleasure of welcoming you to this, the fourteenth annual meeting of the Dominion Short Horn Breeders' Association. The past year has been the most successful one we have ever had, and when I look around me and see this audience, I am sure this is the largest assembly we have ever had at any of our annual meetings, which is an omen that the Short Horn interests in the Dominion of Canada are progressing rapidly. During the past year we recorded over seven thousand head of cattle, and at the present time we have over $9,000 in the bank to the credit of this Association, which is very gratifying indeed. At the annual meeting of the directors last evening we recommended, for your approval to-day, that $3,000 be donated for prizes at various exhibitions throughout the Dominion. We gave liberally last year of our funds to the Toronto and Winnipeg exhibitions, which was a great impetus in bringing forward many more exhibitors than heretofore, and the increased prize lists for Short Horns at many of the Provincial Exhibitions has been a grand stimulus to the Short Horn industry. We drew up a series of resolutions last night suggesting that $750 be donated to Toronto Industrial, $500 to London, Western, $500 to Winnipeg Industrial, $250 to Brandon Exhibition and other amounts to different other shows, providing each exhibition grants the same amount for Short Horns, and I trust you will confirm these recommendations to-day.

I may say, that business in Short Horn cattle has been better this year than it has ever been before, and there has been a large demand for our stock by American buyers. Importation have increased rapidly, there having been over two hundred head imported during the past year. And one thing I wish to remind you of is—that our cattle sold as high on the American market as imported cattle, and it is our duty as Short Horn breeders to keep up the standard of our own cattle rather than to try to cultivate a reputation for imported animals. We claim we can produce better cattle in Ontario—as the climate is admirably adapted for it—than in any other place in the world, and I think this is a fact the American have not lost track of—they are keeping this in view. They are coming here and buying Canadian bred and walking past the imported ones. I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention, and I shall now call upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting and his annual report.

Moved by John I. Hobson, seconded by Jas. Callahan, "That the minutes be taken as read." Carried.

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

February 6th, 1900.

The Executive Committee beg to present the fourteenth annual report of the affairs of this Association for the year ending 31st of December, 1899.

The work of recording Short-Horns for the last three years has increased by leaps and bounds, keeping in line with the increased sales and prices of these cattle during that time. It was found necessary to divide Volume XV in two parts, one for bulls and one for cows; and the result is two good sized books, both being sent to the members for the one fee. Twenty-one pedigrees of bulls which were burnt in the fire, and about as many of cows that should have been in Volume XI, are in this volume, and more are still cropping up. Volume XVI was closed on the 31st of December last; it contains the pedigrees recorded in 1899. It will also have to be printed in two parts.

Many of the breeders write to know why females are not numbered the same as males, and often return certificates to have them numbered. The explanation is simple. Pedigrees of females are all printed alphabetically under their owners' names in the Herd Book. If breeders sent in their registrations at different times during the year the numbers of their cows would be all mixed up and would cause great confusion; hence we cannot number them consecutively until the volume is completed.

The awarding of premiums at different exhibitions of a provincial nature was increased by over two-thirds this last year, the handsome sum of $2,238.00 having been paid out in Toronto, London, Ottawa, Provincial Winter Fair, London, Guelph Fat Stock

Club, in Ontario; Winnipeg, in Manitoba; Calgary, in Alberta; Saskatoon, in Saskatchewan; New Westminster, in British Columbia; Quebec, in the Province of Quebec; Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and St. John, in New Brunswick—from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; the Directors thinking that the surplus in the bank should be given back to the most deserving of the members of this Association. The smaller breeders also derive a great benefit from this Association by the reduced membership fee; getting the benefit of reduced registration fees and the use of the Herd Books, the last volume costing much more than the annual fee.

A delegation appointed by this Association waited on the American Short-Horn Association at their last Annual Meeting, held in Chicago last November, asking them to pass a resolution stating that, as an Association, they would not object to the use of our Canadian Certificates to enable Short Horns to pass the Customs duty free. The delegation was courteously received. The resolution was not, however, passed. The reason given by the Secretary was: "That it would be bad policy to pass it just then, as they were asking the American Government to exclude pedigrees from the English Herd Book on account of four-cross pedigrees, and says that if they do not succeed, then, of course, there would be no objection to admitting them free with certificates from the Dominion Short-Horn Herd Book, and it is only a question of time. If we do not succeed in one we will no doubt vote for the other. Then again, if they do not succeed in excluding certificates from the English Herd Book, after that they could then state that animals whose pedigrees were recorded in the Dominion Herd Book would be admitted into the American Herd Book."

At the Winter Fair, held in London in December last, a testimonial was presented to Mr. F. W. Hodson by several of the Cattle Breeders' Associations and his personal friends, as a slight recognition of his services in getting reduced rates for cattle, sheep and swine from the different railway systems. This Association was one of the donors.

This has also been an important year in the way of cattle importations from Great Britain, the following gentlemen having brought out cattle, viz: John Miller & Sons, Brougham; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; John Isaac, Markham; A. Johnston, Greenwood: Thomas Russell, Exeter; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; H. Cargill & Son, Cargill; and W. D. Flatt, Hamilton—in all 231 head.

Your secretary visited the Industrial Exhibition held in Winnipeg last July, and came to the conclusion that our grant of $500 to that Institution was of the greatest assistance to the Short Horn show in making a handsome list of prizes. The other classes of live stock were not well represented, as the Canadian Pacific Railway had commenced charging for transportation. The grants were also of immense benefit to Toronto, London, Ottawa, and the other points.

All pedigrees shall be signed by the breeder, or in case of death, by a proper representative. The breeder of an animal is the owner of the dam at the time of service.

In 1898 the annual fees were reduced to $2 per annum, which has resulted in a very large increase in membership, consequently circulating more of the Herd Books amongst the breeders. The penalty fees have also been reduced—to members, from $1.75 to $1; and for non-members, from $2.25 to $1.75. The time limit was changed, in 1897, to two years, instead of eighteen months.

A list of errors is made in each Volume, which should be marked in red ink in the Volume mentioned. We also hope breeders will furnish us with any catalogues of sales that may be made during the year.

Your committee would call particular attention to the rule requiring all calves to be recorded before they are twenty-four months old. A penalty fee will be charged after that date. Attention is also called to the clause of the Constitution which requires that "a member must pay up all his fees in arrears before he can resign;" and to another clause, "that when books and documents are mailed, properly prepaid, the duties of the Association are fulfilled, and should a Volume or Pedigree be lost in the mail, duplicate copies will have to be paid for."

Registrations.—In 1899 we were paid for 7,068 registrations and 2,006 changes of ownership and duplicate certificates; in 1898, 5,386 registrations, 5,555 certificates, and 1,064 changes of ownership; in 1897, 4,128 registrations, 4,246 certificates, and 620 changes of ownership; in 1896, 2,957 registrations, 3,017 certificates, and 379 changes

of ownership; in 1895, 3,000 registrations, 3,100 certificates, and 450 changes of ownership; in 1894, 3,045 registrations, 3,142 certificates, and 493 transfers; and, in 1893, 3,484 registrations, 3,142 certificates, and 587 transfers.

Registration Fees.—Following up the change in registrations, there is a corresponding change in registration fees. In 1891 we received $3,152 50; in 1892, $3,835 25; in 1893, $3,787.45; in 1894, $3,357.75; in 1895, $3,222.00; in 1896, $2,954.00; in 1897, $4,124.25; in 1898, $5,233 00; and in 1899, $6,834 75, an increase of $1,601 over 1898.

Herd Books.—There were sent out in 1899: Of Vol. I, 7 copies; of Vol. II, 9 copies; of Vol. III,21 copies; of Vol. IV, 26 copies; of Vol. V, 36 copies; of Vol. VI, 35 copies; of Vol. VII, 56 copies; of Vol. VIII, 68 copies; of Vol. IX, 78 copies; of Vol. X, 89 copies; of Vol. XI, 89 copies; of Vol. XII, 105 copies; of Vol. XIII, 138 copies; of Vol. XIV, 253 copies; of Vol. XV, 150 copies; a total of 1,160 copies.

Pedigrees on Record.

Volume I. contains	3,304	Volume X. contains	3,669
" II. "	4,427	" XI. "	3,213
" III. "	4,593	" XII. "	3.148
" IV. "	4,957	" XIII. "	2,714
" V. "	4.388	" XIV. "	4,147
" VI. "	5,904	" XV. "	5,776
" VII. "	4 954	" XVI. "	7,000
" VIII. "	4,024		
" IX. "	3,633		69,851

Number of Members from Inception to Date.

	New Paid.	Resigned and Lapsed.	Not Paid.	Old Paid.	Total Paid.
B. A., 1882	164	.	..	164	164
" 1883	73	..	..	164	237
" 1884	42	..	..	173	215
" 1885	39	..	..	187	220
Dom. S. H. B. Asso., 1886	215	37	8	195	410
" " " 1887	80	54	81	357	437
" " " 1888	46	79	69	388	434
" " " 1889	36	37	91	398	434
" " " 1890	29	33	74	405	434
" " " 1891	32	67	59	365	397
" " " 1892	60	22	47	398	458
" " " 1893	49	38	72	349	398
" " " 1894	66	72	88	318	384
" " " 1895	60	..	..	290	350
" " " 1896	109	41	77	315	424
" " " 1897	106	36	50	431	537
" " " 1898	250	24	48	463	713
" " " 1899	399	31	83	657	1056

This table shows that our paid up membership roll has increased 343 in the last year in total numbers. Our income from members' fees for 1896 was $1,289; for 1897, $1,615; for 1898, $1,536; for 1899, $2,112, notwithstanding reduced membership fee.

Extracts from By-laws.

Section 1.—Persons desirous of becoming members shall so notify the Secretary, pay the entrance fee, and agree, if elected, to conform to the rules of the Association, and not to withdraw without paying all fees due and giving three months' notice of their intention of doing so.

Section 2.—Members shall pay an entrance fee of $2.00, and subsequently an annual subscription of $2.00, which annual subscription shall be due and payable on the first of January of each year.

Section 5.—Members must keep the Secretary advised of their Post-office address, and all *communications* shall be considered as delivered which have been mailed, properly addressed and prepaid.

Section 15—Fees.—Charges for registration will be :

To Members, Registration and Certificate	$0 75	for each	animal.
To Non-Members, Registration and Certificate	1 25	"	"
Over age, to Members (in all cases a Certificate goes with Registration)	1 00	"	"
Over age, to Non-Members (in all cases a Certificate goes with Registration)	1 75	"	"

Change of Ownership, 25c. ; duplicate Certificate, 25c.
Back volumes of Herd Books, $2 00 each.

HENRY WADE, Secretary.
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

1899.		
Jan. 1.	Cash on hand	$8,178 04
Dec. 31.	657 Yearly Subscribers	1,314 00
	399 New Subscribers	798 00
	Registration Fees and Transfers, 7,068 pedigrees	6,834 75
	Interest on deposit	305 16
	Herd Books	122 00
		$17,551 95

EXPENDITURE

1899.		
Dec. 31.	By Insurance	$32 50
	Printing and Stationery	272 85
	Postage	362 24
	Auditor and Stenographer	58 00
	Miscellaneous	31 81
	Herd Books, Binding	429 10
	Herd Books, Vol. XV	2,417 48
	Prizes at different Shows	2,238 00
	Commission and Committee Expense	3,196 05
	Cash	8,513 92
		$17,551 95

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

1899.		
Dec. 31	To Cash	$8,513 92
	Office Furniture, Books, etc	150 00
	Vol. I. D.H.B., 84 copies	126 00
	" II. " 270 "	405 00
	" III. " 357 "	535 50
	" IV. " 322 "	483 00
	" V. " 293 "	439 50
	" VI. " 280 "	420 00
	" VII. " 216 "	324 00
	" VIII. " 70 "	105 00
	" IX. " 155 "	232 50
	" X. " 353 "	529 50
	" XI. " 504 "	756 00
	" XII. " 505 "	757 50
	" XIII. " 542 "	813 00
	" XIV. " 596 "	894 00
	" XV. " 880 "	1,700 00
		$17,184 42

1899.		
Dec. 31.	By Balance	$17,184 42
		$17,184 42

I hereby certify that I have examined the books and accounts of the Dominion Short-Horn Breeders' Association for the year ending December 31st, 1899, and that the above statement is in accordance with the same.

CHAS. F. COMPLIN,
Auditor.

TORONTO, January 18th, 1900.

ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN DRYDEN.

I want to congratulate you on this splendid meeting. I think this is the largest meeting of Short Horn breeders that I ever attended. I not only observe that there is a large number here, but in conversation with one or two of the gentlemen sitting near me, I learn from them that the meeting is enthusiastic. This shows that Short Horn breeders are having pretty good times just now, and things are looking up. Your hopes have brightened beyond what they have been in former years. I am glad this is so, because I do not think any class of our people deserve better success than those engaged in this industry. We have seen our ups and downs, and changes in market and so on, but still, our people have clung to the industry in which they have been engaged because they believed it was the best for themselves, and the best for the country in which they live. You represent a breed of cattle which will always carry themselves anywhere in any country the climate is adapted for beef cattle. I have always believed that with all the booming you can do you cannot succeed except you have behind it real merit. Shorthorns have intrinsic value—intrinsic value with this country in which we live. We have tested them alongside of other beef breeds—the best of all the others—and Short Horn breeders have no reason to be ashamed of the record which the breed have made; and if that be so, we may cling to the position which we have with tenacity.

I believe this Ontario province of ours, and a good deal of the country, is admirably adapted for the production of beef breeds, and the production of that class of beef breeds which you represent at this meeting. Now you cannot get on, as I say, and keep up the standard of any particular breed unless you have real merit. The position which you take mainly depends upon the course which you gentlemen pursue, or if you let me put it in other language—a good deal depends upon the management of the association which binds you together. Now, I believe we have, on the one hand, what we might term conserva- management, and on the other hand, I believe you are taking advances, and this is what we might call progressive management; that is to say, you are prepared to spend some money in placing this breed of cattle better before the attention of the people of the country. I see by the report in my hand that you have given a considerable sum last year for the purpose of increasing the prize lists for Short Horns at various fairs and exhibitions in this country, and I was just informed by the President that you voted a still larger sum for the present year. Now I have no hesitation in saying that this is the correct policy. In these days, when we have to meet such close competition, I think you do not do yourself justice unless you take these advanced moves, and I believe, in the near future, you will see how effective this plan has been in inducing other people who have not been engaged in Short Horn breeding to follow in the same way, and breed Short Horns.

Then I wanted to say further, that you have introduced—and most of you have assisted and been engaged in it—testing by the block, which is really the chief test after all, at our Fat Stock show. You would do well to encourage this, and I think you would do well to enable our breeders to learn just what we are striving for; just what is the real ideal we want all our work to point to, and it can only be done in this way.

I do not know, Mr. President, whether you have taken any action, but I should be very glad if this Association would speak out in this particular matter, and express itself regarding the plan which has been suggested in a great many quarters of locating our Provincial Fat Stock Show some place where we can have provided suitable accommodation. We have tried Brantford and we have tried London, and we have come to the conclusion there is no particular spot where you can find buildings which are adequate for the work which we desire to perform for our best interests. Now, that being the case, we shall be under the necessity of finding out whether or not there are some places which are prepared to give us accommodation for this particular purpose, and if that be so, it will depend upon the breeders themselves whether they take the stand and say whether it should be permanently located at any one spot, just as they have the great Smithfield of the Old Country in one spot. There are advantages and disadvantages, but I apprehend we cannot carry on the educational part of the work unless we have a building particularly adapted for the purpose. I shall be very glad to have the opinion of any of the gentlemen here, and have them present their views on that particular point.

I must congratulate you on the splendid showing. You started with a good deal of money in the treasury, and you are donating liberally, and so long as you spend a part each year I think you are on the right track; but if you do not do that, then there is only one other thing—reduce the amount you ask for membership or registration fees, for the reason that it is not a good plan not to give the breeders some benefit; but so long as you donate as you are doing—for the benefit of the breed—it is quite right that you should maintain your present position.

ADDRESS BY F. W. HODSON.

One of the matters I would like to speak of, and I expect Mr. Johnston will speak along the same line, is the fact that we have a number of Provincial Live Stock Associations in the Province of Ontario which have done very good work—the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, Dominion Swine Breeders' Association and the Dominion Horse Breeders' Association. Now, these associations are all supported by voluntary contributions from public spirited men—some, altogether, I think, 300 belong to the Cattle and Sheep, and, I think, 360 to the Swine Breeders' Association. In the case of the latter, their Record maintains their association largely, as yours does, so that we need not take it into consideration; but most of those who have belonged to the associations heretofore have carried on the work which you have all profited by. With the co-operation of the Minister of Agriculture, we have succeeded in obtaining cheap railroad rates to the North-West. Now, the expense of this work has been largely borne by a few men, and the Department of Agriculture. There are also in this Province a number of record associations, of which you to day represent the strongest. There are also the Ayrshire and Holstein Associations to be considered.

I think if the larger record associations would in some way co-operate with the Dominion Association and make each one of their members—by virtue of their membership — members of the Provincial Cattle Breeders' Association, or members of the Provincial Horse Breeders' Association, as the case may be, I think it would be a very good thing. The Americans have taken a very good stand in this work, and have consolidated a large number of their associations; they have a very large membership for the National Cattle Breeders' Association, and have arranged for our various associations to join them. I have contended what we should do is consolidate our interests in the Dominion rather than join the American. And why should we not make this Canada our home and make such an association as this worthy of the nation of which it forms a part, and by so doing benefitting every one of the farmers throughout the Dominion?

The plan I suggest for your consideration to-day is that you appoint a committee to take some stand, and say whether or not you will consolidate your association and make your members members of the Cattle Breeders' Association. It would help the smaller breeders, especially throughout the Dominion, as they would have the benefits without having to pay the extra fee. It would cost you a very small amount to make them members, and would be a great benefit to the associations in the various Provinces.

Now another matter which I wish to bring to your attention and consideration is that of auction sales. In the Old Country there are centered at various points large, well-established auction sales held from year to year. In this country a venture has been tried several times, but has not proved very successful. There is reason for that—at a good many of these sales animals were offered which, perhaps, should not have been offered at auction, and this is no doubt one of the great reasons why they suffered defeat. The sales were not taken charge of by anybody in particular; the breeders did not get a profit for their animals, and the result was the confidence of the public was never won. But if we can get the confidence of the public, any man or any association can hold good auction sales.

In the old country these have been successful, and I have had a good deal of correspondence with English breeders, and find they are very strict as to the quality of animals that shall be put on the market, or rather up at these sales, as their rules and regulations are very stringent, and to such an extent have they these in force that the Shire Horse Breeders have taken action, and I think they prosecuted some of their

parties for infringement of the rules. Now, I might say still, that Ontario Agricultural College have held these annual sales, and have had very successful ones, although sometimes the animals have not been of the highest excellence, but considering the quality of the animals they have been very successful and they are looked forward to by the breeders. They did not hold one this last year, and I understand from the officers they have been fairly inundated with letters to know when the sale is going to take place.

I think this is a plan that would benefit, very largely, not only the large breeders, but more especially the smaller breeders scattered all over the Province, as there are a number who have five or six animals, perhaps, to sell every year, and, although the times are good they are having very much trouble in selling them—owing to the fact that intending buyers do not know of their animals—and some time they have to keep them for a long period before they get a purchaser. For that reason a great many men have gone out of rearing pure-bred animals, which is to be regretted, because the more pure-bred animal we have producing a higher quality of beef the better it is for us, as the market is demanding the best goods to-day. This, I think, was clearly brought out at the sale of carcasses of animals that was held in London last year, where good carcasses of mutton sold as 7 cents, while there were other we could not sell at 3 cents per pound. The same was the case with poultry on the London market. We got from 60 to 70 cents apiece for those that had been well fed and dressed in the most approved methods, while for the others, which had not been throughly fed, although they were a good average sample of Christmas fowl, we only got 45 cents a pair.

You thus see the difference, on the market, of well-kept and properly fed fowl, and the same that is true with the fowl is also the case with beef breeds of all kinds. If you put a good animal on the market you will obtain the highest price, whereas, if you put an inferior one on you will get an inferior price.

Now, I think if these sales are established throughout the Province we should have the best animals on sale, and not only would it be profitable to the seller, but would be a splendid advertisement for the live stock men of this Province. It would be a very great help to the Agricultural Associations and smaller farmers who wished to buy good animals; and it would also be a great help to the smaller breeder, it would encourage him to improve the quality of the animals, he knowing he could get a purchaser for them at the sale.

Just before concluding, I wish to say that the matter of transportation came up before the Holstein Breeders' Association, and they made all their members members of the Cattle Breeders' Association with a hope that better work would be done in the future. Now, these men have limited means, but they realized it would be beneficial to them. I may say that in the Cattle Breeders' Association it costs 50 per cent. to pay the expenses.

Wm. Linton: I think, Mr. Chairman, if we wish to accomplish great things we mus be united to a man; we must be a united people or we shall never attain to anything. I heartily concur with Mr. Hodson, and believe all these Breeders' Associations should unite to carry their object through, and get better facilities and rates of transportation.

Mr. Jas. Tolton: I would like to suggest that the amount should not exceed 25 cents per member for this Association to make each member a member of the Cattle Breeders' Association.

A number of the members wished to know who would have a voice in the deliberations of the combined Association. Mr. Hodson recommended a committee from the Short Horn Association, which would likely be composed of the President and Secretary.

Mr. Alex. Smith: In regard to the assistance we could give the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, I think in following out in the same line and the same manner as the suggestions thrown out by Mr. Hodson we could do more benefit to the cattle breeders of the Dominion, much more, I believe, than in offering prizes, and at a great deal less expense. I think by making each member of the Dominion Short Horn Breeders' Association a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, by virtue of his being a member of the Short Horn Association, that we would then develop a great deal larger interest in the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association. We would strengthen the hands of that Association, and make them much more likely to accomplish good than in any other way,

much more than the Short Horn or Cattle Breeders' Associations going separately to the Government or railways, as the case may be, to ask any grants. I think it would be greatly to the interests of each Association, and that an arrangement could be made whereby we could be made members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association at a much smaller rate than the present fee, which is $1. I think by making all our members, members of that Association it could be done for 50 cents each.

Mr. ARTHUR JOHNSON: I have looked favorably upon this matter for a number of years, because, I saw it was almost impossible for the Minister of Agriculture or any separate association to accomplish any important matter in view unless they had the support of all the breeders, and it is only by all of us uniting that we can ever expect to accomplish anything from the railways or Government that will be in the interests of the breeders at large. We will, of course, be called upon to give a grant from this Association, and I can assure you we are not going to lose anything by doing it, because it is practically along the same line that we are at present going, only we would be able to obtain more in the way of furthering the interests of the breeders of Canada than we would alone. I think there is no association in the Dominion of Canada that is more desirable to be sustained and upheld than the Cattle Breeders' Association. The moment you go to ask anything from the governments or railways they will ask the question: "Do you simply represent one breed, or the cattle breeders as a whole?" And that is the strongest influence that could be brought to bear either with the railway managers or the governments. The proposition is: that this Association give a grant, and each individual would not be called upon to put out even a half dollar, as the Short Horn Association would contribute as much towards the maintenance of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association independent of any other amounts. I have been connected with railway matters for some time now, and know how difficult it is to have any request granted unless there is a strong influence at your back, such as the Cattle Breeders' Association. We have already accomplished very great benefits from it along the lines indicated by one or two gentlemen, but the greater our membership the greater our influence, and I would move that the sense of this meeting is that the suggestion made by Mr. Hodson—that every member be made a member of the Cattle Breeders' Association—is in accordance with their wishes.

Mr. HOBSON: I strongly endorse the remarks of Mr. Johnston, and I think it is a movement of great importance, in fact, I think the great usefulness of other associations is largely bound up in the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association.

Mr. RUSSELL: I do not see that we have anything to gain by becoming members of that Association.

Mr. JOHNSTON: Influence. In unity there is strength.

Mr. DRYDEN: You do not know, perhaps, as well as some of the rest of us who have been a good deal with these railway magnates, how hard it is to deal with them. I remember how my friend Mr. Miller and myself went to a committee of railway people in this country—you do not deal with one man, and you must carry your point with the whole of them or not at all. I remember how we treated them, and then they smiled nicely and said: "Good afternoon" and we walked out just as we went in. Now, if I could go to these men and say there were thousands belonged to this Association and engaged in this industry behind me, it would have more weight than if I should just go myself. Mr. Hodson and other gentlemen here have been before these railway people, and they know better than some other gentlemen here that some one must take the leadership or head and be able to present it in that way. You would have the membership of this Association with the membership of all other Associations combined, and, therefore, you would not simply say you represented the Short Horn Association, but all; and being united in this manner you would have power with the legislators; you would have power anywhere you choose to place yourselves, and I think that is the point you should keep before you.

Moved by ARTHUR JOHNSTON, seconded by ALEX. SMITH, "That the Dominion Short Horn Breeders' Association make all its members, members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association at a small fee per member, such fee to be decided upon by the executive committee." Carried.

Provincial Fat Stock Show.

It was the unanimous desire of the meeting that the Provincial Fat Stock Show should be located permanently at one place, so it was moved by Arthur Johnston, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable that the Provincial Winter Fat Stock Show be permanently located at one place." Carried.

Mr. Johnston: In regard to the matter suggested by Mr. Hodson in connection with holding annual sales, I have to say that it has proved a very great success in England and in Scotland. I need not tell the gentlemen here that the greatest difficulty with the breeders in general, and more particularly the smaller breeders, is to know when they can sell their bulls or surplus stock or whether they can sell them at all. There were sales here before, but there is no doubt there was some mismanagement in the carrying of them out; but I tell you there is nothing that can be done for our customers equal to determining a day upon which to bring our cattle to a certain point, and get a market value for them on that day. Some gentlemen would not avail themselves of the opportunity; but it would be of immense advantage, not only to the smaller breeders, but to the breeders in general if there was a day on which we could have our surplus stock placed upon the market on the most favorable circumstances possible. I am entirely in sympathy with that idea, and I may say I was somewhat responsible for bringing about the two sales which took place before. But there were animals admitted to the sales that should never have been presented at all, and this is partly the reason they were unsuccessful.

Mr. Hodson: I may say that the Dominion Government would propose to do the advertising practically, and grant a sum, if I am properly informed, not much less than $2,000. Now I know nothing beyond our associations that can do so much for the moderate sized breeders.

Hon. John Dryden: This sale will not cost this Association anything; it will not cost any individual members anything. If they do not want to have anything to do with it they need not. The only disadvantage would be an indirect one. But if they proved a success of course you would get the advantage, so I cannot see very much objection to the proposition put before us by the Dominion authorities. I, for myself, see great advantages. I know at these sales held in Toronto there was a lack of confidence, and men were afraid to put their cattle in for fear they would sacrifice them. All that will have to be overcome, and you can go into it with the intention of getting fair play.

Resolutions.

Moved by Arthur Johnston, seconded by W. J. Biggins, "That this meeting is of opinion that a well conducted sale under the supervision of the Dominion Government, and with the best type of animal contributed, would be beneficial to the breeders of this country." Carried.

Moved by Wm. Linton, seconded by Edward Jeffs, "That the President, Robert Miller, and the Secretary be a committee to draft a resolution of condolence to Mr. Birrell and family, setting forth the great sympathy felt for them by the members of this Association in their affliction." Carried.

Moved by C. M. Simmons, seconded by Edward Jeffs, "That the Directors recommend the appropriation of a sum not to exceed $3,000 towards the prize lists, for Short Horns of various provincial and other exhibitions in the Dominion of Canada, such as they deem wise to donate to." Carried.

Moved by Arthur Johnston, seconded by Robert Miller, "That the same amount ($750) be appropriated towards the Short Horn prize list of the Toronto Industrial, providing they grant the same amount as they did last year for Short Horns. All animals exhibited to be duly registered in the Dominion Short Horn Herd Book." Carried.

Moved by T. E. Robson, M.P.P., seconded by John I. Hobson, "That the sum of $500 be donated towards the prize list of the Western Fair from the appropriation made by this Association, on condition that they give an equal amount ($500) for Short Horn prizes. All animals exhibited to be duly registered in the Dominion Short Horn Herd Book." Carried.

Moved by JOHN I. HOBSON, seconded by C. M. SIMMONS, "That $500 be appropriated towards the Short Horn prize list of the Winnipeg Exhibition, providing they grant an equal sum ($500) for Short Horn prizes. All animals exhibited to be registered in the Dominion Short Horn Herd Book. Carried."

Moved by JOHN I. HOBSON, seconded by W. G. PETTIT, "That an appropriation of $250 be made to the Brandon Exhibition prize list in the Short Horn department, providing they grant the same amount for Short Horns. All animals exhibited to be duly registered in the Dominion Short Horn Herd Book." Carried.

Moved by ROBERT MILLER, seconded by HARRY SMITH, "That we grant the same amount to each of the other shows, as we did last year, on condition that they grant the same amount to Short Horns as to other breeds." Carried.

Moved by JAS. TOLTON, seconded by EDWARD JEFFS, "That the drafting of the prize lists, for the shows to which this Association donates, be left in the hands of the Executive Committee. Carried.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter from F. J. Clark, Manager of the "Western Manitoba's Big Fair," Brandon, Man., was received, thanking the Association for their last donation, and asking that the Association again donate special prizes at the fair for 1900.

A communication was also read from C. C. Platt, Secretary of the Manitoulin District Agricultural Society, Gore Bay, asking that this Association donate to their Fair, as Short Horns were well represented there.

J. E. Wood, Secretary of the Halifax Exhibition, sent a communication asking that this Association continue, this year, the special prizes offered for Shorthorns in 1899.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Directors of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association convened at the Albion Hotel on Tuesday, February 6th, 1900.

Present: James Russell, Richmond Hill, in the chair; Robert Miller, Stouffville; John I. Hobson, Guelph; A. Johnston, Greenwood; Wm. Linton, Aurora; Edward Jeffs, Bond Head; H. Smith, Hay; T. E. Robson, M.P.P., Ilderton; Jas. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; W. G. Cargill, Cargill; Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge; John Isaac, Markham; W. G. Pettit, Freeman; G. M. Simmons, Ivan; W. J. Biggins, Clinton; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; John Davidson, Ashburn.

Mr. RUSSELL, on opening the meeting, called upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the last Directors' meeting, which were read and confirmed.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the different Executive Committee meetings held during the year, which were adopted.

The Annual Report was also read, and it was move by JAS. TOLTON, seconded by W. G. PETTIT, "That as there is a substantial increase in revenue, and as the Report is very satisfactory, it be adopted." Carried.

The PRESIDENT: You remember last year we voted $750 to the Toronto Industrial on condition that they would add $150 to the amount they were already donating. They did this, and the result was a handsome prize list for Short Horns, inducing many more exhibitors to show their cattle It seems to me the show was a grand success for the breeders in Canada, as the large exhibit brought many more Americans over, and was in this was a great advertisement to all who showed their animals. The other shows which we donated handsomely to were all very successful, especially Winnipeg, as the greatly increased prize list for Short Horns at that exhibition brought forth large numbers to contest the supremacy of the prize ring. I understand Brandon, in Manitoba, is making application this year to get a grant and I believe this is one of the places which should be dealt with liberally, because in that part of the country there are a great many Short Horn breeders, such a John E. Smith, and many others, who are doing a great deal for the Short Horn interests in Canada. The C. P. R is now charging freight on animals going to the Winnipeg exhibition

and it would be a long distance for breeders the other side of Brandon to take their animals there to show; and as Brandon is a central point, I think we could not do better than make a grant to that show.

Mr. HOBSON: If I understand you rightly, Mr. President, you raise the question, is part of the money to go to Winnipeg and part to Brandon? If that is the point you are making, I most heartily agree with you. I know the country around Brandon, as I have been there on four different occasions, and I agree with the President, and express it most emphatically, that Brandon has a good claim, and instead of giving all our grant to Winnipeg we ought to give part to Brandon.

Mr. TOLTON: As a matter of fact, do not all the principal breeders go to Winnipeg show? If you give small prizes you do not encourage the breeders to come out the same, therefore, I should think it would be better to have one large prize list in one place.

Mr. HOBSON: With what knowledge I have of Manitoba—and I have a good knowledge of it—I think Brandon is really a more important centre than Winnipeg, if we take into consideration the class of farmers who are around Brandon and within a reasonable distance of it, and if we consider the rapidity with which high class farming is becoming the order of the day, I would say, as a Short Horn centre, Brandon is likely to become a more important place than Winnipeg, and I believe, also, that if assistance is going to be given in the way of prize money to these stock centres, Brandon has a good claim.

The majority of the members present concurred with Mr. Hobson in his remarks regarding a grant to Brandon.

At this juncture Mr. Simmons moved that $3,000 be voted from the treasury towards prizes at the various exhibitions this year; but Mr. Johnston stated he did not wish to have this voted upon until he brought a proposition before the meeting, which might make some material difference. His suggestion was to have the transfer fee reduced by fifteen cents, which would lessen the rates somewhat to breeders; but on explanation of Mr. Wade that it would only make a difference of $150 or so to the breeders throughout the Province, no action was taken on the matter.

Mr. MILLER, speaking to Mr Simmons' motion, said: We are not exactly ready to have that forced on us yet. Now, I believe it is the duty of this Association to go a little into detail. I think we ought to go through this list and see if the money we have spent has done any good, and, at the same time, when going through this list for that purpose we might also discuss this question of Brandon, and see whether it would be wise for us to give them $100 or $200, or not. I would like to know how much money they give for Short Horns at Brandon, and what kind of a show they have. I am a believer in this principle—that we are going to do more good to Short Horn interests and the Short Horn breed of cattle by making one big show here in Ontario and and another big show in Manitoba. Take the Hereford cattle out at Missouri. The breeders there vote a tremendous amount of money, exclusive of the show, for that breed, and the result is that they make them a great success. The same is done in England to push forward different breeds. Now, I think it would be all right to vote $100 to Brandon and perhaps $500 to Winnipeg, but we should not grant Winnipeg a small amount. I believe there was a splendid show there last year. The Short Horns were brought out in far superior numbers on account of the large prize list, and the consequence is—when other breeders see such an exhibit it induces them to believe, and rightly, too, that there is only one beef breed in the Dominion of Canada—the Short Horn. There is only one beef breed of cattle that can be bred to the advantage of the farmers here, and we want to impress this upon their minds, and the best way we can do this is to give large amounts at two or three particular centres, drawing out large exhibits, and by so doing enticing other breeders to purchase this breed, which would be an everlasting benefit to breeders of Short Horn cattle in the Dominion. This is a most important matter to come before the Board, and I think it would be well to begin with Toronto and Winnipeg.

After a little further discussion it was decided that the amount voted to different shows throughout the Dominion should not exceed $3,000.

Messrs. H. SMITH and C. M. SIMMONS wished to recommend that more prizes be given, say 4th and 5th, in order to induce young breeders to come forward.

A series of resolutions were drawn up in connection with the grants, to be submitted to the Annual Meeting for approval.

The meeting then adjourned.

PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORNS AT THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL 1899.

Bull, Four Years Old and Upwards.

1st, Topsman —17847—; red; calved December, 1891. Bred by J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.; sire, Stanley —7949—; dam, Nonpareil Victoria —17139—. Exhibitor, T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.
2nd, Duncan Stanley —16364—; roan; calved March, 1891. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Stanley —7949—; dam, Isabella 14th —13944—. Exhibitors, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.
3rd, Abbotsford —19446—; roan; calved September, 1892. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Blake —15177—; dam, Village Blossom (imp.) —2277—. Exhibitor, H. Smith, Hay, Ont.

Bull, Three Years Old and Under Four.

1st, Sittyton Hero —23313—; red, with little white; calved September, 1895. Bred by Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; sire, Earl of March —17252—; dam, Carrie, 23453. Exhibitors, Jas. I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, Ont.
2nd, Lord Willison —24315—; red; calved October, 1895. Bred by A. Johnston, Greenwood, Ont.; sire, Indian Chief (imp.) —11108—; dam, Cleta's Gem —21500. Exhibitors, J. Fried & Sons, Roseville, Ont.
3rd, Riverside Stamp —23589—; red and little white; calved March, 1896. Bred by Thomas Russell & Son, Exeter, Ont.; sire, Sultan of Riverside —22094—; dam, Bracelet 7th —22604—. Exhibitor, Wm. Shier, Sunderland, Ont.

Bull, Two Years Old and Under Three.

1st, George Bruce —25507—; roan; calved December, 1896. Bred by W. R. Elliott, Hespeler, Ont.; sire, Robert the Bruce —22635—; dam, Rose Bloom —26774—. Exhibitor, T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.
2nd, Hillsburg Tom —26756—; roan; calved July, 1897. Bred by A. F. McGill, Hillsburg, Ont.; sire, Sirius (imp.) —15281—; dam, Fashion's Gem —22181—. Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
3rd, Marquis of Zenda (imp.) —26064—; roan; calved February, 1897. Bred by W. S. Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; sire, Wanderer (60138); dam, Missie 123rd (Vol. XLI, E.H.B.) Exhibitors, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont.

Bull, One Year Old and Under Two.

1st, Royal Banner —27652—; roan; calved October, 1897. Bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.; sire, Judge —23419—; dam, English Lady 11th —31042—. Exhibitor, James Leask, Greenbank, Ont.
2nd, Royal Standard —27653—; roan; calved September, 1897. Bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.; sire, Judge —23419—; dam, Lady Aberdeen —33935—. Exhibitors, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont.
3rd, Grand Quality —27643—; roan, calved February, 1898. Bred by W. G. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.; sire, Indian Statesman —23004—; dam, Mara 11th —17778—. Exhibitor, T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.

Bull Calf, Under One Year.

1st, First Choice —30932—; white; calved September, 1898. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Judge —23419—; dam, Lady Aberdeen —33935—. Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
2nd, Royal Ensign —30933—; red and little white; calved October, 1898. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Royal Sailor (imp.) —18959—; dam, Matchless 16th —27773—. Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
3rd, Bar None —30915—; dark roan; calved September, 1898. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Abbotsford —19446—; dam, Bonnie Brae —27620—. Exhibitor, H. Smith, Hay, Ont.
4th, Royal Archer —30924—; red and little white; calved October, 1898. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Sittyton Hero —23313—; dam, Flora 2nd —23375—. Exhibitors, James I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, Ont.
5th, Cormac —30947—; red; calved October, 1898. Bred by ; sire, Abbotsford —19446—; dam, Constance 2nd of Maple Lodge —18154—. Exhibitor, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.

Bull, of any age.

1st, Topsman —17847—. Exhibitor, T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.

Cow, Four Years Old and Over.

1st, Centennial Isabelle 35th —28872—; roan; calved February, 1895. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Lord Stanley —17849—; dam Isabelle 15th —18351—. Exhibitors, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.
2nd, Nonpareil 54th —27523—; red and white; calved December, 1893. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Prince Royal —14836—; dam, Nonpareil 44th —12696. Exhibitors, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.
3rd, Matchless 11th —22939; red and white; calved October, 1890. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Brampton Hero —324—; dam, Matchless of Elmhurst 2nd —3883—. Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.

Cow, Three Years Old and Under Four.

1st, Matchless 18th —29130— ; red ; calved October, 1895. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Royal Sailor (imp.) —18959— ; dam, Matchless of Elmhurst 9th —17269—. Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
2nd, Mildred 6th —31608— ; roan ; calved December, 1895. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Royal Sailor (imp.) —18959— ; dam, Mildred 5th —31067—. Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
3rd, Gem of Athelstane —28324— ; red ; calved October, 1895. Bred by Israel Groff, Alma, Ont. ; sire, Lyndhurst 2nd —18276— ; dam, Lady Hero —21840—. Exhibitor, T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.

Heifer, Two Years Old and Under Three.

1st, Jubilee Queen —30151: light roan ; calved November, 1896. Bred by Joseph Lawrence & Son, Clear water, Man. ; sire, Indian Warrior —18106— ; dam, Florence of Clearwater —19710—. Exhibitor, T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.
2nd, Dora Stamford —31061— ; red ; calved October, 1896. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Royal Sailor (imp.) —18959— ; dam, Miss Stamford —22942—. Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
3rd, Matchless 19th —31066— : roan ; calved September, 1896. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Royal Sailor (imp.) —18959— ; dam, Matchless of Elmhurst 9th —17269—. Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.

Heifer, One Year Old and Under Two.

1st, Lovely Lorne 2nd —33408 ; roan ; calved September, 1897. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Golden Robe —20396— ; dam, Lovely Lorne —25981. Exhibitor, T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.
2nd, Matchless 24th —Vol. XVI.— Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Judge —23419— ; dam, Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
3rd, Lady May 3rd —33187— ; red and little white ; calved December, 1897. Bred by exhibitors ; size, Scottish Leader —21658— ; dam, Lady May —21169—. Exhibitor, Jas. Oke & Son, Alvinston, Ont.

Heifer Calf, Under 1 Year.

1st, Queen of the Louans —Vol. XVI.— ; red; calved January, 1899. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Golden Victor —30626— ; dam, Louan of Browndale 2nd —33406—. Exhibitor, T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.
2nd, Rosa Bonheur —Vol. XVI.— ; red ; calved December, 1898. Bred by ; sire, Golden Measure —30942— ; dam, Royal Princess —16779—. Exhibitors, J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.
3rd, Village Princess —Vov. XVI.— ; roan ; calved December, 1898. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Abbotsford —19446— ; dam, Village Queen —Vol. XVI.—. Exhibitor, H. Smith, Hay, Ont.
4th, Barmaid —Vol. XVI.— ; white ; calved September, 1898. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Abbotsford —19446— ; dam, Bonnie Brae —27620—. Exhibitor, H. Smith, Hay, Ont.
5th, Mildred 8th —Vol. XVI.— ; roan ; calved October, 1898. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Royal Sailor (imp.) —18959— ; dam, Mildred 5th —31067—. Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.

Female, of any age.

1st, Matchless 18th —29130—. Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.

Four Calves, Bred and Owned by Exhibitor.

1st, Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
2nd, Exhibitor, H. Smith, Hay, Ont.
3rd, Exhibitors, Jas. I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, Ont.

Five Females, any age, Bred and Owned by Exhibitor.

1st, Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
2nd, Exhibitor, H. Smith, Hay, Ont.

Bull, and four of his get.

1st, Exhibitor, H. Smith, Hay, Ont.
2nd, Exhibitors. Jas. I. Davidson & Son, Balsam, Ont.

Bull and Four Females, under Two Years, Owned by Exhibitor.

1st Exhibitor, T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.
2nd, Exhibitors. J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
3rd, Exhibitor, H. Smith, Hay, Ont.

Herd of One Bull and Four Females, over One Year Old.

1st, Exhibitor, T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont.
2nd, Exhibitors, J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, Ont.
3rd, Exhibitors, R. & S. Nicholson, Sylvan, Ont.

CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS FOR 1900.

President: A. KAINS.....Byron, Ont.
1st Vice-President: W. F. STEPHEN.....Trout River, Que.

Vice-Presidents:

Ontario: J. C. SMITH.....Hintonburg.
Quebec: Hon. Wm. OWEN.....Montreal, Que.
Manitoba: Geo. STEEL.....Glenboro, Man.
Assiniboia: C. W. PETERSON.....Regina, Assa.
British Columbia: — MACKIE.....Eburne, B.C.
Prince Edward Island: F. G. BOVYER.....Georgetown, P. E. I.
Nova Scotia: C. A. ARCHIBALD.....Truro, N.S.
New Brunswick: M. H. PARLEE.....Sussex, N.B.

Directors:

ONTARIO.		QUEBEC.	
Wm. STEWART, Jr	Menie.	ROBERT NESS	Howick.
W. W. BALLANTYNE	Stratford.	JOHN MORRIN	Belle Riviere.
A. KAINS	Byron.	NAP. LACHAPELLE	St. Paul l'Ermite.
R. S. BROOKS	Brantford.	T. D. MCCALLUM	Danville.
J. C. SMITH	Hintonburg.	W. F. STEPHEN	Trout River.
A. HUME	Menie.	A DRUMMOND	Petite Cote.
F. W. HODSON	Ottawa.	R HUNTER	Maxville, Ont.

Executive Committee (Eastern Division): Nap. LACHAPELLE, A. DRUMMOND and R. HUNTER.

Executive Committee: Western Division): Wm. STEWART, Jr., W. W. BALLANTYNE and J. C. SMITH.

Revising Committee: F. W. HODSON, A. DRUMMOND, J. C. SMITH, Robert NESS and H. WADE

Auditor (Ontario): C. F. COMPLIN, London.
Auditor (Quebec): A. DRUMMOND, Petite Cote.
Eastern Secretary: J. P. L. BERUBE, Montreal.
Secretary-Treasurer: H. WADE, Toronto.
Delegates to Industrial Exhibition: W. W. BALLANTYNE, Wm. STEWART, Jr.
Delegates to Western Fair: A. KAINS and R. S. BROOKS.
Delegates to Ottawa: F. W. HODSON and Jos. YUILL.
Delegates to Sherbrooke, Que: T. D. MCCALLUM and Robert NESS.
Quebec (Delegates): Nap. LACHAPELLE and A. DRUMMOND.

Judges Recommended.

Toronto Industrial: A. Kains; A. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que; Thos. Bradshaw.
Ottawa Central: R. Hunter, Maxville; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford.
London Western: D. Drummond, Myrtle, Ont.
Quebec Exhibition: Horace Lamarche, St. Esprit, Que.: John Morrin, Belle Riviere.
Sherbrooke Exhibition: W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; R. Hunter, Maxville, Ont.
Judges to be selected from above list in order named, and one judge be also appointed by each of the different Fair Boards.

Additional List.

F. Guy, Oshawa; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; John Crosby, Campbellford; W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains; D. Livingston, Coleman; Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place; N. Dyment, Barrie; Wm. Stewart, Jr., Menie; A. Drummond, Petite Cote; A. Hume, Menie.

LIST OF MEMBERS AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1900.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Agricultural School.....	L'Assomption, Que	Goodfellow, Wm	Huntingdon, Que.
Agricultural School.....	Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que.	Government Stock Farm	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
		Glass, C. G.	Danville, Que.
Alexander, G. H.....	Stanhope, P.E.I.	Greenway, Hon. Thos..	Crystal City, Man.
Alexander, J. R.....	Brantford.	Greenshields, J. N.....	Danville, Que,
Anderson, J. & R. ...	Hamilton.	Guy, F. T.....	Bowmanville.
Anderson, Robert	Howick, Que.	Hamilton, John.....	Grand Freniere, Que.
Archibald, C. A.....	Truro, N.S.	Hay, John.....	Lachute, Que.
Armstrong, Jas.....	Shawville, Que.	Hay, Wm	Howick, Que.
Baldock, Wm.....	Mount Charles.	Harper, Mrs. Wm.....	Elbe Mills.
Ballantyne, W. W.....	Stratford.	Harrison, R	Avonroy.
Baxter, David.....	North Georgetown, Que	Harkness & Son	Irena.
Begg, V. A..... ..	Moose Creek.	Hearn, Michael.....	Burke, N.Y., U.S.
Bell & Sons, J. H.....	Farnham Centre, Que.	Hendy, Chas	Campbellford.
Benham & Son, Jesse ...	Sweetburg, Que.	Henry, Wm	City View.
Beaubien, Hon. Louis...	Outremont, Que.	Hicks, Chas	Harrowsmith.
Benning, David.....	Williamstown.	Hillman, G. M.....	St. Davids.
Blue, John.	Eustis, Que.	Hi'l, George.....	Delaware.
Black, Fred. S.....	Amherst, N.S.	Hodge, G. A	Cookshire, Que.
Bogart, J. W	Morewood.	Hodson, F. W.....	Toronto.
Bond, Hon. Robert.....	St. Johns, Nfld.	Hume & Co., A.....	Burnbrae.
Bourassa, Henri, M.P...	Monte-Bello, Que.	Hurley, Dennis.....	Vankleek Hill.
Boyer, F. G	Georgetown, P.E.I.	Hudson, Jos	Lyn.
Bryson, Jas.....	Allan's Corner s, Que.	Irving, Arch.....	Scotston, Que.
Brownlee, Wm	McDonald's Corners.	Irving, Thos	North Georgetown, Que
Brown, Jas. E.....	Grahamsville.	Jackson, F. J.....	Meadowvale.
Brooks & Son, T.	Brantford.	James, J. A.....	Nilestown.
Caldwell Bros.....	Orchard.	Johnston, D. B.....	Lansdowne.
Callander, Jas	North Gower.	Johnston Estate, Jas....	Montreal, Que.
Carruthers, J. B.....	Kingston.	Jones, Geo. H.....	Bedford, Que.
Campbell, John R	Vernon.	Kains, A.	Byron.
Campbell, A..	Howick, Que.	Kennedy, Arch	Vernon.
Central Exp Farm	Ottawa.	Klock & Co., R. H.....	Klock's Mills.
Clark, J. G.	Ottawa.	Kydd, W.	Petite Cote, Que.
Cleland, Arch	Hemingford, Que.	Lachapelle, F. O.....	St. Paul L'Ermite.
Clow, John.....	Harrowsmith.	Lachapelle, Napoleon...	St. Paul L'Ermite.
Cote, Adam	St. Barthelemi, Que.	Laferriere I.....	St. Barthelemi, Que.
Cottingham, Jas.....	Ormstown, Que.	Lafortune, D. A.....	St. Laurent, Que.
Coutu, Pierre.	St. Feli de Valois, Que.	Lamarche, Geo.....	St. Leon, Que.
Cowan, Jas.	Allan's Corners, Que.	Lamarche, Horace.....	St. Esprit, Que.
Crosby, John	Campbellford.	Lavallee, Paul.....	Berthier, Que.
Crozier, Adam.....	Beachburg.	Lawrie, Jas.	Malvern.
Cumming Donald.....	Lancaster.	Lescharbeau, J. A.. ...	St. Stanilas, Que.
Cumming, A. J	Heckston.	Leitch, David	Grant's Corners.
Cunningham, John.....	Norval.	Logan, J. W.....	Allan's Corners, Que.
Davies, Robert	Toronto.	Mackie Bros.....	Eburne, B.C.
Davies, Geo	Toronto.	Macfarlane, Jas.....	Kelso, Que.
Dawes & Co	Lachine, Que.	Macfarlane, Thos.....	Acton, Que.
Denyes, H. K	Foxboro.	Maclaren, Arch.....	Huntingdon, Que.
Deschamps, Louis.... ..	St. Paul L'Ermite, Que.	Marsh & Son, E.....	Gladstone.
Donihee, Patrick	Malone, N. Y., U.S.	Massicotte, Clair.....	St. Prosper, Que.
Douglas, John H.....	Warkworth.	Martin, John.....	Lucknow.
Drummond, A. McD....	Petite, Cote, Que.	Mellick, Aaron.....	Smithville.
Drummond, Daniel.....	Petite Cote, Que	Moote & Son, Robt.....	Rosedene.
Drysdale, Thos.....	Allan's Corners, Que.	Morrin, John.....	Belle Riviere, Que.
Dundas & Grandy . ..	Springville.	Mousseau, A.....	Berthier, Que.
Dyment, N.....	Clappison's Corners.	Muir, sr., Arch	Huntingdon, Que.
Eadie, Wm.....	Vars.	Muir, Geo. H.....	Montreal, Que.
Easton, Ed. H.....	Lyn.	Murphy, Jeremiah... ..	Rockburn, Que.
Edwards & Co., W. C...	Rockland.	Murchison, Don..... ..	North River, P.E.I.
Empey, M. N.....	Napanee.	Murphy, R. G	Elgin.
Ewing, Wm.....	Montreal, Que.	McCormack & Son, Jas.	Rockton.
Eyre, H. E.....	Harlem.	McCord, Jas.....	Prescott.
Farlinger, W. K.....	Morrisburg.	McCallum, A.....	Danville, Que.
Findlay, Jas.....	Beachburg.	McFarlane, D. A.....	Kelso, Que.
Garth, A. E..... .	St. Therese, Que.	McDonald, John A.....	Williamstown.
Gaw, Jas.....	Sheffordvale, Que.	McGibbon, Wm.....	Montreal, Que.
Gilroy, Jos.....	Lyn.	McIntyre, W.....	Newington.
Girouard, Elie.....	Ste. Victorie, Que.	McKay, Wm.	Morewood.
Gibbons, W. T.....	Northcote.	McKee, H. & J	Norwich.

LIST OF MEMBERS AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 1900 —*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
McLachlan, Duncan	Petite Cote, Que.	Shirreffs, J. R.	Clarence, Que.
McLennan, D. N.	Summerstown Station.	Simpson, Jas.	Brockville.
McLeod, John	Ridgeway.	Smith, A. W.	Simcoe.
McDiarmid, Miss	Covey Hill, Que.	Smith, J. C.	Hintonburg.
McDonald, J. A., jr	Williamstown.	Smith, W. M.	Fairfield Plains.
McMaster, J. A.	Montreal Que.	Sorby, D. & O	Guelph.
Ness, Robert	Howick, Que.	Stephen, W. F.	Trout River.
Ness, Robert R.	Howick, Que.	Steel Bros	Glenboro', Man.
Newman, John	Lachine, Que.	Sterling, T. W.	Kelona, B C.
Nichol, Walter	Plattsville Ont.	Stewart, jr., Wm.	Menie.
Ogilvie, W. W.	Lachine Rapids, Que.	Taylor, F. W.	Wellman's Corners.
Oliver & Son, A	Motherwell.	Taylor, A	Wooler.
Ontario Agr. College	Guelph.	Tipping, J. A.	Clarenceville, Que.
Ouimet, Winfrid	Ste. Rose, Que.	Thom, Wm.	Lynedoch.
Owens, Hon. Wm.	Montreal, Que.	Trann, W. H.	Cedar Grove.
Parlee, M. H.	Sussex, N.B.	Trudel, T	St. Prosper, Que.
Paton, Hugh	Montreal, Que.	Turenne, Delphis	St. Paul L'Ermite, Que.
Paris, I. T.	Fairfax.	Walker, sr., Thos.	Menie.
Patton, O. P	Brome Corner, Que.	Walker, jr., Thos.	Hoard's Station.
Peterson, Chas. W.	Regina, Assa.	Watson, Thos	North Georgetown, Que
Pope, J. C.	Regina, Assa.	Wells & Son, A. C.	Chilliwack, B.C.
Rathbun Co.	Deseronto.	Whalen, John H.	Westport.
Reford, Robert	Ste. Anne de Bellevue.	White Bros.	Perth.
Reid, A. A.	Escott.	Whiteside Bros	Innerkip.
Reid & Co.	Hintonburg.	Whitney, B	Franklin.
Richard, Jos	Ste. Anne Pocatiere, Que	Whittacker & Son, H. J.	North Williamsburg.
Robertson, Alex	Maitland.	Wilson, J. Lockie	Alexandria.
Robertson, Robert	Nappan, N.S.	Wood, And.	Vankleek Hill.
Robertson, Robert	North Georgetown, Que	Woodbury, Gordon	Manchester, N.H., U.S.
Roy, A.	Riverfield, Que.	Wooley, Jos. H	Simcoe.
Rivet, Chas.	Joliette, Que.	Wylie, Wm	Howick, Que.
Sangster, R. R.	Lancaster.	Yates, Mahlon	Athens.
Savage, R. A.	South Stuckley, Que.	Yorke, H. W.	Harrietsville.
Scott, Andrew	Roberval, Que.	Yuill, Jos	Carleton Place.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The second annual meeting of the Amalgamated Dominion and Canada Ayrshire Breeders' Associations, convened at Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on February 6th, 1900.

The following were present: A. Kains, Byron, in the chair; Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place: R. S. Brooks, Brantford; A. Hume, Menie; F. W. Hodson, Ottawa; James McCormack, Rockton; Wm. Stewart, Jr., Menie; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; John Morrin, Belle Riviere, Que; T. D. McCallum, Danville, Que.; W. F. Stephen, Trout River, Que.; A. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que.; R. Hunter, Maxville; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg; F. T. Guy, Bowmanville; Caldwell Bros, Orchard; W. H. Trann, Cedar Grove; John Lawrie, Malvern; J. Lockie Wilson, Alexandria; J. R. Alexander, Brampton; D. Drummond, Myrtle; J. Crosby, Campbellford; D. Livingstone, Colborne; J. C. Snell, London; Wm. Weld, London; F. J. Jackson, Meadowville; Wm. Baldock, Mount Charles; N. Dyment, Clappison's Corners; J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Moved by Jos. YUILL, seconded by T. D. McCALLUM, "That the minutes of the last meeting be taken as read on account of being published in the Report." Carried.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

This Association had a remarkably good record for the past year, entries for the Herd Book coming in from all parts of Canada in excess of any former year. In 1898 we had 1,115 pedigrees, while in 1899 we recorded 1,254, or 139 more than the former year. Still I am afraid several Ayrshire breeders are neglecting to record, as we should have had 500 more.

I am pleased to say that the committee appointed at our last annual meeting to examine and report upon the pedigree of the Ross cows have reported favorably, and recommended the acceptance of these pedigrees. A copy of the affidavits has been forwarded to the Secretary of the American Association, C. M. Winslow, who says that the matter will be laid carefully before his Executive Committee, and it is to be hoped a favorable answer will be received. If accepted a great many more Ayrshires, and some of the best, will be re-admitted.

HERD BOOK. What we call the 9th Volume of the Canadian Ayrshire Herd Book was issued on the 8th of September last. There had been five volumes of the Canada and three volumes of the Dominion book published previously, and as this volume was a continuation of the two series it was thought best to call it the ninth volume. The first part of the book is made up of what would have been the fourth volume of the Dominion book. Then, on page 179, commences the pedigrees since amalgamation, printed as they are received, regardless of sex, which is printed on the right hand corner, viz. : bull or cow. It makes a very complete volume of 500 pages; it also contains a list of the premiums awarded by the Industrial Exhibition of Toronto in 1898.

MEMBERS. In 1898 we had 140 paid up members in both associations, while in 1899 we had 167. This is very gratifying indeed, as each member gets a copy of the Herd Book for his annual fee, thus circulating the books amongst the members. It was decided a year ago that all old volumes could be sold for $1.00 each ; but I am sorry to say that only $23 of income has been derived from this source. All breeders of Ayrshires, now that a great many pedigrees terminate in the Quebec Book, should get a set.

EXHIBITIONS. Owing to the reduced exchequer, by printing Herd Book and committee expenses, it was not thought advisable to donate any money to exhibitions, and, with the exception of $25.00 to the Winter Dairy show, held in London, for milking cows, it was not done. But Ayrshires were well brought out at Toronto, London and Ottawa. The test at the winter show was very satisfactory, resulting as follows :

Specials Donated by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association at the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show, 1899.

CLASS 51, SEC. 1.—AYRSHIRES OVER 36 MONTHS.

First prize, $12.50 ; second prize, $7.50 ; third prize, $5.00. Total, $25.00.

Name of Cow and Owner's Name and Address.	Total lbs. of milk in 48 hours.	Lbs. fat.	Lbs. solids not fat.	No. points for fat.	No. points for solids not fat.	Points for days in milk.	Total points.	1st Test.			2nd Test.			3rd Test.		
								Milk.	Per cent. fat test.	Amount fat.	Milk.	Per cent fat test.	Amount fat	Milk.	Per cent. fat test.	Amount fat.
1. Brierly Banks Cora*	81.4	3.42	7.78	68.4	31.12	5.9	105.4	27.2	4.6	1.251	41.3	4.	1.652	12 9	4.	.576
2. Nellie Grey*	80.8	3.14	7.66	62.8	30.64	9.1	102.5	27.4	4.3	1.178	40.6	3.6	1.462	12.8	3.9	.499
3. Brierly Banks Susie*	62.1	2.15	5.68	43.0	22.72	8.8	74.6	16.2	3.	.486	31.	3.7	1.147	14.9	3.5	.521

* The property of N. Dyment, Clappison's Corners.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The annual meeting being held in Montreal last year necessitates it being held in Toronto this year, consequently seven directors will have to be elected from amongst the members of the western district ; the eastern directors having another year to serve. The Directors shall elect from among themselves six members to serve on the Executive Committee for that year, three from the east and three from the west.

A revising committee consisting of five members shall be appointed by the Directors each year, of which, three shall be a quorum, whose duty shall be to investigate all pedigrees reserved for their decision by the Secretary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Receipts.

1899.			
Jan. 1.	To balance from 1898.....		$247 67
"	" Herd Books sold		23 00
	" 167 membership fees		334 00
	" Registration fees—		
	1,254 pedigrees		1,186 25
			$1,790 92

Assets.

1899. Dec. 31.	
Balance, cash on hand	$151 69
530 Vols. Quebec Herd Book at $1	530 00
217 Vols. Dom. Herd Book at $1	217 00
283 Vols. 9 at $2.....	566 00
	$1,464 69

Expenditures.

1899, Jan.		
By printing and stationery		$49 05
Herd Book, Vol. 9 (costing $570.65)		
Paid on account		370 65
Tags		18 31
Committee expenses $352 40		
Commissions..... ... .. 478 30		
		830 70
Postage and telegrams		45 44
Auditor for 1898.....		7 50
Montreal Agency—		
Berube, old balance		13 30
Commissions..... $93 20		
Expenses 22 62		
		115 82
Expenses Montreal Herd Book—		
J. Lovell $114 80		
Perrault..... 23 00		
Binding 50 66		
		188 46
Balance on hand.		$151 69
		$1,790 92

Liabilities.

Balance owing publisher on Vol. 9	$200 00
Balance assets over liabilities	1,264 69
	$1,464 69

I hereby certify that I have examined the books and accounts of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and that the above statement is correct and in accordance therewith.

(Sgd.) Chas F. Complin,
Auditor.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 19, 1900.

Moved by Wm Stewart, seconded by A. Hume, "That the Secretary-Treasurer's report be adopted. Carried."

Mr. Wade: I might say at this stage of the meeting that it is not at all likely a volume will be published this year. Most of the members have been sent Vol. 9 for 1899, so there will be a year that there will be no book sent, unless you pass a resolution here to-day that I send all members a back volume if they are one short.

Mr. J. R. Alexander: I think you said in your report, if I am not mistaken, about some of these cattle that were in the Appendix being brought into the Herd Book proper. Are we to understand these are cattle that have been in the Appendix that may yet be taken into the Herd Book?

The Secretary: All pedigrees tracing to what we call the Ross cows are likely to be brought into the Herd Book proper; they were left in the hands of a Pedigree Committee last year to investigate, and I shall read you the report. You will notice by my report that they were reported upon favorably by this committee. They have been sent on to Mr. Winslow, the American Secretary, and I have an answer from him, which is quite favorable.

The matter of the pedigree of the bull Bonnie Scotland was then taken up.

Mr. Hodson: The matter just rests here, gentlemen. These animals have been traced to one of two imported cows, and I do not see that anything further can be done more than refer this report back again to the committee and ask them to find out, if possible, which of these imported cows or imported bulls are the forefathers or foredams of the cattle now in question. That seems to be the only difficulty now. As soon as we can get this straightened up the American secretary will accept them and we will accept them. It also has come out that these cows and bulls were prize-winners in their day, and if that data can be got also regarding these animals it will perhaps have more influence in getting them into the American Records. So my recommendation would be, that this matter be referred back to the committee with power to investigate and report further.'

Mr. WADE: If we can confine these animals in question to one sire and one dam the American secretary will accept them without any further question. The original cow "Lady of the Lake" was calved in 1848. Now, all these crosses since then are perfectly straight. Before that they were a little doubtful, but now, I think, we have them all cleared up. As I told you a year ago—I had been at Kingston and Cobourg and cleared up all the pedigrees until we came to these two cows now in question, and all the rest are published in the ninth volume up to these two cows.

Mr. J. R. ALEXANDER said the question had arisen in his mind, how are we to know imported stock? He had seen cows that were imported which he would not give $20 apiece for, still they were imported. He also said if it was worth our while breeding at all it was surely worth our while doing things carefully and breeding up well, and he did not see that imported animals were any better than our own.

Mr. WADE: People should not bring the animals out if they are not good.

Mr. J. R. ALEXANDER asked what the standard of acceptance to our book was, and Mr. Wade explained that we take nothing imported from Scotland unless recorded in the Scotch book, and we suppose they are pure pedigrees, as in Scotland they have been pure for 120 years; but a great many brought out run into the Scotch appendix and say page such and such. Now, these animals in question, the Ross cows, have forty years breeding of crosses of undoubted purity since the disputed animal, yet we could not accept that pedigree according to our rules and regulations, but will accept two crosses from the appendix of the Scotch book.

Moved by A. HUME, seconded by WM. STEWART, jr., "That the matter of investigating the pedigrees be left in the hands of the revising committee." Carried.

Moved by JOS. YUILL, seconded by WM. STEWART, jr., "That the sum of $50 be donated towards the prize list in the Ayrshire division of the Provincial Fat Stock Show, providing food be taken into consideration in the test." Carried.

A short discussion took place regarding the awarding of prizes at other exhibitions, and it was moved by JOS. YUILL, seconded by J. C SMITH, "That if the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association has the funds on hand, it be left to the discretion of the executive committee to award such prizes as they see fit to other exhibitions." Carried.

W. F. STEPHEN: I would be willing to grant the money to different exhibitions providing we can get a grant from the Government; but if we cannot get a grant from the Government I think we should not grant anything this year.

Moved by J. C. SMITH, seconded by N. DYMENT, "That Messrs. Wm. Stewart, jr., W. W. Ballantyne and Mr. Douglas, M.P.P. be a committee to wait on the Dominion Government in view of obtaining a grant for this Association, in order that we might better further the interests of the Ayrshire breed of cattle." Carried.

Mr. T. D. MCCALLUM said there was a matter of great importance which he wished to bring before the meeting and see if it could not be remedied in some way. At the last annual meeting there was a committee appointed to confer with Mr. Winslow, the American Secretary, as to having our Canadian certificates accepted at the lines, and allow our animals to pass into the United States duty-free. Now, at the present time we have to record them in the American book before we can get them over, and to get them in over there is costs us $1.00 for each ancestor down to the number of ten, than after that 25 cents each.

Mr. WADE: This committee has never met for that exact business, but they did meet Mr. Winslow in Montreal to find out the best arrangements we could make with him in accepting our cattle in the American Book in order that they could pass the lines free of duty. But before I speak of that, I wish to say something about a Short Horn delegation that went to Chicago last November to meet the Directors of the American Short Horn Association to try and have our certificates recognized at the lines. They met us in very pleasant manner, and they did not object to our proposals, but when it came to voting, only one man voted for our propositions. They said they were at present corresponding with the Washington authorities in order that English certificates would not be recognized on account of short pedigrees, and it would not be well for them to accept our when they were objecting to the parent book, although our standard is higher than the American. So you see when you begin to back against the breeders on the other side they will not submit to it, and allow our animals to be on equal competitions with theirs. The Americans come over here and buy our aninals, and, I am sorry to say,

some of our breeders agree to pay the duty on the animals sold, and sometimes they have to pay a high fee to have them recorded in order to have them pass the lines duty-free. As I said before, we met Mr. Winslow, and the best terms we could make for recording our animals over there—and the same applies to recording their animals here—was, as Mr. McCallum mention, $1 for each of the first ten ancestors and 25 cents after that. Before we made this arrangement they used to charge us $4 for those over age and $2 for those under age, and it was almost impossible to record without costing more than the animal was worth.

A few of the breeders said they had recorded over there, and they were only sent a bill of 25 cents each for the ancestors which they did not object very much to.

Mr. Hodson said the Live Stock Associations over there were all Joint Stock Companies, and they are under the Government protection and it is simply impossible to get our certificates recognized by the American Government unless the Associations agree to it, which they will not do.

Moved by T. D. McCallum, seconded by W. F. Stephen, That any of the members who are short any of the back volumes get one upon application to the Secretary for 1900. Carried.

Mr. D. Drummond said the People's Bank had paid a certain dividend, and the amount which would be due the Ayrshire Association would be about $25.00.

Resolution *re* Freight Service.

Moved by J. Lockie Wilson, seconded by J. R. Alexander: "That the members of this Association are unalterably opposed to the Dominion Government subsidizing a fast Atlantic passenger service, but if such donations are to be continued they be applied to a faster and better freight service for farm produce, and that our Association is in favor of a more stringent Govermental control of railway rates and the appointing of a railway commission to regulate rates and to prevent discrimination." Carried.

In speaking to the motion Mr. Wilson said: "There is no doubt discrimination prevails largely in this country, and so far as discriminating rates are concerned it is necessary that our people move forward as all other countries have done, such as Australia and South America, competing against us. They have railway commissions with power to regulate rates and prevent discrimination. Now this is what we want in this country, as we pay a higher rate than our neighbors across the line—whom we are competing with—for transportation; whereas, if we had a cheaper and better freight service in this couutry it would be a great benefit to the stockmen at large.

The Provincial Winter Show.

Mr. Hodson: The Hon. Mr. Dryden has sent a message down with Mr. J. E. Brethour asking me to lay the facts of the Provincial Winter Show before you. The facts are these—the fair has been moved around a great deal lately. It was held for five years in Guelph, commencing in 1891 with eighty-one entries, and the entries have gradually increased until now they number seven or eight hundred. The educational work in connection with the show has grown immensely, and the feeling is now—this is the Minister's feeling, I believe, and the feeling of the Board and those working in connection with it in carrying it on, not particularly my feelings, as I am speaking for the Minister—that the fair should be located some place permanently, where the Government or citizens of this place could erect a building sufficiently large to hold all the stock and all the workers without having them frozen to death. This building could be in the form of a large amphitheatre that would do for public sales or otherwise; it could have seats so that the audience could be seated all around, the animals brought in the ring, either to be lectured from during the show, or sold at the auction sale. This work of lecturing on the animals has taken up a good deal of time at the show on account of being greatly handicapped, owing to the lack of proper facilities. The animals were first brought in and judged alive; then they were slaughtered and judged again, and in order to carry this out successfully we must have a building specially adapted for the purpose, and I think this is one of the reasons why it should be permanently located. Now what the Minister

wants is for you to pass your opinion as to what should be done; if it should be permanently located, where is the best place? The Directors feel that it should be given to the place that is willing to do the most for the farmers; that is, the place that is wil ing to grant the most for the erection of such a building as I have spoken of, and the place that will spend the most for the advancement of your interests. This is the place, I feel, that it should be given to; and the places offering the greatest inducement at present are, Guelph and Brantford. Some hold, that Guelph having the Ontario Agricultural College, and Brantford having nothing of this kind, that it should be located at the latter place, as they are willing to do more for the farmers than in the past, and are better entitled to the show. I think myself that Brantford has done a great deal for this show, but it is for you to express your opinion on the matter as to the location. I may also say that Belleville has made application for the show. Now before the show can be located at any place we must have a pledge that the accommodation will be splendid; also, we must consider a central point. We went to London last year and the accommodation was very poor indeed, and it simply meant the Association lost five or six hundred dollars. The electric lights were bad, and you could not expect the people to come out to see the show in the evenings. We have been to Brantford, and the accommodation given there was simply superb. The citizens of Brantford, I think, have already voted eight thousand dollars towards finding accommodation if you choose to locate the show there from year to year. There is no doubt this show is bound to be the Smithfield of America, and it is the greatest educational show we have on the continent of America to-day.

Mr. Jos. Yuill: I may say the Fat Stock Show at London was a regular educator and every farmer in Ontario should have been there to see it; and I was sorry to see so few farmers taking advantage of it. The accommodation was not very good, yet, I would not say it was really bad. Now as to site. I do not know anything about Brantford, but I know that I was out on Institute work, and when we were in the vicinity of Guelph the meetings were very poorly attended, as they got all the agriculture they wanted at the College and did not require institute workers; so I think that is the way it would be with the Show. Mr. Hodson said the receipts at the gate in Guelph were only about $70, while at Brantford they were $618.

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson said he thought the Show should be located one year in the east and the next year in the west. They had never as yet had the Show in the east, and they were greatly in need of it as an educator. The people of the west were highly educated in all matters pertaining to agriculture, and were, therefore, not in need of this Show as much as those in the east. Mr. Wilson contended that if the Show was permanently located in the west, at the place giving the most money, they should have an opportunity of having such an institution in the east in order that the farmers there would have a magnificent educator such as this Fat Stock Show is, and his recommendation was that two such shows be established in the Province of Ontario, one in the east and one in the west.

Mr. Hodson pointed out that Guelph was about the centre of the Province, and while Mr. Wilson agreed with him in this respect he maintained it was a long way and a big cost to bring animals away from Glengarry to Guelph or Brantford.

D. Drummond: As for moving it about, I do not think it is possible to do that. You must have a place suitable for this slaughtering, and there would be too great an expense to move it back and forward.

Mr. J. R. Alexander: I do think if you are going to have one Provincial Fat Stock Show we should take it where it is going to be the most successful. Now the two years it was at Brantford the best two shows on record were held by some $460 or $480 more than any other place. We are doing our very best to get an amount sufficiently large to bring the Fat Stock Show to Brantford. I believe we have railway facilities and street railway accommodation, and from the past record, I think we are entitled to have this show permanently located in Brantford.

Moved by J. Lockie Wilson, seconded by J. R. Alexander, "That the largest amount of encouragement be given to the city of Brantford, or the place that will give the largest grant for the erection of a suitable building for the Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show, and that the Government and Ministers of Agriculture, Hon. John Dryden and Hon. Sydney Fisher, take steps to have a Show similar to the one to be located in the west, located in the east on a like scale, as soon as possible." Carried.

Auction Sales.

Mr. Hodson also said that since he had assumed the duties as Dominion Commissioner of Live Stock, he had been writing extensively to breeders in the old country with a view of obtaining all the information he could as to how they conduct their live stock sales over there, as it was his intention to have public auction sales established in the Dominion at different centres, and he wished to get the opinion of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association as to the advisability of establishing these sales. He also referred to the sales which had taken place in Toronto some years ago, saying that they were a failure on account of the poor quality of the animals brought forth, and the lack of confidence in the people. Mr. Hodson alluded to the fact that since they had no Fat Stock Show in the east, they would probably be able to establish one of these sales at Carleton Place, and thus give the eastern men a chance to sell their surplus stock ; but, he wished to impress upon them the importance of bringing out the very best animals to these sales in order that they might be made a great success. In speaking further he said : "The Dominion Government would largely defray the expenses of advertising, and they would be prepared to help the Province of Ontario to establish these sales, and the railroad companies would carry all the animals practically free of charge."

Moved by J. Lockie Wilson, seconded by D. Drummond, "That this Association expresses its hearty approval of Mr. Hodson's scheme in establishing annual sales at various points in the Province." Carried.

Union with Cattle Breeders' Association.

Another matter which Mr. Hodson wished to bring before the meeting was that of having all the members of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association made members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association at a small fee per member, the Association bearing the expense of this fee and not the individual member. He pointed out the objects to be derived from this union would be greatly in the interests of the breeders of this Province, because, if they went to the Government or the railways to ask a grant, or whatever they wished to further the interests of the breeders, they would have far greater weight than if they only went in separate Associations. The Holstein Association was uniting with the Dominion Association, and it was his desire to have all the different Associations join the Dominion Association in the manner suggested. The Americans were all united in this way, and they were thus able to accomplish far more for the breeders on account of such union, and he would certainly accomplish far more than in the past if all the Associations would unite.

Moved by J. S. Smith, seconded by T. D. McCallum, "That the President, Mr. A. Kains, and the Secretary, be a committee to consider the matter of making the members of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association members of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, at a small fee per member." Carried.

Resolution *re* Dairy Building.

The majority of the members present took great objections to the dairy building at the Toronto Industrial, so it was moved by W. W. Ballantyne, seconded by A. Kains, "That in the opinion of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association the Ontario Government should assist the Industrial Exhibition in constructing a proper building at Toronto to hold the dairy exhibition, the present one being very unsuitable." Carried.

The matter of remuneration for the work done in connection with bringing in all the ancestors of "Bonnie Scotland" into the Herd Book proper was then taken up, and it was moved by A. Hume, seconded by Wm. Stewart, Jr., "That this Association bear the expense of the Secretary's time in re-recording these animals." Carried.

Moved by A. Drummond, seconded by J. C. Smith, "That this Association pay all expenses in connection with recording 'Lady of the Lake' in the American Herd Book." Carried.

Moved by F. W. Hodson, seconded by W. F. Stephen, "That Mr. Wade be instructed to proceed to Montreal and do what he can to get the pedigrees of Daisy and Buttercup straightened up." Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

AYRSHIRE PRIZE WINNERS AT THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1899.

Bull, Three Years Old and Upward.

1st, Silver Prince of St. Louis, 7939 ; nearly white ; calved July, 1895. Bred by Jno. Howden, St. Louis de Gonzague, Que. ; sire, Lord Stirling, 6927 ; dam, St. Louis Belle, 5658. Exhibitor, Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.

2nd, Oliver Twist of Barcheskie (imp.)—2304—(3455) ; white and brown ; calved April, 1895. Bred by Thos. Barr, Monkland, Kilmarnock, Scotland. Imported by exhibitor ; sire, White Cockade of Nether Craig (2852) ; dam, Cherry 1st of Monkland. Exhibitor, R. Davies, Toronto.

3rd, Carlyle of Lessnessock (imp.)—1655—; white and brown ; calved May, 1892. Bred by Robt. Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Ochiltree, Scotland. Imported by B. D. Steacy, Brockville, Ont. ; sire, Cock-a-Bendie of Drumjoan (1204) ; dam, Hillhead 4th of Lessnessock (7844). Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.

4th, Sensation of Maple Grove (imp.)—1664—; white with brown spots ; calved January, 1895. Bred by Hugh Drummond, Manchline, Scotland. Imported by B. D. Steacy, Brockville. Ont. ; sire, Windsor Castle of Craighead (3201) ; dam, May Queen of Craighead (2500). Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.

Bull, Two Years Old.

1st, Glencairn of Burnside, 8153 ; white with a little brown ; calved August, 1896. Bred by Daniel Drummond, Petite Cote, Que. ; sire, Glencairn of Maple Grove (imp. in dam) 6973 ; dam, Baby Ruth, 7116. Exhibitor, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

2nd, Scotland's Glory (imp. in dam)—10774—; white and red ; calved May, 1897. Bred by Robt. Wallace, Anchenbrain, Ayrshire, Scotland. Imported in dam by Robert Reford, St. Anne de Bellevue, Que. ; sire, Nelson of Bumhead (3252) ; dam, Kate Wallace of Anchenbrain (imp.) 8302 (10593). Exhibitor, Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.

Bull, One Year Old.

1st, Signal of Maple Grove—2410—; white and brown ; calved August, 1897. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Carlyle of Lessnessock (imp.)—1655—; dam, May Queen of Craighead (imp)—2500—. Exhibitor. R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.

2nd, Faultless of Maple Grove—2411—; white and brown ; calved November, 1897. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Carlyle of Lessnessock (imp.)—1655—; dam, White Rose of Alticane (imp.)—2049—(7744). Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.

3rd, Bruce, 9651 ; white and red ; calved January 30th, 1898. Bred by J. L. Newton, Chapman, Ont. ; sire, Prince of Barcheskie (imp. in dam)—1656—; dam, Lillie May—2820—. Exhibitor, A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

Bull Calf, Under One Year.

1st, Beauty s Son of Napoleon 3rd. Exhibitor, Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.

2nd, Remember the Maine, 10421 ; white with brown markings ; calved August, 1898. Bred by exhibitors ; sire Dainty Lad of Elm Shade—2245—; dam, Moss Rose—2695—. Exhibitors, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

3rd, Hover-a-blink, 9806 ; white with red markings ; calved August, 1898. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Dainty Lad of Elm Shade—2245—; dam, Jean Armour—2058—. Exhibitors, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

4th, Miller o' the Dee—10422—; white with brown ; calved August, 1898. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Dainty Lad of Elm Shade—2245—; dam, Annie Laurie 3rd—2999—. Exhibitors, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

Bull Calf, Calved After February 1st, 1899.

1st, White Cockade, 10492 ; mostly white, with brown spots ; calved February 25th, 1899. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Dainty Lad of Elm Shade—2245—; dam, Lady McNeill—1964—. Exhibitors, A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

2nd, Square of Maple Grove, 10539 ; white with brown spots ; calved March, 1899. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Carlyle of Lessnessock (imp.)—1655—; dam, Trim 8th of Castlehill (imp.)—3388—. Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.

3rd, Glencairn of Menie, 10420 ; white, with red markings ; calved March, 1899. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Glencairn of Burnside, 8153 ; dam, Lady Aberdeen—3288—. Exhibitors, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

4th, Bright Star, 10486 ; white, with a little brown ; calved February, 1899. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, White Chief of St. Annes, 2086 ; dam, Peach Blow, 3232. Exhibitors, A. Hume & Co , Menie, Ont.

Bull, of any Age.

1st, Silver Prince of St. Louis, 7939. Exhibitor, Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.

Cow, Four Years Old and Upwards.

1st, White Rose of Alticane (imp.)—2049—; white and brown spots ; calved February, 1891. Bred by Jno. Barbour, Alticane, Giwan, Scotland. Imported by B. D. Steacy, Brockville, Ont. ; sire, Scotland Yet of Piper Hill ; dam, White Flower of Alticane (493), Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.

2nd, Eva of Barcheskie (imp.)—2505—; white and brown ; calved April, 1891. Bred by W. P. Gilmour, Balmangan, Scotland. Imported by exhibitors ; sire, Craigs of Kyie (1793) ; dam, Eva 3rd of Orchardton (4479). Exhibitors, A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

3rd, Jean Armour—2058—; brown and white ; calved August, 1891. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Royal Chief (imp.)—75—; dam, Sprightly (imp.)—1210—(5509). Exhibitors, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

4th, May Queen of Craighead (imp.)—2500—; white, with brown spots on neck ; calved April 1892. Bred by Hugh Drummond, Craighead, Manchline, Scotland. Imported by B. D. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.; sire, Duke of Wellington of Craighead (2219) ; dam, Dewdrop 3rd of Craighead (4171). Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.

Highly commended, Wylie 2nd of Lessnessock (imp.)—2514—(9710) ; white and brown ; calved March, 1893. Bred by R. Montgomerie, Lessnessock, Ochiltree, Scotland. Imported by exhibitor ; sire, Baron Wallace of Bogwood (3098) ; dam, Wylie of Lessnessock. Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.

Highly commended, White Glen of Holehouse (imp.) 8293 ; mostly white ; calved March, 1893. Bred by R. Woodburn, Holehouse, Scotland. Imported by R. Reford, St Anne de Bellevue, Que.; sire, Prince of Kyle of Holehouse (2733) ; dam, Lily of Holehouse. Exhibitor, Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.

Cow, Three Years Old.

1st, Lady Ottawa—3001—; white and red markings ; calved September, 1895. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Dundonald—1817—; dam, Jean Armour—2058—. Exhibitors, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

2nd, Sprightly of Carston (imp.) 10557 ; brown and white ; calved in 1896. Bred by Wm. Mair, Carston, Drongan, Scotland. Imported by exhibitor ; sire, Tinta of Carston (2981) ; dam, Annie of Carston. Exhibitor, Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.

3rd, Reid Lass, 9094 ; marked ; calved March, 1896. Bred by Dundas & Grandy, Springfield, Ont.; sire, Victor of Boghall (imp.)—1660—; dam. Reid of Boghall (imp.)—3393—. Exhibitor, Robt. Davies, Toronto.

Heifer, Two Years Old.

1st. Nellie Osborne 2nd of Burnside—8507—; white, a little brown on each side of head ; calved September, 1896. Bred by D. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que.; sire, Glencairn of Maple Grove (imp. in dam) —6973—; dam, Nellie Osborne (imp.)—5358—. Exhibitor, Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.

2nd. White Rose 2nd —3292—; white, with red markings ; calved April, 1897. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Douglas of Londoun—1384—; dam, Nellie Osborne of Menie—2134—. Exhibitors, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

3rd, Stately of Crosshouse (imp.) 10558 ; brown and white ; calved September, 1897. Bred by R. Stevenson, The Plan, Crosshouse, Scotland. Imported by exhibitor ; sire, Robin Harvey of Southwick (2119) ; dam, Dandy of Crosshouse. Exhibitor, Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.

4th, Autumn Leaf 2nd of Maple Grove—3530—; white and brown ; calved March, 1897. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Carlyle of Lessnessock (imp.)—1655—; dam, Autumn Leaf—2195—. Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.

Heifer, One Year Old.

1st, Nora of Elm Shade, 10546 ; red and white ; calved August, 1897. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Lord Sterling, 6927 ; dam, Belle 2nd of Park Hill, 5569. Exhibitor, Wm. Wylie, Howick, Que.

2nd, Eva's White Pearl, 9263 ; white and brown ; calved November, 1897. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, White Chief of St. Anne's. 2086 ; dam, Eva of Barcheskie—2505—. Exhibitors, A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

3rd, Little Queen 2nd, 9239 ; white, with red markings ; calved April, 1898. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Dainty Lad of Elm Shade—2245—; dam, Prim—1457—. Exhibitors, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

4th, May Mitchell, 9237 ; white, with red markings ; calved January, 1898. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Douglas of Londoun—1384—; dam, White Floss of Menie—2589—. Exhibitors, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

Heifer Calf, Under One Year Old.

1st, Lily of Maple Grove, 10430 ; white and brown ; calved August, 1898. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Sensation of Maple Grove—1664—; dam, Lily of the Vale 6th of Lessnessock (imp.)—2512—. Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.

2nd, Ruby 2nd of Hickory Hill, 10496 ; white and brown ; calved November, 1898. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Drummond—2036—; dam, Ruby of Hickory Hill—3366—. Exhibitor, N. Dyment, Clappison's,

3rd, Clementina of Maple Grove, 10427 ; white and brown ; calved August, 1898. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Sensation of Maple Grove (imp.)—1664—; dam, Clemantine of Alticane (imp.)—2511—. Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.

4th, Wylie 2nd of Maple Grove, 10435 ; white and brown ; calved August, 1898. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Sensation of Maple Grove (imp.)—1664—; dam, Wylie 2nd of Lessnessock (imp.)—2514—. Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville; Ont.

Heifer, Calved after February 1st, 1899.

1st, Little Love, 10488 ; white, with brown spots ; calved March, 1899. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, White Chief of St. Anne,s—2086—; dam, White Queen—2674—. Exhibitors, A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

2nd, Annie Laurie 4th, 10416 ; white and red ; calved March, 1899. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Glencairn of Burnside, 8153 ; dam, Glencairn of Maple Grove (imp. in dam) 6973. Exhibitors, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

3rd, Mayflower of Hickory Hill, 10494 ; white and brown ; calved May, 1899. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Drummond—2036—; dam, Flo of Hickory Hill—3363—. Exhibitor, N. Dyment, Clappison's.

4th, Favorite of Barmoorhill (imp.) 10554 ; brown and white ; calved March, 1899. Bred by J. Barbour, Barmoorhill, Dundonald, Scotland. Imported by exhibitor ; sire, Gay Cross of Laurieston (2556) ; dam, Daisy 4th of Broomhill, 10553. Exhibitor, W. Wylie, Howick, Que.

FOUR ANIMALS, THE PROGENY OF ONE BULL, ALL BRED AND OWNED BY EXHIBITOR.

1st, Exhibitor, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.
2nd, Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.
3rd, Exhibitors, A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.
4th, Exhibitor, N. Dyment, Clappison's.

FOUR CALVES UNDER ONE YEAR, BRED AND OWNED BY EXHIBITOR.

1st, Exhibitor, N. Dyment, Clappison's.
2nd, Exhibitors, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.
3rd, Exhibitor, W. Wylie, Howick, Que.
4th, Exhibitors, A. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.

HERD OF ONE BULL AND FOUR FEMALES, OVER ONE YEAR OLD, OWNED BY EXHIBITOR.

1st, Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.
2nd, Exhibitor, W. Wylie, Howick, Que.
3rd, Exhibitors, W. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.
4th, Exhibitors, A. Hume & Co, Menie, Ont.

FEMALE, OF ANY AGE.

1st, White Rose of Alticane (imp.)—2049—. Exhibitor, R. G. Steacy, Brockville, Ont.

HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Following are the minutes of the 9th Annual Meeting of the Hereford Breeder's Association held at the Tecumseh House, London, Ont., on Tuesday, December 12th, 1899. In the absence of the President, Mr. H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., Mr. G. DeW. Green (Toronto) was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The advance of Hereford cattle interests in the United States during the past year has been unprecedented. Sales have been more numerous; prices on a great scale of magnitude, and the numbers brought out on exhibition, both in the United States and here, have never been surpassed.

A new departure was taken by the Hereford Breeders' Association of the United States in holding a united exhibition and sale in Kansas City. This bold conception was most successful, and the Hereford people are to be congratulated on the generous way they boom their cattle and keep down their surplus. Their prize list was most liberal and well classified. Some 540 animals were entered for show and sale, 300 of them for both show and sale, and the other 200 for sale only. The sale was in every particular as successful as the show, and great interest was shown in it from start to finish. The fees paid for individual animals had never been reached before. A bull calf, bred by W. S. Van Natta, called Aaron, brought $1,950; another, Beau Donald 2nd 86139, brought $1,200; Jack Hayes 68810, $1,200; Lincoln 2nd, $1,000; Peerless Wilton 39th, $1,400. The highest price heifer calf, Armour Rose, $2,500, Bate of Alamo 68789, a three-year-old, $1,625; Voola 76785, a two-year-old, $1,250. The total average of 289 animals sold was as follows: 138 females sold for $45,255, an average of $327.93; 151 bulls sold for $46,365, an average of $307.05; 389 head sold for $91,620, an average of $317.03. Other auction sales of Herefords during the year have been most successful.

In Canada more business has been done in making private sales than in any former year. Mr. A. S. Hunter, of Durham, has purchased the large herd formerly owned by Mr. D. Jackson, and has recorded all of them in our Canadian book. Our worthy Vice-President, Walter McDonald, acting for the Stone Estate, has purchased a very large number this year, and has made large sales to Texas and other points. Mr. W. H. Hunter, of The Maples, has also sold a great many to Texas and other points, and has also

imported several from England. No doubt our worthy President has sold his quota as well as other members of this Association, and all at advanced prices.

Herefords at the Industrial Exhibition of 1899 were judged by A. Rawlings, Forest, and F. A. Fleming, Toronto. The following is from "Farming":

"There were more 'white faces' present this year than we remember for some years past. We have seen better individuals out, but the general average was good. We are glad to welcome two new exhibitors, Mr. W. H. Hunter, The Maples, and J A. Lovering, Coldwater. Only two bulls out of the three entered appeared in the aged and two-year-old classes respectively. W. H. Hunter's newly imported bull Belswardyne Lad, now three years' old, beat the Stone Stock Co.'s Grandeur in the aged class, while W. H. Smith's Mark Hanna, a bull of fine quality, bred by Vanatta, of Indiana, was an easy winner in the two-year-old section. A new importation of the Stone Stock Co., Picture 27th, headed the yearling class. While in fair order, he will look better another year. H. D. Smith had a nice thing in Amos 5th of Ingleside, which came second, beating the other Stone entry. None of the bull calves were very well fitted. W. H. Hunter had the best in Maple Duke, Smith's Prince Ingleside secured second honors, and the Stone Co. were third. Mark Hanna was the sweepstakes bull of all ages. Cows were a good average lot. We thought that Smith's Duxmoor Brenda was entitled to first honors, but the prizes were sent to Hunter's Maple Duchess, mother of his first prize bull calf, to Smith's Sylvan of Ingleside, and to Hunter's old cow Rosa 2nd. Three-year-old cows were a nice lot, better than the aged cows. Smith's good thick cow Chatterbox was an easy winner. The Stone Co.'s Graceful 93rd, a smooth one, stood second, and Hunter's Miss Ada 10th, which had lately calved, came in third. Two capital two-year-old heifers of Smith's were placed first and second, the Stone Co. winning third honors. A big, growthy heifer of the Stone Co.'s lot deservedly headed the yearling section, a good sized one of Hunter's being next, while a smaller smooth entry of Smith's was third Nine heifer calves were out. The Stone Stock Co. again came in victorious, winning both first and second, with Hunter's Edna third. The herd prizes went to Smith, Hunter, and the Stone Co., in the order named, while the sweepstakes for females went to Smith's excellent three-year-old."

Awards. Full, three years old and upwards, 1st W. H. Hunter, The Maples; 2nd F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph. Bull, two years old, 1st H. D. Smith, Compton; 2nd F. W. Stone Stock Co. Bull, one year old, 1st and 3rd F. W. Stone Stock Co.; 2nd H. D. Smith. Bull calf, 1st W. H. Hunter, 2nd H. D. Smith, 3rd F. W. Stone Stock Co. Bull of any age, 1st H. D. Smith (Mark Hanna). Cow, four years old and upwards, 1st and 3rd W. H. Hunter, 2nd H. D. Smith. Cow, three years old, 1st H. D. Smith, 2nd F. W. Stone Stock Co., 3rd W. H. Hunter. Heifer, two years old, 1st and 2nd H. D. Smith, 3rd F. W. Stone Stock Co. Heifer, one year old, 1st F. W. Stone Stock Co, 2nd W. H. Hunter, 3rd H. D. Smith. Heifer calf, 1st and 2nd F. W. Stone Stock Co., 3rd W. H. Hunter. Herd, 1st H. D. Smith, 2nd W. H. Hunter, 3rd F. W. Stone Stock Co. Female of any age, 1st H. D. Smith (Chatterbox).

Herd Book. A long-felt want has been satisfied this year in the publication of the first volume of the Canadian Hereford Herd Book, a handsome volume containing 382 pages, and it contains the pedigrees of 1,024 bulls and 1,403 cows, or a total of 2,427 animals. Registration of Herefords commenced twenty years ago by the Agricultural and Arts Assoiation. A great loss occurred in 1894, when their building was destroyed by fire, thus burning all the manuscript copy. Circulars were issued shortly after requesting the breeders to send in any pedigrees they had, but a great many neglected to do this, consequently they have never been reinstated; and several more are incomplete, but all trace to imported cattle. This volume is very important to breeders in this country, as it contains all that there is known of Hereford history in Canada up to the present date.

Registrations. We have been paid for recording 276 Herefords, and have made 91 transfers during the past year. We would like to double this during the coming year. We now have 115 bulls and 72 cows for the second volume.

Membership. We have now on our roll forty-one members, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific; but would like many more.

H. Wade,
Secretary.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers then took place, resulting as follows :

President ..... WALTER MACDONALD ..... Toronto.

Vice-Presidents :

For Ontario ..... W. H. HUNTER ..... The Maples.
For Quebec ..... R. H. POPE ..... Cookshire, Que.
For Manitoba ..... JOHN E. SMITH ..... Brandon, Man.
For Nova Scotia ..... W. W. BLACK ..... Amherst, N.S.
For British Columbia ..... F. KIRKLAND ..... Western Island, B.C.

Directors : H. D. SMITH, Compton, Que.; A. RAWLINGS, Forest; A. S. HUNTER, Durham; M. H. O'NEILL, Southgate; J. E. GOVENLOCK, Forest; JOHN SRIGLEY, Allandale; GEORGE BRENT, Warwick West; MOSSOM BOYD, Bobcaygeon.

Secretary-Treasurer ..... HENRY WADE, Toronto.

Auditor ..... C. F. COMPLIN, London, Ont.

Delegate to the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto ..... WALTER MACDONALD.
" London " ..... A. RAWLINGS.
" Ottawa " ..... H. WADE.
" Industrial " Winnipeg ..... JAMES SHARMAN.

The following gentlemen were recommended as expert judges :

A. Rawlings ..... Forest.
De Warren Green ..... Toronto.
R. J. Mackie ..... Oshawa.
A. S. Hunter ..... Durham.
Caleb Rawlings ..... Ravenswood.
M. H. O'Neill ..... Southgate.
H. D. Smith ..... Compton, Que.

RESOLUTIONS.

It was moved by A. RAWLINGS, seconded by A. S. HUNTER, "That the directors confirm the action of the president and secretary in giving $5 towards a testimonial to be presented to Mr. F. W. Hodson for services done in the interests of Hereford cattle." Carried.

It was moved by A. RAWLINGS, seconded by M. H. O'NEILL, "That the sum of $60 be given to the secretary for services rendered in compiling the first volume, over and above his arrangement with this Association, as most of the pedigrees were recorded during the time of the Agriculture and Arts Association, and for the reinstating of pedigrees that were lost in the fire." Carried.

It was moved by G. DE W. GREEN, and seconded by H. G. WADE, "That the secretary be authorized to make a fourth call of $2 membership fee for 1900." Carried.

It was moved by M. H. O'NEILL, seconded by A. RAWLINGS: "That this Association press upon the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner the importance of at once taking steps to secure direct shipping communication with the Argentine Republic, so that our breeders can have the opportunity of shipping their stock thither at as low a cost as possible, and so secure a share of the good market for registered stock which exists in that country at present." Carried.

There being no more business to be done, the meeting adjourned.

HACKNEY HORSE SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Following are the minutes of the eighth annual meeting of the Hackney Horse Society, held at the Albion Hotel, February 7th, 1900, 8 p m.

Present—H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, in the chair; R. Beith, Bowmanville; J. Beith, Bowmanville; J. L. Oille, Toronto; W. T. Merry, Toronto; J. J. Burns, Toronto; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; Dr. A. Smith, Toronto; John Holderness, Toronto; Thos. A. Graham, Claremont; Robert Miller, Brougham; H. R. White, Toronto; J. G. Murray, Toronto; E. C. Attrill, Goderich; R. Bond, Toronto; John Macdonald, Toronto; O. Sorby, Guelph; John Davidson, Ashburn, and H. Wade, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

By H. N. Crossley, Rosseau.

As your President during the last twelve months it has been my duty to carefully enquire into the working of this Association, to study its progress and to ascertain what the Hackney Horse is accomplishing throughout this country.

According to the Treasurer's report it will be seen that we have a substantial balance on hand, which balance has been steadily increasing, though at a slow ratio, from year to year. That our bank account has not increased any faster is due to the fact that every year we expend a considerable amount of our revenue for special prizes at the different Canadian shows.

So long as we can keep sufficient money on hand to pay our current expenses, and maintain a reserve fund with which to defray the cost of publication of our first Stud Book, it would be foolish on our part to husband our resources.

When I examine, year by year, the Ontario Government reports of the different Live Stock Associations it appears to me a poor policy on the part of some of these Asscciations to be accumulating so much money in the bank when a judicious expenditure of the same would greatly popularize the breeds affected.

I notice that our registration and membership fees remain about the same from year to year. Whilst this may be taken as an indication that the Hackney Society is not declining in popular favor, I do consider it a regrettable fact that the yearly reports do not show any appreciable gain with regard to these two items.

It might be well for this meeting to consider and thoroughly discuss the advisability of lowering the membership fee, which in the case of other societies is usually not more than $2. Although it is well to have an exclusive society controlled by an exclusive membership fee, it might be very much to our advantage to have a popular fee, which would induce a larger membership, particularly, as you are aware, a lower membership fee means cheaper registration. One reason why I bring this matter before you to-night is, that a new Carriage Horse Association (although it also includes saddle horses) has recently sprung into existence. Hitherto the Hackney Horse Society, so far as I am aware, has been the only Carriage Horse Society in Canada. Should the new Association propose to record stock it might seriously conflict with the Hackney Horse Society.

There are those in this room, no doubt, who will pooh pooh the idea of any conflicting interest between the two societies. Let me give you an instance of where such a conflict may arise. At the inaugural meeting of the Carriage and Saddle Horse Association, the members spoke of appointing judges in the Carriage Horse classes at the different shows. Now, as we form part of their Association, and as their idea of carriage

horses may be entirely different from ours, it is very necessary for us to watch our own interests in the appointment of judges, particularly, as the Hackney horse has taken such a prominent part hitherto in all exhibits of carriage horses.

The number of Hackneys imported last year appears to be about the same as usual. This remark also applies to the sales.

It is a great pity that more representatives of the breed are not imported, as the demand is indeed very great. My personal experience, which is borne out by that of others, is, that enquiries are more numerous than ever ; that they come from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from every Province in the Dominion and from the United States. One particularly gratifying feature is the largely increased demand for females, showing a disposition on the part of purchasers to breed this kind of horse.

All stallion owners report very geod seasons, and comment upon the increased popularity of the Hackney as a sire. The exhibit of Hackneys at the different shows last year was very creditable, particularly in the younger classes, in which I think, I never saw better representatives in Canada. The aged stallions, however, owing to recent sales, were not numerously represented. It is to be hoped that this latter state of affairs will remedied by fresh importations.

There is no question whatever that there is a better demand to-day than has hitherto existed, for the Hackney horse, and it rests with the Hackney importers and breeders themselves whether they will satisfy this demand, or whether they will allow breeders of other carriage horses to get ahead of them, simply by default.

Moved by JOHN MCDONALD, seconded by Dr. A. SMITH ; That the minutes of the last meeting be taken as read. Carried.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

I beg leave to present the Eighth Annual Report of this Society, showing the business done for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1899.

REGISTRATIONS. We have recorded 23 Hackneys this year, nine less than last year, 1898. We have now 206 on record, besides the inspected mares. We might print a small volume as a commencement.

MEMBERS. Thirteen members have paid their fees for this year, three less than last year ; still, our finances are in good shape.

PRIZES. We gave the Spring Horse Show $50.00, and the Industrial Exhibition, $25.00. Silver medals were accepted from the English Hackney Society and awarded. A list of premiums for Horse Show and Industrial Exhibition will be published in the Government Report.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1899.

1899.	*Receipts.*		*Expenditure.*	
Jan. 1.				
To balance from 1898		$165 51	By prizes, Horse Show, $50; Industrial Exhibition, $25	$ 75 00
13 members' fees		65 00	Stationery, postage and sundries	18 00
Registration fees to date (Dec. 31)		48 00	Commission on 23 pedigrees and 4 transfers	8 65
			Balance on hand	176 86
		$278 51		$278 51

I hereby certify that I have examined the books of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, and that the above statement is correct and in accordance therewith.

CHAS. F. COMPLIN, Auditor.

On motion of JOHN HOLDERNESS, seconded by JOHN MCDONALD, the Secretary's report was confirmed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President.....Robert Miller, Stouffville.
1st Vice-President.....Thos. E. Graham, Claremont.
2nd Vice-President.....John Holderness, Toronto.

Vice-Presidents for the Provinces:

Ontario.....A. G. Ramsay.....Hamilton,
Quebec.....Jas. A. Cochrane.....Hillhurst, Que.
Alberta.....A. M. Rawlinson.....Calgary.
Manitoba.....Mr. McMillan.....Brandon.
New Brunswick.....J. R. Frink.....St. John, N. B.

Directors:—O. Sorby, Guelph; Dr. A. Smith, Toronto; Robert Davies, Toronto; Robert Bond, Toronto; Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Wm. Merry, Toronto; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; D. B. Simpson, Bowmanville; E. C. Attrill, Goderich.

Delegate to Industrial.....H. Wade, Toronto.
Delegates to Western Fair, London..Adam Beck, London.
E. C. Attrill, Goderich.
Delegate to Ottawa.....R. Beith, Bowmanville.
Delegate to Montreal.....Jas. A. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.
Delegates to Woodbridge Fair.....John Macdonald, Toronto.
John Holderness, Toronto.
Robert Bond, Toronto.
Delegates to Horse Breeders' Ass'n..Robert Beith, M.P., Bowmanville.
George Pepper, Toronto.
Auditor.....C. F. Complin, London.
Secretary-Treasurer.....H. Wade, Toronto.

Judges recommended by this Association for Spring Horse Show and other exhibitions: Wm. West, Shelburne Stock Farm, Ballington, Vt., U.S.; Richard Gibson, Delaware; A. Marr, Indianette, Staten Island, N.Y.; Penn. Smith.

Mr. Miller: "I heartily thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have bestowed upon me in electing me to the highest position in this Society. I believe I have been a member of this Association ever since its inception; not that I was so deeply interested in Hackney horses when it was first organized, but I was interested in anything that was good for this country and for the horse breeders, and I believed then, and believe now, that Hackneys were the best carriage horses in existence. I think they are amply proving it for themselves, and they are showing they are the gentlemen's horse throughout this country and throughout the United States.

I may just say, after placing me in this honorable position, which I suppose is a year —that is the usual time I believe for any gentleman to occupy it—I shall try to fill it to the advantage of the Association and with credit to myself." Cheers.

PRIZE-WINNING HACKNEYS AT THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1899.

Stallion, 4 Years Old and Upwards.

1st, Lord Roseberry (imp) —9— (1307); chestnut; foaled in 1885. Bred by Wm. Ushaw, Lessette, Lowthorp, Hull; imported by exhibitors; sire, Lord Derby 2nd (417); dam, roan mare, by Denmark (177). Exhibitors, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

2nd, Squire Rickell —74— 264; chestnut, near hind foot white; foaled in 1895. Bred by E. W. Twaddell & Sharp, Devon, Pa., U.S.; sire, Cadet (imp.) —15— 107 (1251); dam, Miss Rickell (imp) —14— 237 (1248). Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.

3rd, Rosseau Performer (imp) —34— (5391); chestnut roan; foaled in 1893. Bred by J. T. Browne, Doncaster, Eng.; imported by exhibitor; sire, Enthorpe Performer (2973); dam, Fanny (111). Exhibitor, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Ont.

STALLION, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st, Woodlands Performer —68— ; chestnut ; foaled June, 1896. Bred by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst Que.; sire, Barthorpe Performer (imp) —52— (5097); dam, Miss Baker (imp.) —16— 575 (4371). Exhibitors, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

STALLION, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st, Rosseau Swell —71— ; roan ; foaled in 1897. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Royal Standard (imp.) —55— (3918) ; dam, Althorpe Countess (imp) —20— (6357). Exhibitor, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Ont.

YEARLING COLT, ENTIRE.

1st, Rosseau Royal Oak —78— ; black, stripe on face, four white feet ; foaled May 12th, 1898. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Royal Standard (imp.) —55— (3918); dam, Lady Cocking (imp) —11— (5530). Exhibitor, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Ont.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

1st, Lord Roseberry (imp.) —9— (1307). Exhibitors, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st, Bianco —76— ; chestnut, white star, one fore and two hind feet white ; foaled June, 1896. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Seagull —8— (2261) ; dam, Cherry Ripe —70-- 567. Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.

FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st, Rosseau Jewel —79— ; brown roan ; foaled May 18th, 1897. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Rosseau Performer (imp.) —34— (5391) ; dam, Surefoot —4— F.S. Exhibitor, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Ont.
2nd, Cordelia —85— ; chestnut ; foaled in 1897. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Banquo —3— 162 ; dam, Florence (imp.) —3— 354 (661). Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.
3rd, Stella —74— ; dark bay ; foaled June 5th, 1897. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Square Shot (imp.) —27— (3294) ; dam, Miss Baker (imp.) —16— 574 (4371). Exhibitors, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

YEARLING FILLY.

1st, Cressida —87— ; bay, foaled in 1898. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Ganymede 3rd (imp.) —45 (6017) dam, Lady Aberdeen (imp.) —5— (5482 . Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.
2nd, Hermia —90— ; bay ; foaled in 1898. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Royal Standard (imp.) —55— (3918) ; dam, Cherry Ripe —70—. Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL OF THE SAME BREED BY HER SIDE.

1st, Mona's Queen (imp.) —4— (5887) ; chestnut, front and near hind foot white ; foaled in 1889. Bred by Wm. Martin, Scoreby Grange, Yorkshire, Eng.; imported by Robt. Kerr, Raeburn, Man.; sire, Lord Derwent, 2nd (1034) ; dam, Mayflower (imp.) —2— (767). Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.
2nd, Miss Baker (imp.) —16— (4371) ; brown, white feet ; foaled in 1889. Bred by Jas. Case, Cockthorpe, Norfolk, Eng.; sire, Ruby (1342) ; dam, Betsy Baker (1441.) Exhibitors, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.
3rd, Rosseau Birdie —47— ; black ; foaled March 28th, 1895. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Firework (imp.) —16— (3602) ; dam, Lady Bird (imp.) —15— (5510). Exhibitor, H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Ont.

FOAL OF 1899.

1st, Guelph, Performer—89—; brown, star, off hind foot white ; foaled in 1899. Bred by exhibitors ; sire, Square Shot (imp.) —27— ; dam, Miss Baker (imp.) —16— (4371). Exhibitors, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.
2nd, Titania —103— ; chestnut, ratch, off fore and hind feet white ; foaled May 10th, 1899. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Squire Rickell —74— ; dam, Mona's Queen (imp.) —4—. Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.
3rd, Nerissa —104— ; chestnut, white feet ; foaled May 2nd, 1899. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Squire Rickell —74— ; dam, Cassandra —83—. Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.

SINGLE HORSE, MARE OR GELDING, NOT MORE THAN 15¾ HANDS.

1st, Jessica --25— 663 ; brown, star on forehead, four white feet; foaled April 10th, 1894. Bred by exhibitor ; sire, Jubilee Chief (imp.) —1— (2122) ; dam, Mona's Queen (imp.) —4— (5887). Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.
2nd, Miss Baker (imp.) —16— ; sire, Ruby (1342) ; dam, Betsy Baker (1441). Exhibitors, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.
3rd, Miss Curror. Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto.

BEST MARE ANY AGE.

1st, Mona's Queen (imp.) —4— (5887). Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.

SPECIALS FOR HACKNEYS.

Best Hackney, any age, Presented by Jno. Holderness, Toronto.

1st, Lord Rosebery (imp.) —9— (1307). Exhibitors, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

Best Hackney Mare or Filly, Registered in the English Hackney Stud Book, Given by English Hackney Horse Society.

1st, Stella —74—. Exhibitors, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

Best Hackney Stallion or Entire Colt, Registered in the English Hackney Stud Book, Given by English Hackney Horse Society.

1st, Lord Roseberry (imp.) —9— (1307). Exhibitors, Graham Bros., Claremont Ont.

Best Hackney Stallion, Mare or Gelding, any age, by a Registered Hackney Stallion and out of a Registered or Unregistered Mare, Shown in Harness, Given by American Hackney Horse Society.

1st, Lord Roseberry (imp.)—9— (1307). Exhibitors, Graham, Bros., Claremont, Ont.

Best Hackney Stallion, Mare or Gelding, any age, by a Registered Hackney Stallion, and out a Registered or Unregistered Mare, Shown Under Saddle, Given by American Hackney Horse Society.

1st, Lord Harry. Exhibitor, Geo. Pepper, Toronto.

CLYDESDALE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourteenth annual meeting was held in the Albion Hotel, on Thursday the 8th of February, 1900, at 2 p.m.

The following members were present: President, Peter Christie, Manchester, in the chair; John Isaac, Markham; G. & W. Bennie, Castleavery, Man.; Wm. Wilkie, Toronto: John Bright, Myrtle; James Henderson, Belton; A. Doherty, Ellesmere, Geo. Cockburn, Baltimore; Thos. Graham, Claremont; Robert Graham, Claremont; I. Devitt & Sons, Freeman; O. Sorby, Guelph; Wm. Smith, Columbus; P. Herold, Tavistock; John Vipond, Brooklin; Robert Miller, Stouffville; H. Cargill & Son, Cargill; John Holderness, Toronto; John A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; Wm. Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton; A. Innes, Clinton; J. C. Snell, London.

The President, in the course of a few remarks, said: "I am pleased to see such a large number present to-day; it shows that the interest in the Clydesdale is not on the wane. I think there is a great future before the farmers of this country interested in Clydesdales. Last year the demand has been greater than it has been for years, and the great difficulty is that we have not horses to supply the demand. This is what we all want, as it is going to start new energy and new life in the Association.

I am very glad to see, also, that our Association presents a better standing than it did a year ago. We, a year ago, did not have $100 in the treasury, while now, I am happy to say, the balance on hand is over $400.

Moved and seconded that the minutes of the last meeting be taken as read. Carried.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

I beg leave to present the fourteenth annual report of this Association, showing what has been done for the last year.

A year ago I had occasion to mention the decided improvement in Clydesdale matters, and am happy to say this prosperity has continued. More importations from Scotland have been made, of stallions principally, and every farmer who has Clydesdale mares has commenced breeding again, so that in a few years we hope the Clydesdale interest shall be in full swing again, and that the owners of Clydesdales will be in the near future the prosperous and happy.

REGISTRATIONS. We have been paid for 282 registrations during the last year, or thirty more than in 1898, and we now have 416 ready for volume ten, only seventeen less than in volume nine ; at the end of this year we shall have a respectable number. Still, if the Directors say so, we can commence to print volume ten forthwith, as we have plenty of funds on hand. Of the pedigrees on hand, 252 horses were owned in Ontario, thirty-two in Quebec, forty-four in Alberta, fifteen in Manitoba, eight in Assiniboia, six in Saskatchewan, five in Prince Edward Island, two in Nova Scotia and sixteen in the United States. I also find that twenty-one were transferred to the Northwest and six to the United States.

MEMBERS. One hundred and six have paid their fees for 1899, or thirty-seven more than in 1898, which is very satisfactory.

AMALGAMATION. Your Secretary had the pleasure of attending the American Clydesdale Annual Meeting, held in Chicago, on Thursday, November 23rd, 1899, for a short time, and did not hear anything to convince him that Canadian horse breeders would derive any benefit whatever from amalgamation ; but very much the reverse from a monetary point of view. The only argument in favor of amalgamation from our standpoint would be that our animals when recorded over there would pass the customs free of duty. If there were large sales from here to the United States this would be of considerable weight. Going over the pedigrees in the 10th Vol., I find only six recorded with us that have crossed the lines, while twenty-one recorded in the same book have been shipped to the North-West. The plea against amalgamation is, first, and not the least, national, which is of great importance ; secondly, financial. The standard is exactly the same in both associations, the Americans reducing theirs again at the last meeting to four crosses on the dam side, the same as ours.

Our fees are as follows : To become a member, $2 per annum ; fees to a member, $1 each ; to a non-member, $2 ; transfers fifty cents each ; no age penalties.

The American fees are as follows : Passed at their last annual meeting : " Resolved that a charge of $4 be made as entrance to members, if registered prior to January 1st of each year ; if registered later than January 1st of each year an entrance fee of $6 be charged. Resolved that a charge of $5 be made as an entrance to non-members if registered prior to January 1st of each year ; if registered later than January 1st an entrance fee of $8 be charged. Also that the transfer fee be increased to a uniform charge of $4, and that the charge for an extended pedigree be increased from $1 to $2 to members, and from $2 to $4 to non-members. To become a member of this Association costs $10.

This rate of charges should satisfy us that it would be unwise to amalgamate, as then there would be no help for us but to pay these fees, while now Canadian breeders can record in their own book at the rate of from $1 to $2 per animal, and in the course of their business they may sell one out of twenty of their animals to the Americans, they can afford to pay the one animal over there, or sell it at a reduced rate to the American customer and allow him to record, as the standard is the same. Why be driven to record over there ?

EXHIBITIONS. Clydesdale were brought out in good shape and numbers at our Spring Horse Show and the several Industrial Exhibitions, and a prize list will be prepared for the Government report. Fifty dollars was paid out to the Spring Horse Show. We can be a little more liberal this year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31ST, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

1899. Jan. 7th.		
To balance from 1898	$	94 17
To 106 membership fees		212 00
Registration fees (282 pedigrees, 65 certificates		338 50
		$644 67

EXPENDITURES.

1899. Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.		
By insurance on books	$	8 93
Printing and stationery		22 00
Postage and telegrams		4 25
Stenographer and auditor		6 00
Prizes		50 00
Binding volumes, etc		6 00
Commission :		
282 pedigrees at 35 cts.	$98.70	
65 certificates at 15 cts	9.75	108 45
Balance		439 04
		$644 67

I hereby certify that I have examined the books of the Clydesdale Horse Breeders' Association and that the foregoing statement is correct and in accordance therewith.

(Sgd.) CHAS. F. COMPLIN,
Auditor.

TORONTO, ONT., Jan. 22nd, 1900.

Moved by WM. WILKIE, seconded by JOHN HOLDERNESS: "That the Secretary-Treasurer's report be received and adopted." Carried.

LIST OF MEMBERS FOR 1900.

Algar & Co., F. E	Pomoka, Alta.
August, E. A.	Bates, Man.
Balderson, Hon. J	North Wiltshire, P.E.I
Barbour, T. F	Hillsburg.
Beith, M.P., Robt	Bowmanville.
Bell, A. & J	Athelstane, Que.
Bell, John	Amber.
Bennett, D.	Dutton.
Bennie, G. & W	Castleavery, Man.
Bessuer, Eugene	South Vancouver, B.C
Brady, Thos	Chatham.
Bright, John	Myrtle.
Brown, T. A	Stockton, Man.
Burtcheall, Benj	Coboconk.
Butler & Son, Wm	Dereham Centre.
Cargill & Son, H.	Cargill.
Carlyle, Thos	Chesterfield.
Carr, Jos	Trout River, Que.
Cass, S. F	Summer, Iowa, U.S.
Charlton, E. W.	Duncrief.
Christie, Peter	Manchester.
Clark, And. W	Seneca, Kan., U.S.
Cockburn, Geo.	Baltimore.
Colquhoun. W.	Mitchell.
Corbett, Thos	Malton.
Courcey, Bros	Lucan.
Crossley, H. N	Toronto.
Dalgetty Bros	Glencoe.
Davidson, John	Ashburn.
Davidson & Son, Jas. I	Balsam.
Davidson & Son, Peter	Fergus.
Davies, Robt.	Toronto.
Devitt & Son, Isaac	Freeman.
Doherty, A.	Ellesmere.
Eady William	Vars.
Edwards & Co., W. C.	Rockland.
Elder, Tully	Brandon, Man.
Ficht, Valentine	Oriel.
Frayn, Wm	Springbank, Alta.
Gibson, R. G.	Coldstream.
Good, Thomas	Richmond.
Graham Bros	Claremont.
Greenlees, Hugh	Bowmanville
Hartin, W. H	Twin Elm.
Hay, Geo	Lachute, Que.
Hazlewood, Jas	Kirkton.
Hay John	Austin, N.Dak., U.S.
Hendrie, jr., Wm	Hamilton.
Henderson, J.	Belton.
Herold, V.S., P	Tavistock.
Herron, John	Pincher Creek, Alta.
Hepburn, Wm	Foley.
Hogate, A. R	Toronto.
Hodgkinson, T. D	Beaverton.
Holderness, John	Toronto.
Hosken, A. E	Cobourg.
Howard, W. J	Amber.
Hummerson, Ira	Youngsville.
Irving, W. Bell	Mitford, Alta.
Isaac, Geo.	Bomanton.
Isaac, John	Markham.
Johnston, And	Oak Lake, Man.
Kelly, R. S.	Calgary, Alta.
Kennedy, John W.	Milliken's Corners.
Klock & Co., R. H.	Klock's Mills.
Laycock & Son, Wm.	Calgary, Alta.
Lawrie, John	Malvern.
Loubib, D. J.	Ennotville, Alta.
Marshall, Chas.	Ashdown.
Miller, Robert.	Stouffville.
Morrison, Daniel	Trout River, Que.
Morrison, Dugald.	Argyle.
Mutch, A. &. G.	Lumsden, Assa.
McBeth, Donald	Oak Lake, Man.
McClure, J	Carluke.
McFarlane, J. M.	Baljennie, Sask.
McGerrigle, S. & J	Ormstown, Que.
McGillivray, John A	Uxbridge.
McIlguhane, W. S	Lanark.
McLean, Sam'l	Franklin, Man.
McMillan, Geo	Mildmay.
Ness, Robt	Howick, Que.
Nicol, Henry.	Brandon, Man.
O'Leary, John P.	Blooming Prairie, Man
Paton, Hugh	Montreal, Que.
Paton, Jas	Swinton Park.
Pile, Benj	Park Hill.
Prouse, S. J.	Ingersoll.
Pryce. Fred	Cochrane, Alta.
Rae, Wm.	Muncey
Robertson, Thos. W	High River, Alta.
Robinson, Mrs. J. W	St. Marys.
Ross Bros	Nairn.
Ross, jr., John C	Jarvis.
Russell, Francis	Sebringville.
Russell, Thos.	Exeter.
Scott, R. C	Galt.
Shattuck, W. D	Davisburg, Alta.
Simpsom, D. B.	Bowmanville.
Skinner, Thomas	Mitchell.
Smith, John E.	Brandon, Man.
Smith, Neil	Brampton.
Smith, Robt.	Renforth.
Smith, Wm	Columbus.
Sorby, D. & O.	Guelph.
Staples, Geo.	Lifford.
Stewart, G. G.	Howick, Que.
Taylor, Thos	Harwich.
Thorburn, D.	Davisburg, Alta.
Turner, J. A	Millarville, Alta.
Turner, Robert	Millarville, Alta.
Van Horne, Sir Wm. C.	Montreal, Que.
Vipond, John	Brooklin.
Wallace, Geo. A.	Ponsonby.
Watson, Rankin	Wataskawin, Alta.
Watt, J. & W. B.	Salem.
Watts, Thos	Mount Albert.
White, A. T.	Pembroke.
Wilkie, Wm.	Toronto.
Willis, Rich.	Pine Grove.
Wishart, John	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Wood, Robert.	Mount Herbert, P.E.I
Wood, R. Shaw	London.
Woodley, Wm.	Dundas.
Yake, Philip	Kintore.
Young, Robert	Galt.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President: PETER CHRISTIE, Manchester.
1st Vice-President: JOHN DAVIDSON, Ashburn.
Vice-President for Ontario: DOUGLAS SORBY, Guelph.
Vice-President for Quebec: ROBERT NESS, Howick, Que.
Vice-President for Manitoba: J. E. SMITH, Brandon, Man.
Vice-Presidents for North-West Territories: JOHN A. TURNER, Calgary, Alta.; J. A. MCFARLANE, Saskatchewan.
Directors: ROBERT BEITH, M. P., Bowmanville; ROBERT DAVIES, Toronto; GEO. COCKBURN, Baltimore; A. INNES, Clinton; JOHN VIPOND, Brooklin; THOS. GRAHAM, Claremont; WM. HENDRIE, Jr., Hamilton
Delegates to Industrial Exhibition: PETER CHRISTIE, Manchester; WM. WILKIE, Toronto.
Delegates to Western Fair: A. INNES, Clinton; J. HENDERSON, Belton.
Delegates to Ottawa Exhibition: ROBERT DAVIES, Toronto; ROBERT BEITH, M. P.,
Delegate to Montreal: R. NESS, Howick, Que.
Delegates to the Horse Breeders' Association: ROBERT DAVIES, D. B. SIMPSON.
Judges Suggested to Select from: For Industrial and Spring Horse Show—ALEX. GALBRAITH, Janesville, Wis; RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont; JOB. WHITE, Ashburn; DAVID MCINTOSH, V. S, Brucefield; J. M. GARDHOUSE, Highfield; JAS. DALGETY, London.
Secretary-Treasurer: H. WADE, Toronto.

AMALGAMATION.

DAVID MCCRAE: I should like to say a word about the amalgamation that has been spoken of. I suppose that every gentleman here knows that I have been an advocate of amalgamation for a great number of years. I think a few have taken exception to amalgamation, but I have heard more remarks, approving of it, outside of the Association meetings than I have at them. I was told by one Dominion horseman last year that I never had any Clydesdales in my life. However, I have the pleasure now of owning Clydesdales, and I am strangely in favor of amalgamation. I think that on this continent, for all classes of stock, we ought to stand together. I do not see, as mentioned in your Secretary's report, there should be any special reason for disapproving of amalgamation from a national standpoint, because if American buyers offer us larger sums for our animals than Canadian or British buyers, would we not be justified in accepting their larger amounts rather than the smaller sums of the Canadian buyers just on account of nationality? When I spoke of this before, I advocated keeping up this Society, keeping the Secretary, and at the same time have animals recorded in the United States, in the same way as the Shropshire Sheep and Galloway Cattle are recorded there now. I do not think we should let this Society go down; I think it is a very good Society. I had the pleasure of assisting at its inauguration, and I would be very sorry to see it go down. At the same time, I feel the Clydesdale Association of the United States would give us a fair representation, and say in the book, as they have, there should only be one book for the whole of America. The principal benefits derived from an amalgamation would be: Firstly, That of advertising, as a book going into the hands of every breeder in the United States would be a splendid advertisement to the people of Canada who had their animals of recorded in it; secondly, animals would be admitted into the United free of duty. The very reason we have not sold more animals to the Americans is the very fact that our animals cannot quickly and easily be taken across the lines. I have no hestation in saying that the American market in the past has been our best market for pure-bred stock. It is true we have a very good market in the North west, and I am glad of it. I do not know how you feel about it, but I know if I get an American customer I have a better chance of selling him animals than I have of selling buyers in the North-West, and I think, as the Clydesdale matter is just going ahead now, and will

likely increase in the future, we should endeavor to solicit the trade of our best customers—the American buyers. Then as to cost: Owing to a depression in the Clydesdale trade over there the fees were, consequently, a little heavier as the management of the Society is kept up by the members' fees and there was decided falling off in members. I think, however, Mr. Miller will bear me out in the fact, that these matters are ready for readjustment; but, unless we get a fair show and get fees reasonable, we would not favor amalgamation. I am certainly of the opinion that at it would be a great benefit to the Clydesdale Association in Canada and a benefit to the Clydesdale interests of the whole of Canada to have one Clydesdale book for the whole continent.

Robert Miller: I did not know that this question of amalgamation was to be brought prominently before this meeting, but I believe, perhaps, that it is the most important question we could discuss this afternoon. I think, as Mr. McCrae does in regard to this, that we should only have one Stud Book in America. As a matter of fact, I think statistics will show if we look into them carefully, we have had to pay for every horse that has been recorded in this book once, and three-quarters of them the second time, before we could get them into the United States free of duty. I believe it was in this room that I opposed the formation of an Association for the Shropshire breed of sheep in this country, and I do not think there is a breeder of Shropshires in Canada to-day but would admit that had such an Association been formed it would have been detrimental to the breeders of Shropshires, as they would have had to pay for them twice if they sold to the United States. Now I think it is the duty of every man to look into this, not from a point of sentiment or national standpoint, because this is really a business proposition. There is no sentiment between Clydesdale horses We have no choice between an American buyer and a buyer who comes from the North-west. It is the man who comes here—no matter whether he be American, German or Boer—and pays the cash. That does not make a bit of difference, and should not figure for anything.

Mr. Wilkie: I do not see where the point regarding the duty comes in. We have registered a good many mares in the United States and have got a certificate to admit them without duty. Does not that apply in every case? If so, amalgamation would make no difference whatever as far as that goes, and I do not think we should be led over to the United States for them to run matters just as they choose. We are going on very well as we are, and if any one wishes to register and get a certificate to admit them duty-free at the customs they can easily do it. I think we are running a great risk with no special benefit.

Mr. David McCrae: None of our certificates of Canadian registry of Clydesdales will pass the American customs. Certainly, if we go to work and join the American Association and pay into the both Societies, we shall only have to record the animal we send over to register and not any of the ancestors of this animal as they will accept the certificates as they are in our books, so the cost to the Canadian breeder would be nothing more than at present, except the difference of the fee, which I think can be modified on amalgamation. Then all our horses would be eligible at any time. Supposing you are a Canadian recorder, and an American buyer comes and buys an animal, that man has to wait weeks, certainly days, before you can get the certificate from the American Secretary. The last one I recorded cost me $20. I have been a member of the American Association for a number of years, but I had not been entering all my horses, therefore, the ancestors had to be recorded which necessitated delay and this high fee, whereas, had we been one Association the cost and delay would have been greatly lessened. Another point which Mr. Wilkie has raised, and which I wish to refer to, is the matter of their trying to run the Association without giving fair representation. I must say that any Societies which I have been connected with they have always treated me courteously and given me equal rights in all matters. Perhaps it would not be out of place to state that I am President of the American Cotswold Record, and the Hon. John Dryden is President of the Shropshire Association, and they have always given Canadians good representation upon their Board, and have given us every advantage. There is going to be a great show of Clyde horses at Chicago from the 1st to the 8th of December, and we cannot send our horses over there unless recorded. Of course, most of our leading exhibitors will require to enter in both books and have double fees to pay. I do not see there is any reason why we should not keep up this Society supposing the amalgamation does take place.

Mr. JAS. HENDERSON: We bought a horse the week before Christmas and we undertook to take him across the lines. I paid $15 into the American Book, and we had to pay $6.50 duty. I showed the American certificates which would not be looked at. This money had to be put up, and I found we had to get the grand-dam officially registered before I could get the money back, although the animal itself was registered in their book. I do not feel like amalgamating with any society when you have to pay the duty after the animal is duly registered in their book.

Mr. MCCRAE: Two sires and two grand-dams must be recorded.

Mr. HENDERSON: This horse stood last year in Ohio, he passed over for breeding purposes, stayed their season and then returned free of duty, but when we bought him and shipped him across the lines he was held up for the duty.

Mr. MCCRAE: The custom house authorities at the lines who held you up are instructed they must have a certificate of a certain fashion or they cannot accept it.

Mr. HENDERSON: He was allowed to pass into Ohio for the season without paying duty.

Mr. MILLER: The reason he was not admitted the second time free of duty was on account of you not having another paper.

The SECRETARY: I was at the annual meeting at Chicago. I was not there at the beginning of it, but they frightened me altogether by their prices. It seemed to me that the people of Canada would not care to pay four, five or six dollars for registration and two dollars for a transfer. I thought this would never do; this would never suit the Canadians. My strong point in this report is, that it only costs you $1 to record in our Association, while it costs $10 to become a member of the American Association, and then you have to pay five or six dollars to record your animal, and only five or six animals recorded in our books have gone to the United States in the last two years compared with twenty-one or twenty-two shipped to the North-west. The members of the American Association were very nice and there was lots of international and good feeling displayed, which I was very glad to see. You have to record a colt over there almost before he is born, as a colt must be recorded before the first of January of each year. A great number of you would not know whether you would keep a fall colt for breeding purposes, until you saw whether he was going to turn out well or not, therefore, I say, it would be a great cost to have to record such a young animal, before the 1st of January, and after he matured find he was not the right stamp for breeding purposes. We are getting along very nicely the way we are running at present, as we have over four hundred dollars in the bank and the majority of the members seem well satisfied to remain as they are. In reference to the matter of advertising, I may say they are three volumes behind over there, and there is no use advertising horses four years after they are born. I would not have brought this matter of amalgamation into the discussion at all, only Mr. Galbraith, the American secretary, brought it up in his report, and I thought I might as well mention it in mine.

Moved by D. MCCRAE, seconded by JAS. I. DAVIDSON, "That a special committee, consisting of the President, Mr. Peter Christie, the Vice-President, Mr. John Davidson, Wm. Smith and D McCrae, be appointed to consider the whole question of American amalgamation, with power to discuss and arrange terms to be submitted, if necessary, to a special meeting of this Association." Carried.

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Mr. D. MCCRAE: As you are aware, cattle, sheep, and swine are transported over the railways at reduced rates, if a certificate of registry is produced, showing that they are pure-bred animals. I see no reason why we should not have had this privilege in the past, nor do I see any reason why we should not still be granted this privilege, and I think it is a matter that ought to be attended to at once. This is a matter of great importance to the horse breeders of our country, and I have no doubt if this matter is brought before the railway companies they will meet us as liberally as they have met the breeders of live stock.

All the members present concurred with Mr. McCrae in his remarks regarding cheaper transportation for horses, and on motion of JOHN DAVIDSON, seconded by Thos. Graham, it was resolved: "That a committee, consisting of Mr. PETER CHRISTIE, the Secretary and Wm. Hendrie, jr., be appointed to co-operate with Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Commissioner of Live Stock, with a view of getting cheaper transportation for horses over the railways on presentation of certificate of registry." Carried.

PRIZES AWARDED.

At the conclusion of the Annual Meeting, the Directors met for a short time and awarded the following prizes to different exhibitions.

Spring Horse Show: Moved by THOS. GRAHAM, seconded by JOHN DAVIDSON, "That we donate the sum of $100 towards prizes of the Spring Horse Show, to be awarded in the following manner: $50.00 as a first prize for the best team sired by a registered Clydesdale stallion; $50.00 as a sweepstake prize for the best registered Clydesdale stallion of any age." Carried.

Winnipeg: Moved by THOS. GRAHAM, seconded by A. INNES, "That a cup be presented by this Association for the best registered Clydesdale stallion of any age exhibited at the Winnipeg Exhibition." Carried.

Brandon: Moved by JOHN DAVIDSON, seconded by THOS. GRAHAM, "That a cup be presented by this Association for the best registered Clydesdale mare of any age exhibited at the Brandon Exhibition." Carried.

PRIZE-WINNING CLYDESDALES AT THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1899.

STALLION AND FOUR OF HIS PROGENY, THE PROGENY NOT TO BE OVER TWO YEARS OLD

1st, Young Macqueen [2290], bay, four white feet and stripe on face; foaled in 1894. Bred by R. B. Ogilvie, Madison, Wis.: sire, Macqueen (imp.) [462] (5200); dam, Belle of the Lyons (imp.) [2325] 3511. Exhibitor, Jno. Palmer, Richmond Hill, Ont.
2nd, Westfield Stamp (imp.) [1819]; light bay, stripe on face, hind feet white; foaled May 10th, 1890. Bred by ; sire, Cairnbrogie Stamp (4724); dam, Luck (11146). Exhibitor, Thos. Little, Sandhill, Ont.

STALLION FOUR YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st, Young Duke of Fife (imp.) [2463]; light bay; foaled May 22nd, 1892. Bred by Jos. Hewiston, Balterson, Newton Stuart, Scotland; sire, Orlando (8092); dam, Nancy Lee (1875). Exhibitors, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.
2nd, Mac Arlie [2464]; chestnut; foaled June 20th, 1893. Bred by L. B. Goodrich, State Centre, Ia.; sire, Mac Closkie (imp.) (810); dam, Grace Darling (imp.) Exhibitors, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.
3rd, Fullarton (imp.) [2370] (9910); brown, ratch on face, hind fetlocks white; foaled May, 1893. Bred by Finlay Bell, Monkton, Scotland; imported by R. Ners, Howick, Que.; sire, Prince of Kyle (7155); dam, Lily Buchanan (11695). Exhibitor, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.
4th, Westfield Stamp (imp.) [1819]. Exhibitor, Thos. Little, Sandhill, Ont.

STALLION, THREE YEARS OLD.

1st, Lyon Macgregor (imp.) [2308]; brown; foaled April 18th, 1896. Bred by Stephen Hunter, Strauraer, Scotland. Imported by exhibitor; sire, Macgregor (1487); dam, Olivette (12797). Exhibitor, R. Davies, Toronto.
2nd, Royal Erskine (imp.) [2529]; brown; foaled May 3rd, 1896. Bred by Chas. Smith, jr., Inchcoroie, Huntley, Scotland. Imported by exhibitor; sire, Prince of Erskine (9647); dam, Rosabella (12921). Exhibitor, E. R. Hogate, Toronto.
3rd, Sir Richard (imp.) [2546] (10650); brown, stripe on face, near fore and hind feet white; foaled April, 1896. Bred by Wm. Young, Mains of S. Renington, Hurlford, Scotland; sire, Crusader (9178); dam, Young Susie (9330) Exhibitor, Wm. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.
4th, Ardlethen Fortune (imp.) [2530]; brown, streak on face, white legs; foaled June 2nd, 1896. Bred by R Copeland, Wilton, Ardlethen, Ellon, Scotland; imported by exhibitor; sire, Prince of Fortune (9826); dam, Crimson (11272). Exhibitor, E. R. Hogate, Toronto.

STALLION, TWO YEARS OLD.

1st, Prince of the Glen [2361]; bay; foaled March, 1897. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Prince of Quality [2173]; dam, Edith (imp.) [1322]. Exhibitor, R. Davies, Toronto.
2nd, Aberdeen [2447]; light chestnut; foaled May 17th, 1897. Bred by Wm. Rolph, Markham, Ont.; sire, Macquaker (imp.) [2244] (9798); dam, Comely 2nd [853] 3002. Exhibitors, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

3rd, Baron's Model (imp.) [2536]; bay; foaled April 21st, 1897. Bred by A. W. Donnan, Whithom, Wigtownshire, Scotland; sire, Baron's Pride (9122); dam, Lily. Exhibitor, R. Davies, Toronto.

YEARLING COLT, ENTIRE.

1st, Bold Boy 2nd [2539]; bay, white face, hind feet white; foaled May, 1898. Bred by Wm. Rae, St. Marys, Ont; sire, Bold Boy (imp.) [1149] (4257); dam, Lady Jordanshaw [1820]. Exhibitor, H. Whetlaufer, Stratford, Ont.
2nd, Scotch Prince [2384]; bay, stripe on face, white hind foot; foaled April, 1898. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Young Macqueen [2290]; dam, Nelly (imp.) [970] Exhibitors, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.
3rd, Prince Patrician [2442]; dark bay, stripe on face, two white ankles; foaled May, 1898. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Grandeur (imp.) [1724]; dam, Princess Patricia [2312]. Exhibitors, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.
4th, Cairnbrogie Stamp [2527]; bay, stripe on face, white legs; foaled June, 1898. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Lawers Baron Gordon (imp.) [1005]; dam, Cairnbrogie Maggie [2595]. Exhibitors, Jas. T. Davidson & Son, Balsam, Ont.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

1st, Lyon MacGregor (imp.) [2308]. Exhibitor, R. Davies, Toronto.

FILLY, THREE YEARS OLD.

1st, Princess Alexandra [2308]; bay, hind legs and near fore ankle white; foaled April, 1896. Bred by N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn, U. S.; sire, Prince Patrick (imp) [2266] 6773 (8993); dam, Lillie Macgregor (imp.) [2306]. Exhibitors, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.
2nd, Princess Beatrice [2283]; bay, blaze on face; foaled June, 1896. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Prince of Quality [2173]; dam, Nellie (imp.) [1323]. Exhibitor, R. Davies, Toronto.

FILLY TWO YEARS OLD.

1st, Lady Patricia [2338]; roan, face and legs white; foaled May, 1897. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Stanley Prince [2265]; dam, Princess Patricia [2312]. Exhibitors, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph. Ont.
2nd, Royal Princess [2345]; brown, stripe on face; foaled April, 1897. Bred by exhibitors; sire, The Royal Standard (imp.) [2207]; dam, Corinne [2226]. Exhibitors, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

YEARLING, FILLY OR GELDING.

1st, Jean of Hartland [2616], bay, stripe on face, hind feet white; foaled June 3rd, 1898. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Roslin (imp.) [2124] (9839): dam Jean of Greenhill (imp.) [2054] (9936). Exhibitor, S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ont.
2nd, Lady Charming [2509]; bay, white face, off fore and both hind feet white; foaled September 7th, 1898. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Lord Charming [2264]; dam, Sunbeam of Cults [1925]. Exhibitors, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.
3rd, Princess of Glen Park [2602]; bay, stripe, little white on hind feet; foaled May 15th, 1898. Bred by Jos. Hunter, Alma, Ont.; sire, McClinker [2223]; dam, Queen of Sunnyside 7348. Exhibitor, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

BROOD MARE, WITH FOAL OF THE SAME BREED BY HER SIDE.

1st, Nelly (imp.) [1323]; bay, stripe on face, near hind foot white; foaled May, 1888. Bred by David Alston, Crossflee, Stow, Scotland. Imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; sire, Lord Lynedoch (4530); dam, Maggie of Hyndford (1). Exhibitor, R. Davies, Toronto.
2nd, Miss Stanley [2307]; bay, white face, hind legs white; foaled April, 1890. Bred by N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn., U.S.; sire, Stanley Prince [2265]; dam, Lillie Macgregor [2306]. Exhibitors, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.
3rd, Queen Belle [2193]; bay, white face, three white legs; foaled May, 1894. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Queen's Own [1708]; dam, Barr Bell [1324]. Exhibitor, R. Davies, Toronto.

FOAL OF 1899.

1st, Nellie Lynedoch [2603]; light bay, stripe, nigh front ankle and hind legs white; foaled February 18th, 1899. Bred by exhibitor; sire, King's Own [2172]; dam, Nelly [1323]. Exhibitor, R. Davies, Toronto.
2nd, Truth [2604]; dark bay, stripe, nigh front ankle and hind legs white; foaled March 28th, 1899. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Border Reiver [2807]; dam, Candour [1656]. Exhibitor, R Davies, Toronto.
3rd, Border King [2541]; bay, star, off front ankle and off hind leg white; foaled June 21st, 1899. Bred by exhibitor; sire, Border Reiver [2307]; dam, Queen Bell [2193]. Exhibitor, R. Davies, Toronto.

MARE WITH TWO OF HER PROGENY.

1st, Nelly (imp.) [1323]. Exhibitor, R. Davies, Toronto.

SPAN OF CLYDESDALES, GELDINGS OR MARES.

1st, Sunbeam of Cults [1925] and Diana McKay [2314]. Exhibitors, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.
2nd, Belle of Elm Bank and Nellie of Cedar Hill. Exhibitor, A. Watt, Elm Bank, Ont.

BEST MARE OF ANY AGE.

1st, Corinne [2226]. Exhibitors, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

SHIRE HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh annual meeting of this society was held at the Albion Hotel, Toronto, on February 8th, 1900.

Present: H. N. Crossley, Rosseau; John Gardhouse, Highfield; John Davidson, Ashburn; Jas. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; Valentine Ficht, Oriel; Wm. Hendrie, Jr., Hamilton; Wm. Wilkie, Toronto; Dalgety Bros., Dundee; E. R. Hogate, Toronto; Wm. Linton, Aurora; J. C. Snell, London; Wm. Weld, London, and H. Wade, Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

By H. N. Crossley, Rosseau.

For several years it has fallen to my lot, as your President, to deliver the annual address, and to comment upon the business of the Shire Horse Association, both as to the work it has previously done and what it is likely to do in the future. Whilst the prospect of this Association, as well as all similar associations, has looked very black for the past few years, I have always thought it my duty to point out to you that sooner or later a better time was coming. I have always tried to be conservative in my estimate of what was ahead of us, still I have always expressed a hopeful view.

It is satisfactory to learn that the results of this year's business clearly point to a very much improved prospect in connection with the Shire horse, and the horse business in general. Though we have not as yet reached the boom stage, we certainly have made very satisfactory advances, and the outlook for the future is exceedingly bright.

I notice from the treasurer's report that the membership, registration and transfer fees have all increased. The latter particularly is a gratifying sign, as showing that we are finding it easier to dispose of our horses than has for some years been the case. From different sources I have learned that many more horses than usual have been imported. From all accounts to hand our stallions are doing their full share of business, more in fact than we have a right to ask them to do. The exhibit of Shire horses at the different shows last year was exceedingly creditable, and compared very favorable with that of other breeds, both as to quality and quantity. Nearly all the horses shown were new ones. The demand for heavy horses is becoming very much improved and is likely to increase owing to the demand for horses in general caused by the war, and the general improvement in business. Owing to our funds not having yet reached the necessary limit, I did not deem it advisable to call together the committee for the compilation of the stud book, but it is to be hoped that the work will be completed this year. Having held the office of President for so long, I must ask you to release me of the duty this year, and trust, as I feel sure will be the case, that under your new President you will have more prosperous times than were ever known in the history of horse breeding. The Secretary was then called upon to read the minutes of the last meeting, which were read and confirmed.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

This Association has prospered fairly well during the last year; still, more interest should be taken in it by the owners and breeders of this fine class of heavy draught horses.

A list of premiums awarded at the Spring Horse Show and Industrial Exhibition will be prepared for the Government report.

Eleven members have paid their fees for 1899, and twenty-four animals have been recorded. Our bank account is slowly progressing, and with a little expansion we shall be able to publish our first volume.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1899.

Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
1899.			
Jan. 1st. To balance from 1898.	$ 52 68	By postage, stationery and sundries.....	$ 4 75
To eleven members fees	22 00	By commission on 24 pedigrees and 7 transfers	9 45
Dec. 31st. Registration fees to date.....	27 75	Balance on hand.	88 23
	$102 43		$102 43

I hereby certify that I have examined the books of the Canadian Shire Horse Breeders' Association and that the above statement is correct and in accordance therewith.

CHAS. F. COMPLIN,
Auditor.

TORONTO, Jan. 23, 1900.

Moved by JOHN GARDHOUSE, seconded by JAS. M. GARDHOUSE, "That the Secretary-Treasurer's report be adopted." Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were then elected :

President : H. N. CROSSLEY, Rosseau.

Vice-President : W. E. WELLINGTON, Toronto.

Directors : JOHN GARDHOUSE, Highfield ; JAS. M. GARDHOUSE, Highfield ; WM. HENDRIE, JR , Hamilton ; WM. WILKIE, Toronto ; H. J. SMITH, Highfield ; VALENTINE FICHT, Oriel ; THOS. SKINNER, Mitchell.

Delegates to Industrial Exhibition : H. N. CROSSLEY, Rosseau.

Delegates to Western Fair : H. WADE and VAL. FICHT, Oriel, Ont.

Delegates to Central Exhibition, Ottawa : J. R. ROBINSON, Manion, Ont.

Delegates to the Horse Breeders' Association : H. N. CROSSLEY and JAS. M. GARDHOUSE

Judges recommended for Spring Horse Show : RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, and JAS. HENDERSON, Belton.

Other Shows : ALEX. DOW, Exeter ; O. SORBY, Guelph ; JAS. I. DAVIDSON, Ashburn ; JOHN DAVIDSON, Ashburn ; R. GIBSON, J. Y. ORMSBY, JOHN GARDHOUSE, THOS. SKINNER.

Committee on Stud Book : H. N. CROSSLEY, JOHN GARDHOUSE, and H. WADE.

Auditor : C. F. COMPLIN, London.

Secretary-Treasurer : H. WADE, Toronto.

SHIRE PRIZE-WINNERS AT THE TORONTO INDUSTRIAL, 1899.

STALLION, FOUR YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

1st. Pride of Hatfield (imp.) [256], bay, stripe on face, three white legs ; foaled in 1890. Bred by G. Smales Gowdall, Yorkshire, Eng. Imported by exhibitors ; sire, Lincolnshire Lad 2nd (1365) ; dam, Flower, by Gad Lad. Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.

2nd. Bahaillon Vulcan (imp.) [274] ; brown, blaze, off fore and hind legs white ; foaled in 1893. Bred by R. Morgan, Brahaillon, Newtown, Eng. ; sire, Vulcan (4145) ; dam, Venture. Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.

3rd. Prince Hatherton (imp.) [283] ; bay, blaze, hind fetlocks white ; foaled in 1895. Bred by John Brandon, Aston Hall Farm, Stone, Staffordshire, Eng. ; sire, Hatherton (4443) ; dam, Boning (9449). Exhibitor, E. R. Hogate, Toronto.

STALLION, TWO YEARS OLD.

1st. Mars (imp.) [275]; bay, white hind legs; foaled in 1897. Bred by W. Cecil Salt, Wellington, Burton on Trent, Eng. Imported by exhibitors; sire, Vulcan (4145); dam, Galatea (10048). Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.
2nd. King [251]; bay, stripe, white feet; foaled in 1897. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Pride of Hatfield (imp.) [256]; dam, Queen [65]. Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.

STALLION, ANY AGE.

1st. Mars (imp.) [275]. Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.

FILLY, 3 YEARS OLD.

1st. Laura [112]; bay, stripe, three white feet; foaled May, 1896. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Pride of Hatfield (imp.) [256]; dam, Daisy [82]. Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.
2nd. Bess [138]; bay, stripe, off fore and nigh hind feet white; foaled in 1896. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Pride of Hatfield (imp.) [256]: dam, Beatrice (imp.) [97]. Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.

FILLY, 2 YEARS OLD.

1st. Belle 2nd [137]; bay, white feet; foaled in 1897. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Pride of Hatfield (imp.) [256]; dam, Belle (imp.) [106]. Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.
2nd. Violet [126]; bay, star, hind fetlocks white; foaled in 1897. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Pride of Hatfield (imp.) 256]; dam, Eloie Morin (imp.) [34]. Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland,
3rd. Irene [118]; bay, off hind foot white, white between eyes; foaled in 1897. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Pride of Hatfield (imp.) [256]; dam, Daisy [82]. Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.

YEARLING FILLY OR GELDING.

1st. Leila (imp.) [131]; brown, foaled in 1898. Bred by Jno. Lewis, Garthrmyl, Wales. Imported by exhibitors; sire, Ingomar 2nd (14,112); dam, Nadine (17,081). Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.
2nd. Sunflower [125]; bay, stripe on face, hind stockings white; foaled in 1898. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Pride of Hatfield (imp.) [256]; dam, Leta [101]. Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.

BROOD MARE WITH FOAL OF SAME BREED AT HER SIDE.

1st. Beatrice (imp.) [97]; bay, star, three white feet; foaled in 1892. Bred by W. Johnston, Hatfield, Doncaster, Eng. Imported by exhibitors; sire, Engineer 2nd (9,300); dam, Madam Brown (Vol. 10 E.S.S.B.). Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.

FOAL OF 1899.

1st. Pelham Boy [284]; bay, star, three white feet; foaled in 1899. Bred by exhibitors; sire, Pride of Hatfield (imp.) [256]; dam, Beatrice (imp.) [97]. Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.

MARE, WITH TWO OF HER PROGENY.

1st. Beatrice (imp.) [97]. Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.

SPAN OF SHIRES, GELDINGS OR MARES.

1st. Brunette [132] and Lorne Belle [133]. Exhibitor, Wm. Hendrie, Toronto.

BEST MARE OF ANY AGE.

1st. Belle 2nd [137]. Exhibitors, Morris, Stone & Wellington, Welland, Ont.

CANADIAN HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICERS FOR 1899.

President—ANDREW SMITH, V.S., Toronto, Ont.
First Vice-President—H. N. CROSSLEY, Toronto, Ont.
Second Vice-President—ROBERT BEITH, M.P., Bowmanville.

Directors :

Hackney Association—ROBERT BEITH, M. P., and GEORGE PEPPER, Toronto,
Shire Horse Association—H. N. CROSSLEY, Toronto, and JAS. M. GARDHOUSE, Highfield.
Clydesdale Horse Association—ROBERT DAVIES, and D. B. SIMPSON.
Draught Horse Association—ALEX INNES, Clinton, and JAMES HENDERSON, Bolton.
Thoroughbreds—DR. A. SMITH, Toronto, and WM. HENDRIE, JR., Hamilton.
Trotting and Pacing Horse Association—SHELTON FULLER, Woodstock, and E. W. COX.
Saddle and Carriage Horse Association—ALD SHEPPARD and L. REINHART, Jr.
Delegates to Toronto Industrial Fair—ROBERT BEITH, M.P., and ROBT MILLER, Brougham.
Delegates to Western Fair—R. MCEWEN, Bryon, and O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.
Secretary-Treasurer—HENRY WADE, Toronto.

MEMBERS FOR 1899-1900.

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Archibald, C. A	Truro, N.S.	Henderson, J	Belton.
Bolte, A	Toronto.	Hendrie, Wm., jr	Hamilton.
Beith, R	Bowmanville.	Hobson, Jno. I	Guelph.
Beck, Adam	London.	Innes, A	Clinton.
Biggins, W. J	Clinton.	Irving, T	Winchester.
Bogart, J. W	Morewood.	Klock & Co	Klock's Mills.
Bright, Jno	Myrtle.	Mead, C. T	Toronto.
Bond, R	Toronto.	Moore, G	Waterloo.
Crossley, H. N	Rosseau.	Mole, Dr.	Toronto.
Canfield, J	Woodstock.	Mills, Dr. J. A	"
Christie, P	Manchester.	Merry, W. T	"
Christie, Wm.	Toronto.	Myles, R	"
Calder, C	Brooklin.	McDonald, John	"
Cargill & Son, H	Cargill.	McMaster, Capt	"
Carstairs, D	Bomanton.	McEwen, R	Byron.
Choate, Asa	Port Hope.	McCrae, D	Guelph.
Campbell, E. T	Toronto.	Oille, J. L	Toronto.
Carruthers, Jas.	"	Pepper, Geo	Toronto.
Crow, T. A	"	Quinn Bros	Brampton.
Cockburn, Geo	Baltimore.	Ramsay, A. G	Hamilton.
Cox, E. W	Toronto.	Robertson, J. Ross	Toronto.
Dalgety, Jas	Glencoe.	Robson, T. E	Ilderton.
Davies, Robt	Toronto.	Smith, A. W	Toronto.
Davies, E. J	"	Smith, Dr. Andrew	"
Davidson, Jno	Ashburn.	Smith, Wm	Columbus.
Davidson, Jas. H	Balsam.	Smith, Walter Harland	Toronto.
Dietrich, J. C	Galt.	Simpson, D. B	Bowmanville.
Elliott, Chas., V.S	St. Catharines.	Sibbald, Dr. F. C	Sutton West.
Edwards & Co., W. O	Rockland.	Sorby, O	Guelph.
Ficht, Val	Oriel.	Smith, Hugh	Claude.
Fuller, S. B	Woodstock.	Stewart, Sergt	Toronto.
Good, H. J. P	Toronto.	Seagram, Jos. E	Waterloo.
Gibson, R	Delaware.	Seagram, E. F.	"
Gardhouse, Jno	Highfield.	Seagram, J. H.	"
Gardhouse, J. M	"	Taylor, T. B.	Toronto.
Graham, J. D	Toronto.	Wilkie, Wm	Toronto.
Graham, R	Claremont.	Weld, John	London.
Graham, T	"	Watt, J. & W. B	Salem.
Hodgson, Thos., V. S	Toronto.		

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth annual meeting of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association was held at the Albion Hotel, Toronto, at 5.30 p.m., February 8th, 1900.

The following were present: Dr. A. Smith, Toronto, in the chair; D. B Simpson, Bowmanville; Robert Beith, M P., Bowmanville; Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; D. McCrae, Guelph; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; John Holderness, Toronto; Jas. Vipond, Brooklin; R. Graham, Claremont; Thos. Graham, Claremont; R. W. Elliott, Toronto; Wm. Smith, Columbus; E C. Attrill, Goderich; Robert Bond, Toronto; John Macdonald, Toronto; Thos. Irving, Winchester; J. C. Dietrict, Galt; S. B. Fuller, Woodstock; H. Cargill & Son, Cargill; Jas. I. Davidson, Balsam; D. Carstairs, Bomanton; Asa Choate, Port Hope; Dr. J. A. Mills, Toronto; John Davidson, Toronto; W. T. Merry, Toronto; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; H. N. Crossley, Toronto; Robert Miller, Stouffville; John Bright, Myrtle; O. Sorby, Guelph; Peter Christie, Manchester; John Gardhouse, Highfield; Quinn Bros., Brampton; A. Innes, Clinton; Jas. Henderson, Belton; Valentine Ficht, Oriel; W. J. Biggins, Clinton; Jas. Dalgety, London; and H. Wade, Secretary.

Dr. A. Smith, in the course of a few remarks, said: I am very glad to see such a large representation of horse breeders here to night. It shows increasing interest, and I think we are all pleased to see the horse interests progressing so favorably, not in the Province of Ontario alone, but throughout Canada in general. It is extremely pleasing to all of us that Hon. Mr. Fisher has come, with a good deal of trouble and inconvenience, to be here with us to night. The last year has been a very successful one. We have had a very successful Horse Show, and have been able to conduct it without losing anything, in fact, on the other hand, making a little, which, of course, is very satisfactory.

Moved by Peter Christie, seconded by John Gardhouse, "That the minutes of last meeting be taken as read." Carried.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

This is the sixth annual report of the above Association, whose object it is to encourage the improvement of all the better breeds of horses in every possible way, and especially in holding and assisting horse shows at different times in the year. The war in South Africa proves that mounted infantry are the requirements of the day. Instead of the Tommy Atkins on foot, in the future he will have to be mounted, and every country will require horses for this branch of the service. Several have been purchased for our Canadian contingent, which has so nobly gone forward to meet the enemies of Her Majesty's Government. There is always a good market in Britain for the best, and we hope our breeders will take advantage of this demand and breed a better class of horse.

Making better shipping rates for horses is another important question that could be dealt with by this Association, and, now that we have a Dominion Live Stock Commissioner in Ottawa, we need have no diffidence in approaching him on this subject.

I am pleased to state that we have already had a meeting with the Toronto Hunt on the propriety of holding our Annual Horse Show. The following is an outline of the terms proposed by them:

1. The undertaking is to be an equal partnership; all receipts from any source are to be placed in one common fund and all expenses authorized by the Joint Committee are to be paid therefrom.

2. The balance or deficit is to be divided equally between the Horse Breeders' Association and the Toronto Hunt.

3. Each Association is to be represented on the Joint Committee by seven members.

4 The earliest date suggested by the Toronto Hunt is April 26th to 28th.

This undertaking was consented to by the Joint Committee. Since then one of the members of the Toronto Hunt reports that he had a chat with Colonel Peters of the Fort and the other commanding officers, and they would be willing to hold a Military Tournament in conjunction with the Horse Show on the following basis:

1. All receipts and expenses to be put in one account and balance to be divided thus: one third to the Military, one-third to the Horse Breeders' Association and one-third to the Toronto Hunt.

2. The Horse Show to secure the Military against loss on account of their expenses, which we are led to believe will be very light.

3. Joint Committee to consist of ten from the Military and ten from the Horse Show, Lieut.-Col. Peters to be Chairman.

4. The date to be the last week in April.

This proposal, however, has not yet been considered by the Committees.

We are glad to welcome the birth of another Horse Association, which was organized on the 1st day of February, 1900, to further the interests of these classes of horses.

THE CANADIAN HORSE SHOW; TREASURER'S STATEMENT, APRIL, 1899.

	Receipts.			*Expenditure.*		
1899.						
April.	To Horse Breeders' Association.	$2,000 00		By prizes, including amounts retained on protests		$3,780 00
	City of Toronto grant	500 00		Grant to Military		200 00
	Hackney Horse Society grant	50 00		Expenses of running Show		3,676 99
	Clydesdale " "	50 00		Balance, profit—		
	Toronto Electoral District Society	25 00		Canadian Horse Breeders..	$927 63	
	Hunt Club subscriptions	1,065 00		Country and Hunt Club...	927 63	
	Railway coupons	340 50				1,855 26
	Entry fees	1,367 00				
	Sale of tickets, boxes, etc	3,914 75				
	Amount retained on protests.	100 00				
	Donation by Mr. Hulme (for 1900)	50 00				
	Toronto Industrial Exhibition grant	50 00				
		$9,512 25				$9,512 25

CANADIAN HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION; FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

	Receipts.		*Expenditure.*	
1899.				
Jan.	To balance from '98	$1,619 76	By Toronto Industrial Exhibition	$ 25 00
	Fifty-three members	53 00	Canadian Horse Show	2,000 00
	Legislative grant	2,000 00	Printing and stationery	13 49
Dec.	Interest on deposit	81 07	Auditor and Stenographer	8 00
	Share of profit on Horse Show.	927 63	Amount voted to Mr. Wade	250 00
			Balance on hand	$2,384 97
		$4,681 46		$4,681 46

I hereby certify that I have examined the books of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association and that the foregoing statement is correct and in accordance therewith.

CHAS F. COMPLIN,
Auditor.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 22nd, 1900.

On motion of Dr. SMITH, seconded by Lieut.-Col. DAVID MCCRAE, the Secretary-Treasurer's Report was received and adopted.

A SHORT ADDRESS BY HON. SYDNEY FISHER.

I understand this is a business meeting and not an occasion for speech making. I had the pleasure of an invitation to attend a banquet of the Horse Breeders' Association this evening, and I have no doubt around the table we will be much more disposed towards listening as well as speech-making. I must congratulate you on what appears to me to be such a representative and successful gathering of this Association. It is the first opportunity I have had of meeting the horse breeders of Canada assembled in convention, and I must say, I thank you, sir, for the invitation that was extended to me

to come and join this meeting. It has not been my good fortune heretofore to have quite so much intercourse with the horse breeders of Canada, as it has been my lot to meet those who were engaged in other classes of stock in the country, but I appreciate your kind invitation very much, and I appreciate the importance of the class of stock in which you are engaged in breeding.

At the present time, especially, it appears as if there was a very bright future opening out for the horse breeders of this country, and I trust this gathering—so representative in its character, and so calculated to push forward this interest—will be a good omen of the future great increase and success in the horse breeding industry in Canada. I will not detain you longer, because I am sure there is other business before you, and this evening I hope to have the opportunity of saying a few words on the question of breeding, in which you are so greatly interested, and all those engaged in live stock. I thank you heartily for the invitation to come amongst you.

A DOMINION EXHIBITION.

Moved by D. McCrae, seconded by Peter Christie, "That this Association heartily approves of the proposition to hold a grand Dominion Exhibition at the city of Toronto in 1901, and to memorialise the Dominion and Provincial Governments to grant aid to the same." Carried.

Mr. McCrae, in speaking to the motion, said: "We feel we are all indebted to Toronto. There is no exhibition on the continent that is equal to this Toronto Exhibition; they have certainly made it a grand success, and we should endeavor to make it even greater in the beginning of the century. They deserve every encouragement they receive.

Dr. Smith: I very heartily endorse the remarks of Mr. McCrae.

Mr. Crossley: I have been asked by several of the prominent horse breeders to move a vote of thanks to Hon. Mr. Fisher for coming here at such an inconvenience this evening. I am quite sure we all appreciate the fact he has gone out of the way to attend here to-night, and I am sure it is a grand opportunity now, for horse breeders who have any grievences against the Government, to present them. I am sure Mr. Fisher will be only too glad to hear these grievances, and this is the most suitable opportunity for him to hear them.

Hon. Sydney Fisher: I do not feel that I deserve a vote of thanks. I can assure the gentlemen who are here that I have always considered it, not only a duty, but a very pleasant privilege on my part, as Minister of Agriculture, to meet those who are engaged in the various branches of the business which is entrusted to my charge. I would regret extremely had I not taken advantage of the invitation extended to me to come and join you and take an interest in such an important part of the stock industry as that of horse breeding. Mr. Crossley was good enough to say there were grievances. I think you ought to let me know the grievances so that I might be able to consider them; and I trust—this being a really business meeting—that if there is anything which in my position, as Minister of Agriculture, I can aid the horse breeding industry, or in any way remove any obstacles which now may upset that industry, it is your duty to let me know and my duty to try and carry out the work successfully. I shall be only too glad to listen, and in any way in my power, relieve these grievances which have been alluded to.

Mr. David McCrae: We had the matter of transportation before the Clysdesdale Association. You know that horse breeders are rather disadvantaged compared with other lines of stock, in not securing heretofore special privileges of reduced rates on transportation of pure bred stock. I think that is one matter which could very well come before you, because those engaged in the horse industry are quite as entitled to have their animals taken at reduced rates over the railways of this country as any other breeds of live stock. Not only that, but you know especially well, in the old land horsemen have great facilities for transportation, denied in this country. You know, too, they have special facilities whereby they can send a horse by express, and hunters can have their horses sent with the greatest expedition. Possibly you also know that the most valuable stallions are given the greatest facilities for travelling on their routes over rail, in the old country. I may say very nearly the opposite is true here to-day. Now there is here a defect which might very well be remedied with advantage to the horse breeding public

and a great advantage to the Horse Breeders' Association. There would be a great deal more travelling if we could obtain the advantages which they have in the old land.

Dr. SMITH: I think that is a most important subject. It would be well to ventilate that well here to-night—the great difficulties we have in transportation. It is something fearful; a person cannot realize the obstacles without undertaking it. There is no more important question to come before the meeting than that. In the Old Country, if you go to the railway station half an hour before time of arrival of train, you can get a horse box to go thirty or forty miles. Of course, you have to pay a little higher, but the convenience is really worth paying the extra charge.

GEO. PEPPER: If I remember rightly there was a committee appointed to look into this.

MR. WADE: I was one of that committee, and had several conversations with Mr. Hodson. He seems now to think we have a very good chance of getting reduced rates.

Hon. SYDNEY FISHER: I would like to say that Mr. Hodson, since I have had the advantage of his presence as Live Stock Commissioner, has brought the matter to my attention. I have been familiar for a long time with the successful arrangements Mr. Hodson has been able to make in securing reduced transportation for stock, and we have discussed the question of extending these advantages, and we propose to interview the railroad authorities in order to arrange these matters, even to extend to that which Mr. McCrae alluded to—to the travelling of stallions by rail. We know in the Old Country this is done, and very great facilities are given for the travelling of stallions in the breeding season, and I think in some parts of Canada, at all events, something can be arranged here. I am sure I will give my very best attention to it and use my every effort to urge it upon the railroad officials.

Mr. INNES: I understand that in the Old Country, those who own mares have the same privilege as the owners of stallions; if there is any particular stallion a hundred miles away they can send their mare to be served and have the same facilities as given to the stallions. I think that would be a very important advantage here. If we have to walk a hundred miles or put them in a box car we decline as it would be very injurious to the mare. If there were facilities for sending them direct it would be a great benefit and an increased advantage to the railroads.

Moved by JAS. M. GARDHOUSE, seconded by JAS. HENDERSON, "That Messrs. Robert Beith, M. P., David McCrae, Geo. Pepper, Jas. Dalgety, McMillan, M. P. and H. Wade, secretary, be a committee to co-operate with Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Commissioner of Live Stock, with a view of obtaining cheaper transportation and greater facilities for pure-bred horses." Carried.

DIRECTOR'S MEETING.

The directors appointed from amongst their numbers a president and two vice-presidents, which will be found in the list of officers.

Moved by H. N. CROSSLEY, seconded by S. B. FULLER, "That Mr. Henry Wade be appointed our secretary at a salary of $250 per annum." Carried.

Moved by GEO. PEPPER, seconded by JAS. M. GARDHOUSE, "That we hold a Horse Show in conjunction with the Country and Hunt Club, and the Military, providing satisfactory terms can be arranged." Carried.

Moved by JAS. HENDERSON, seconded by A. INNES, "That the following gentlemen be the representatives from this Association on the Joint Horse Show Board: Messrs Dr. Smith, R. Beith, M. P., R. Davies, Jas. Gardhouse, Geo. Pepper, S. B. Fuller, H. N. Crossley, D. B. Simpson, Wm. Hendrie, Jr., and the Secretary." Carried.

HORSE MEN DINE TOGETHER.

Some time in the fall of 1899 a prominent horse-buyer, the leading job-master in England, Mr. P. S. Dollar, entertained at dinner in the National Club, Toronto, a number of horsemen residing in that city, at which some extremely practical speeches were made. This suggested to Dr. Andrew Smith, Principal of the Ontario Veterinary College and President of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, and to Mr. Henry Wade,

Registrar of Live Stock, both of whom were present and who occupied the positions respectively of President and Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, that a good deal of impetus might be given to the work in hand, and the views of practical men elicited, by holding a similar dinner, but on a larger scale on the occasion of the annual meeting of the association. The idea was acted upon with the happiest results. Not alone was there a thoroughly representative gathering, one hundred strong, from all parts of Canada, in the Albion Hotel, Toronto, where the dinner was held on Thursday evening, Feb. 8th, but the company had the pleasure of hearing two eminently practical and business-like speeches from the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, and the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

Dr. Andrew Smith, M.R.C.V.S, presided, being flanked on either side (the spacious table being in the form of a horse-shoe) by the Honorable Ministers, Mr. F. W. Hodson, Commissioner of Live Stock for the Dominion, John I. Hobson, President of the Short Horn Cattle Breeders' Association, Mr. Geo. Beardmore, M. F. H., Toronto, members of the Dominion Parliament, of the Legislature of Ontario, of the City Council of Toronto, and of York County Council, representatives from the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association, Toronto Board of Trade, Toronto Hunt Club, Ontario Jockey Club, and all the various horse societies of the Province, as well as the principal breeders, horse owners and dealers. In short, the dinner brought together undoubtedly the largest and most representative gathering of people interested in the horse ever held in this country.

As might be expected under such circumstances a number of eminently practical speeches were made, principally, of course, by the official guests of the evening, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Hon. John Dryden and Commissioner Hodson; but short addresses were delivered by Lieut.-Col. Peters, Acting District Officer in Command, Lieut.-Col. Septimus Denison, Lieut.-Col. McCrae, Messrs Robert Beith, M.P., W. F. Maclean, M.P., Messrs. Robert Beith, M.P., Ald. O. B. Sheppard, J. J. Withrow, D. Burke Simpson, Q.C., Geo. Beardmore, M.F.H., W. P. Fraser, O.J.C., Dr. J. H. Orr, H. N. Crossley and Dr. David King Smith.

After dinner, the secretary read a number of letters from leading citizens regretting their absence, including His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. G. W. Ross, the mayor of Toronto, Sir Frank Smith, Mr. Wm. Hendrie and Mr. T. C. Patteson.

Address by Hon. Sydney Fisher.

Mr. Fisher regretted that he had not had more opportunities of meeting representatives of the horse-breeding industry of the country. He considered himself well repaid for his journey from Ottawa by meeting these gentlemen in their business convention of the afternoon, and in being present that evening. The day of the horse, he was convinced, had not passed. On the contrary, the indications were that no other live stock industry was in a better position to advance or improve. Though the farmer was in the public mind more generally connected with the raising of cattle, sheep and swine, he was just as great a factor in the breeding of horses. The deplorable conflict in South Africa, then raging, had proved that the horse in modern warfare was invaluable, and the most necessary part of the principal branch of both armies. Canada had already benefited to some extent by the demand for horses for military service, and would be likely to benefit still more. In fact the existing situation would probably lead to the permanent advancement of the horse as an instrument of war. This meant not alone a present increase in demand and rise in price, but a sustained demand and a steadily improving market. To take advantage of this, however, attention must be devoted to the best methods of breeding. In the cultivation of the horse, science and system were more necessary than in the production of other domestic animals; the breed was carried to a higher standard and there was greater scope for it, for there were a larger number of characteristics essential to a good horse than to a good specimen of other animals. A fine horse is an example of breeding carried to its nearest approach to perfection. In spite of that fact, or, perhaps, because of it, there was a more noticeable lack of type and more indiscriminate breeding of horses than in other animals. There has been too much changing from one hand to another. Many men in Canada were engaged in the systematic breeding of horses of pure blood, but it was not of these but of the average general breeding throughout the country that he spoke. There was too much working along the haphazard lines which

produced no definite or distinct type. To illustrate his meaning, Mr Fisher referred to the indiscriminate breeding followed in Quebec of late years, and which had been the means of practically extinguishing the old reliable Quebec horse—the French Canadian pony. The same thing had happened in the neighboring State of Vermont, where the same careless, interchangeable methods had led to the virtual disappearance of the Morgan horse. These type were exactly suitable for the purpose for which they were intended, and for their surroundings, but they had been lost through the little and dangerous knowledge that led breeders to introduce a mixture of many bloods, with the result that they got nothing of value and sacrificed what they had. To attain his object, Mr. Fisher said, the breeder must have clearly in mind what he wants, and must then persevere in that line. Changing the goal meant a great loss, because, as the horse came to maturity later than other lines of stock, mistakes were more costly and took longer to remedy. If one man in a neighborhood is breeding successfully along one line, his neighbor should follow in the same line. By such a system districts would become noted for producing certain types of horses, and in this way they would attract buyers of these types. In the Old Country this plan had been adopted, and in that way had come the Clydesdale from the Valley of the Clyde, the Suffolk Punch from the county of Suffolk, the Norfolk Hackney from Norfolk, the Shires from the Midland counties and so on. It was the same as regards other branches of live stock: Herefords, Durhams, Ayrshires, Holsteins, Devons, Jerseys, etc., in cattle; Leicesters, Cotswolds, Lincolns, Shropshires and Southdowns in sheep, and Berkshires, Yorkshires, and Chesters in swine. One of the greatest difficulties experienced by the horse-buyer in Canada to-day was that there is no special line of breeding carried on in one locality, and consequently he had to cover a lot of ground and travel long distances to get what he wants. This could be overcome by farmers in certain districts co-operating and arranging to breed along the same line. Concluding an address that bristled with interest for the breeder that commanded the closest attention, Mr. Fisher commented upon the fact that horse-back riding was very little in vogue in Canada. If a farmer wished to visit a neighbor, instead of mounting a horse he laboriously hitched up a wagon and drove, thus giving himself much extra labor and depriving himself of considerable pleasure. A young man in particular who knows how to ride, and who does ride, learns to appreciate a good horse and takes more interest in breeding and raising good animals. Nothing better could be done for the horse-breeding interests of the country, and for the defence of the country, than the learning of young men, and especially young farmers, to ride As a proof of the lamentable lack of interest in equestrianism the Minister instanced the difficulty recently experienced in securing saddles for the contingents that have been sent to South Africa. He thought that out of the war would come at least this much good, an increase in horse-back riding and an improved and sustained demand for horses.

Address by Hon. John Dryden.

Mr. Dryden said he did not desire to deliver an address of any length. He congratulated Mr. Fisher upon the admirable tenor and business like nature of his speech, and on his own behalf assured the horse-breeders that they had a warm friend in every member of the Legislature, and he, like Mr. Fisher, did not believe that the day of the horse was past. That was what he heard when as a boy he went to Whitby to see the first locomotive run over the Grand Trunk railway. Not engines, nor bicycles, nor trolleys, nor automobiles were ever going to get rid of the horse, for the demand to-day was greater than ever before. Some people thought that men could be induced to breed in the right line if they had a little more law, but enactments that interfered with the conducting of any industry required a great deal of grave consideration. Improvements must be brought about by education, by practical example, and by neighborly co-operation. Such organizations as the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association, and the specific horse societies, would bring about the reform needed by energetic effort, and he appealed to them to persist in endeavor, and they must succeed. He could promise them all the assistance both the Government and the Legislature could give them.

CANADIAN HORSE SHOW—1900.

The Sixth Annual Canadian Horse Show, which opened its doors to the public on April 26th, 1900, and closed on Saturday night, the 28th, was the most successful exhibition ever undertaken by the Canadian Horse Breeders' Association and the Country and Hunt Club of Toronto. Each day's receipts showed a considerable increase over those of last year, and that, too, with a horse show pure and simple, with no outside attraction, except the musical ride by a number of ladies and gentlemen, which with its clever jumping features and well trained horses, was not only very attractive, but also quite in keeping with the rest of the Show.

The Armouries was again the building in which the Show was held. The weather was regular Queen's weather from start to finish, and the crowds appreciative, and liberal in their applause when a high jumper cleared the rails, or some crack animal in harness moved round the ring. The Show was formally opened at 2.30 p. m. on Thursday April 26th by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Sir Oliver Mowat, whom everyone was pleased to see looking so well. Lord Minto, the Governor-General, was to have been present on Friday, but was prevented on account of the disastrous fire at Hull and Ottawa, and did not appear at the Show before Saturday. As usual, he was greatly interested in the horses, especially the Military classes, and spent a good deal of his time in the ring. A new feature this year was the classes given for horses suitable for Artillery, Cavalry and Mounted Infantry purposes, the prizes for which were kindly donated by the Dominion Government through Hon. Sydney Fisher. These classes were the best filled in the Show, and the horses selected by the British Army Officers, Major Dent and Veterinary Major Phillips, who were fortunately in the city looking after army remounts, and whose services were secured as judges in conjunction with Dr. Rutherford, will serve to show our breeders what are the types to aim at in each instance. Hon. Sydney Fisher has also taken steps to bring these types before our breeders, as he has had the prize-winners in each class photographed in different positions and measurements taken, the results of which will be issued in bulletin form shortly. Mr. Fisher spent two days at the Show where he was an interested observer.

The judging was never more satisfactorily performed all through the various classes. Throughbreds were judged by Dr. Rutherford, Portage la Prairie, Man., and T. C. Patteson, Toronto; Carriage and Coach Stallions and Hackneys by Wm. West, Shelburne, Vt., and Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; Standard-bred Stallions and Roadsters by H. Hamlin, of Buffalo, N. Y., and M. H. Ten Eyck of Hamilton; while Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis., and Jas. Henderson, of Bolton, tied the ribbons for the heavy breeds. In the Harness Classes, G. B. Hulme of New York and H. Hamlin and General Field, both of Buffalo, N. Y., placed the winners, the same being done in Saddle and Hunting Classes by C. McEachern, Montreal, W. S. Elliott, New York and J. N. Scatcherd Buffalo, N. Y.

There was a much stricter enforcement of the rules laid down to prevent the borrowing of horses and turn-outs, which had caused trouble in previous years, with the result that everything was much more satisfactory. This year saw an increase of classes for horses in Harness, which was rendered necessary by the unwiedly size of those classes at previous exhibitions. As a result of this judicious extension, all classes were well filled, without being so large as to make the judging wearisome. In fact the entries were better spread over the various classes than ever before. Along with this was seen continual improvements in the quality of the exhibits, which have now reached a very high standard, especially in the Harness classes, where some of the horses were as near perfection as possible. It would be hard, indeed, to find a better all-round exhibit than was seen at this Show. Even the most prejudiced opponent of it must admit that its educating influence has been marvellous, when he compares the present Show with that of the first one undertaken. The prizes, too, do not by any means all go into the hands of dealers, as has been sometimes asserted, for, in the breeding classes and other classes in which farmers largely show, no less than $2,270 were paid in prizes, or $270 more than is granted by the Ontario Legislature, while taking all the classes, breeding, harness and special, no less than $1,740, besides three medals, go to breeders and farmers, as quite distinct from dealers. Surely the result amply justifies the Legislative grant.

PRIZE LIST.

The prize winners at the Sixth Annual Canadian Horse Show, held April 26, 27, 28th, 1900, and their owners' names, are as follows :

BREEDING CLASSES.

Thoroughbreds.

Judges : J. G. Rutherford, M.P., Portage La Prairie, Man ; T. C. Patteson, Toronto.

Stallions Foaled Previous to January 1st, 1897.

1st, Versatile, brown, foaled 1888. Exhibitor, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton ; sire, Rayon d'Or ; dam, Valleria.
2nd, Terremont, bay, foaled 1894 Exhibitors, A. Frank & Sons, The Grange, Ont.; sire, Dandie Dinmont (imp.) ; dam, Jennie Lind.
3rd, Boy Orator, bay, foaled 1895. Exhibitor, M. J. Malloney, Toronto ; sire, Meddler (imp.) ; dam, Suspense (imp).

Stallions Foaled Subsequent to and on January 1st, 1897.

1st, Basle, bay, foaled 1897. Exhibitor, W. F. Maclean, Toronto ; sire, Bassetlaw ; dam, Jess.
2nd, Copper King, chestnut, foaled 1897. Exhibitor, Thos. Meagher, Toronto ; sire, Islington (imp.) ; dam, Miss Pickwick.
3rd, King Joshua, bay, foaled 1897. Exhibitor, R. Courtenay, Toronto : sire, King Arthur ; dam, Glimmering Glass.

Stallions Qualified to Improve the Breed of Saddle Horses and Hunters.

1st, Wyndham, bay, foaled 1888. Exhibitor, S. B. Fuller, Woodstock, Ont.; sire, Warwick ; dam, by Mortimer (imp).
2nd, Monotony, bay, foaled 1890. Exhibitor, Geo. Robinson, Richmond Hill, Ont.; sire Monticello ; dam, by Romney.
3rd, Romancer, chestnut. foaled 1895 Exhibitor, L. Reinhardt, Jr., Toronto ; sire, Prince Royal ; dam, Sasin.

Sweepstakes—Stallion, Any Age, Given by Industrial Exhibition Association.

1st, Versatile. Exhibitor, Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton.

Filly or Gelding, Bred and Owned by Exhibitor (not Thoroughbred, but Sired by Thoroughbred Stallion) Foaled on or Subsequent to January 1st, 1897.

1st, Gold Buckles, ch. f., foaled 1898. Exhibitor, Jos. Lawson, Brampton ; sire, Wiley Buckles.
2nd, Billy, blk. g., foaled 1898. Exhibitor, J. N. Elliott, Streetsville ; sire, Wiley Buckles.
3rd, Ladysmith, b. f., foaled 1897. Exhibitor, A. E. Claughton, Epsom ; sire, Dennison (imp).

CARRIAGE OR COACH STALLIONS.

Judges : Wm. West, Shelburne, Vt. ; R. Gibson, Delaware.

Stallions Foaled Previous to January 1st, 1897.

1st, Graf Bremer, brown, foaled 1889. Exhibitor, Jas. McCartney, Thamesford, Ont.
2nd, Young Royal George, brown. Exhibitor, Jno. Gowland, Zimmerman, Ont.; sire, Picador (1611) ; dam, by Royal George.
3rd, Prince George, bay, foaled 1893. Exhibitor, W. C. Brown, Meadowvale, Ont.; sire, Prince Victor ; dam, Hattie Bell.

Stallions Foaled Subsequent to and on January 1st, 1897.

1st, Lord Minto, bay, foaled 1897. Exhibitor, Amos Agar, Nashville, Ont.; sire, Candidate ; dam, Nettie.
2nd, Pat, bay, foaled 1898. Exhibitor, A. Hewson, Grahamville : sire, Shining Light ; dam, Mountain Lass (imp.) 53.
3rd, King Henry, bay, foaled 1897. Exhibitor, P. J. Thornton, Woodstock : sire, Adam (imp.) ; dam, by Pompadour.

Sweepstakes—Best Carriage or Coach Stallion, any Age, Given by Toronto Electoral District Agricultural Society.

1st, Graf. Bremer. Exhibitor, Jas. McCartney, Thamesford. Ont.

STANDARD BRED ROADSTER STALLIONS.

Judges: H. Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. H. Ten Eyck, V. S., Hamilton; O. B. Shephard, Toronto.

Stallions Foaled Previous to January 1st, 1897.

1st, Dashwood, 12486, bay, foaled 1888. Exhibitor, Jas. Wetherell, Blair; sire, Sentinel Wilkes 1499; dam, Nutwood Queen, by Nutwood 600.
2nd, Altoneer, 17493, bay, foaled 1890. Exhibitor, E. Taylor, Toronto; sire, Sphinx 5343; dam, Pilotina Wilkes.
3rd, Alajonium Boy, 28347, chestnut, foaled 1893. Exhibitors, Sheppard & Burns, Toronto; sire, Alajonium 12547: dam, Ella J., by Judge Salisbury 5372.

Stallions Foaled Subsequent to and on January 1st, 1897.

1st, Brown Stout, brown, foaled 1897. Exhibitor, B. B. McCarty, Thamesford, Ont.; sire, Five Points; dam, Raven, by Highland.
2nd, Dick Fyfe, 30869, bay, foaled 1897. Exhibitor, R. Lennox, Toronto; sire, Altoneer, 17493; dam, Flute, by Phallas, 1446.

HACKNEYS.

Judges:—Wm. West, Shelburne, Vt.; R. Gibson, Delaware.

Stallions Foaled Previous to January 1st, 1897.

1st, Squire Rickell—74—264, chestnut, foaled 1895. Bred by Twaddell & Sharpe, Devon, Penn. Imported and exhibited by R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.; sire, Cadet (imp.)—15—107 (1251); dam, Miss Rickell (imp.)—14—237 (1284).
2nd, Ganymede III. (imp)—96—(6017), chestnut, foaled 1895. Bred by F. F. Bladon, Sutton-on-Hull, Eng. Imported by F. C. Stevens, Attica, N.Y. Exhibited by R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.; sire, Ganymede (2076); dam, Modiste (3108).
3rd, Rosseau Performer (imp.)—34—Chestnut roan, foaled 1893. Bred by J. T. Browne, Doncaster, Eng. Imported and exhibited by H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Ont.; sire, Enthorpe Performer (2973); dam, Fanny (111).

Stallions Foaled Subsequent to and on January 1st, 1897.

1st, Rosseau Royal Oak—78—black, foaled 1898. Bred and exhibited by H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Ont.; sire, Royal Standard (imp).—55—(3918); dam, Lady Cocking (imp).—11—(5530).
2nd, Majestic II—97—391, bay, foaled 1898. Bred and exhibited by Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que.; sire, Hayton Shales (imp.)—22—(4806): dam, Cameo (imp.)—18—(6457).

Mares Foaled Subsequent to and on January 1st, 1897.

1st, Hermia—90—bay, foaled 1898. Bred and exhibited by R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.; sire, Royal Standard (imp.)—55—(3918); dam, Cherry Ripe—70—567.
2nd, Queen Dagmar—116—947, brown, foaled 1897. Bred and exhibited by Hillhurst Farm, Hillhurst, Que; sire, Barthorpe Performer (imp.)—52—(5097); dam Champion (4590) Princess Dagmar.
3rd, Rosseau Jewel—79—brown roan, foaled 1897. Bred and exhibited by H. N. Crossley, Rosseau, Ont.; sire, Rosseau Performer (imp)—34—(5391); dam, Surefoot—4—F.S.

High Stepper Mare or Gelding, Not Under 15 Hands, Conformation and Style of Going, as Well as High Action to be Considered; to be Shown Before a Suitable Conveyance, and be Sired by a Registered Hackney Stallion.

1st, South Africa, blk. m., 4 years old. Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto; sire, Jubilee Chief (imp.)—1—(2122).
2nd, Eva. b. m., 5 years old. Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.; sire Jubilee Chief (imp.)—1—(2122).
3rd, Right In It, d. g., 6 years old. Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto; sire, Lord Roseberry (imp.)—9—(1307).

Sweepstakes—Best Hackney Stallion any Age, Given by Hackney Horse Society.

1st, Squire Rickell—74. Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.

Sweepstakes—Best Hackney Mare, any Age, Given by Hackney Horse Society.

1st, Hermia,—90—. Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.

SWEEPSTAKES—BEST HACKNEY MARE OR FILLY, BY AN IMPORTED SIRE AND OUT OF AN IMPORTED DAM, BOTH REGISTERED IN THE ENGLISH HACKNEY STUD BOOK, GIVEN BY HACKNEY HORSE SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1st, Hermia -90—. Exhibitor, R. Beith Bowmanville, Ont.

SWEEPSTAKES—BEST HACKNEY STALLION, OR ENTIRE COLT, BY AN IMPORTED SIRE AND OUT OF AN IMPORTED DAM. BOTH REGISTERED IN THE ENGLISH HACKNEY STUD BOOK, GIVEN BY THE HACKNEY HORSE SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1st, Squire Rickell—74—. Exhibitor, R. Beith, Bowmanville, Ont.

SHIRES.

JUDGES :—Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.; Jas. Henderson, Belton.

STALLIONS FOALED PREVIOUS TO JANUARY 1ST, 1897.

1st, Boro Conqueror (imp.) [288] (16542), brown, foaled 1896. Bred by F. Cherrington, Postland, Peterborough, Eng. Imported and exhibited by J. B. Hogate & Son, Toronto ; sire, Calwich, Marksman (12873) ; dam, Beauty, by Lincolnshire Fenman (7592).
2nd, Mawdsley (imp.) [279] (16817) chestnut, foaled 1895. Bred by Jas. Rutter, Mawdsley, Lincolnshire, Eng. Imported by E. R. Hogate, Toronto. Exhibited by Colborne Shire Horse Association, Colborne, Ont.; sire, London (14710); dam, by Wolseley (5442).
3rd, Bahaillon Vulcan (imp.) [274] (19502) brown, foaled 1893. Bred by R. Morgan, Bahaillon, Newton, Eng. Imported and exhibited by Morris, Stone and Wellington, Fonthill, Ont.; sire, Vulcan (4145); dam, Venture, by Coming Wonder (3039).

STALLIONS FOALED IN 1897.

1st, Mars (imp.) [275] bay, foaled 1897. Bred by W. C. Salt, Willington, Burton-on-Trent, Eng. Imported and exhibited by Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill, Ont.; sire, Vulcan (4145) ; dam, Galata (10048).
2nd, Groundslow Charming (imp.) [289] (17375) bay, foaled 1897. Bred by Thos. Westray, Groundslow, Stoke-on-Trent, Eng. Imported and exhibited by J. B Hogate & Son, Toronto; sire, Revival (13508) ; dam, Cannoch Beatrice (11852).
3rd, King [251] bay, foaled 1897. Bred and exhibited by Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill, Ont.; sire, Pride of Hatfield (imp.) [256] (13103) ; dam, Queen [65].

MARE, ANY AGE.

1st, Belle II. [137], bay, foaled 1897. Bred and exhibited by Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill, Ont.; sire, Pride of Hatfield (imp.) [256] (13103) ; dam, Belle [106].
2nd, Violet [126], bay, foaled 1897. Bred by Morris, Stone & Wellington, Fonthill, Ont. Exhibited by Jno. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; sire, Pride of Hatfield (imp.) [256] (13104) ; dam, Elsie Morin (imp.) [34].
3rd, Brunette [132], dark bay, foaled 1893. Bred by Chas. Jackson, Mayfield, Ont. Exhibited by Wm. Hendrie Co., Toronto ; sire, Samson the Great (imp.) [263] ; dam, Bounce (imp.) [144].

CLYDESDALES.

JUDGES :—Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.; Jas. Henderson, Belton.

STALLIONS FOALED PREVIOUS TO JANUARY 1ST, 1897.

1st, Lyon Macgregor (imp.) [2308], brown, foaled 1896. Bred by S. Hunter, Strauraer, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by Robt. Davies, Toronto ; sire, Macgregor (1487) ; dam, Olivette (12797).
2nd, Durward Lely (imp.) [2661] (9900), brown, foaled 1891. Bred by Jno. Fleming, Paisley, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by R. Ness, Howick, Que.; sire, Sir Everard (5353) ; dam, Maggie of Crookston (2219).
3rd, Alexander's Heir (imp.) [2557] (10151), light bay, bred in 1894. Bred by Robt. Forsyth, Kelso, Scotland. Imported by Dalgetty Bros., Glencoe, Ont. Exhibited by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont. Sire, Prince Alexander (8899); dam, Bampton Lass.

STALLIONS FOALED IN 1897.

1st, King of the Clydes (imp.) [2569], bay, foaled 1897. Bred by representatives of late Alex. Gibson, Brechin, Scotland. Imported by Dalgetty Bros., Glencoe, Ont. Exhibited by J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.; sire, Ringleader (10427) ; dam, Jess (11346).
2nd, Bravado (imp) [2659] (10519), brown, foaled 1897. Bred by R. C. Gourlay, Whithorn, Scotland. Imported and exhibited by R. Ness, Howick, Que.; sire, Baron's Pride (9122); dam, Bonnie Kate (11352).
3rd, Prince Delectable [2666], bay, foaled 1897. Bred by R. Holloway, Alexis, Ill. Exhibited by D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.; sire, Cedric (imp.) [2262] (1087); Cherry Ripe [2305].

STALLIONS FOALED SUBSEQUENT TO AND ON JANUARY 1ST, 1898.

1st, King Lynedoch [2378], bay, foaled 1898. Bred and exhibited by Robt. Davies, Toronto; sire, King's Own [2172]: dam, Nelly (imp.) [1323].
2nd, Prince Lynedoch [2381], bay, foaled 1898. Bred and exhibited by Robt. Davies, Toronto: sire, Prince of Quality [2173] 5648; dam, Edith (imp) [1322].
3rd, Prince Grandeur [2626], bay, foaled 1898. Bred and exhibited by D. & O. Sorby, Guelph: sire, Grandeur (imp.) [1724] 8202; dam, Lady Boydston [2092].

CANADIAN BRED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS FOALED PREVIOUS TO JANUARY 1ST, 1899.

1st, West York Stamp [2356], bay, foaled 1898. Bred and exhibited by Amos Agar, Nashville, Ont.; sire, Westfield Stamp (imp.) [1819] (9467); dam, Belle of Nashville [2412].
2nd, Alcides [2353], bay, foaled 1894. Bred by Geo. Taylor, Kippen, Ont. Exhibited by Hartley & Metcalfe, Petrolia; sire, Canny Scotchman (imp.) [1945] (6576): dam, Countess of Thorn Park [2410].

CLYDESDALE MARES, IMPORTED OR CANADIAN BRED.

1st, Princess Alexandra [2308] 8544, bay, foaled 1896. Bred by N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn. Exhibited by D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont: sire, Prince Patrick (imp.) [2266] 6773 (8993); dam, Lillie Macgregor (imp.) [2306] 3957.
2nd, Princess Maud [2741] 8741, bay, foaled 1894. Bred by R. Holloway, Alexis, Ill. Exhibited by Robt. Davies, Toronto: sire, Prince of Quality [2173] 5648; dam, Maud (imp.) [2740] 5591.
3rd, Sousie Lass [2313] 7660, bay, foaled in 1893. Bred by N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn. Exhibited by D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.: sire, Second Choice (imp.) [1431] 5566 (8244); dam, Sousie [996] 5287.

SWEEPSTAKES.—BEST CLYDESDALE STALLION, ANY AGE, IMPORTED OR CANADIAN BRED, PRESENTED BY CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION.

1st, Lyon Macgregor (imp.) [2308]. Exhibitor, Robt. Davies, Toronto.

SWEEPSTAKES.—PAIR OF DRAUGHT MARES OR GELDINGS, ANY BREED WHATEVER, SHOWN IN HARNESS. HORSES ENTERED IN THIS CLASS CANNOT BE SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING ONE.

1st, Craigovar, b.g.: Barney, b.g. Exhibitor, Wm. Ewing, Petrolia, Ont.
2nd, Violet [126], b.m.; Maud, b.m. Exhibitor, Jno. Gardhouse, Highfield, Ont.

SWEEPSTAKES.—PAIR OF MARES OR GELDINGS SIRED BY A REGISTERED CLYDESDALE STALLION, SHOWN IN HARNESS. GIVEN BY CLYDESDALE HORSE ASSOCIATION.

1st, Sousie Lass [2313], b.m.; Princess Alexandra [2308], b.m. Exhibitors, D. & O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

HARNESS, SADDLE, HUNTING, AND SPECIAL CLASSES.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

JUDGES.—G. B. Hulme, New York; Harry Hamlin, Buffalo, N.Y.: Geo. Field, Buffalo, N.Y.

MARE OR GELDING OVER 14 HANDS 1 INCH AND NOT EXCEEDING 15 HANDS 1 INCH. TO BE SHOWN TO A GIG, CART OR PHAETON.

1st, In It, ch. g., 15.1, 4 yrs. Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto.
2nd, Always Ready, b. g., 15.1, 5 yrs. Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto.
3rd, Princess, b. m., 15.1, 5 yrs. Exhibitor, A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.

MARE OR GELDING OVER 15 HANDS 1 INCH AND NOT EXCEEDING 15 HANDS 3 INCHES. TO BE SHOWN TO A GIG, CART OR PHAETON.

1st, Winona, b. m., 15.3, 4 yrs. Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto.
2nd, Iona, b. m., 15.3, 5 yrs. Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto.
3rd, Right In It, ch. g. 15.2½, 6 yrs. Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto.

MARE OR GELDING EXCEEDING 15 HANDS 3 INCHES. TO BE SHOWN TO GIG, CART OR PHAETON.

1st, South Africa, blk. mare, 15.3½, 4 yrs. Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto.
2nd, Plucky Garrison, ch. g., 16, 6 yrs. Exhibitors, A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.
3rd, Black Night, blk. g., 15.3½, 4 yrs. Exhibitors, Lowes Bros., Brampton, Ont.

PAIR OF HORSES, MARES OR GELDINGS, UNDER 15 HANDS 2 INCHES. TO BE SHOWN TO A FOUR-WHEELED VEHICLE.

1st, Argyle, b. g., 15.1¾, 5 yrs.; Juda, b. m. 15.1¾, 6 yrs. Exhibitor, C. S. Skead Ottawa.

2nd, Macgregor, br. g., 5 yrs.; General Buller, br. g., 7 yrs. Exhibitor, E. B. Clancy, Toronto.
3rd, Maple Leaf, ch. m., 15.1, 4 yrs.; Shamrock, ch. m., 15.1, 5 yrs. Exhibitor, A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.

PAIR OF HORSES, MARES OR GELDINGS, 15 HANDS 2 INCHES AND OVER. TO BE SHOWN TO A FOUR-WHEELED VEHICLE.

1st, Iona, b. m., 15 3, 5 yrs.; Winona, b. m., 15.3, 4 yrs. Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto.
2nd, Senator, br. g , 16.1. 5 yrs ; Statesman, br. g., 16 1, 6 yrs. Exhibitor, A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.
3rd, Rosalind, b. m., 15.3¾, 5 yrs.; Cymbeline, b. m., 15.3¾, 5 yrs. Exhibitor, C. A. Burns, Toronto.

PAIR OF HORSES NOT UNDER 15 HANDS 2 INCHES. SHOWN TO BROUGHAM, HORSES TO COUNT 60 PER CENT., BROUGHAM AND APPOINTMENTS 40 PER CENT.

1st, Iona, b. m., 15.3, 5 yrs.; Winona, b. m., 15.3 4 yrs. Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto.
2nd, Starlight, b. m., 15.3, 5 yrs.; May Queen, b. m., 15.3, 5 yrs. Exhibitor, P. Maher, Toronto.
3rd, Ladysmith, ch. m., 15.3, 6 yrs.; Miss Kimberley, ch. m., 15.3, 5 yrs. Exhibitor, J. Ross Robertson, M.P., Toronto.

CHAMPION HARNESS HORSE, OPEN TO HORSES, MARES OR GELDINGS WHICH HAVE TAKEN A FIRST PRIZE IN SINGLE OR DOUBLE HARNESS AT THIS OR ANY PREVIOUS CANADIAN HORSE SHOW.

1st, South Africa, blk. m., 15.3½, 4 yrs. Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto.

TANDEMS.

HARNESS TANDEMS, WHEELER TO BE OVER 15 HANDS.

1st, Right In It, ch. g., 15.2., 6 yrs.; Always Ready, b. g., 15.1, 5 yrs. Exhibitors. Crow & Murray, Toronto.
2nd, South Africa, blk. m., 15.3½, 4 yrs.; Just in Time, gr. g., 15.1, 5 yrs. Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto.
3rd, Ladysmith, ch. m., 15.3, 6 yrs.; Miss Kimberley, ch. m., 15.3, 5 yrs. Exhibitor, J. Ross Robertson, M.P., Toronto.

FOUR IN HANDS.

TEAMS NOT UNDER 15 HANDS. MAY BE SHOWN BEFORE A COACH, DRAG OR BRAKE.

1st, Exhibitors, Crow & Murray, Toronto.
2nd, Exhibitor, A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.

SADDLE HORSES.

JUDGES.—C. M. McEachern, Montreal; W. S. Elliott, New York; J. N. Scatcherd, Buffalo, N.Y.

BEST SADDLE AND HARNESS HORSE, MARE OR GELDING, 15 HANDS AND OVER, TO BE FIRST SHOWN IN AN APPROPRIATE VEHICLE AND JUDGED AS A HORSE BEST SUITED FOR HARNESS PURPOSES; THE HORSE TO BE THEN UNHARNESSED IN THE RING AND SHOWN AND JUDGED UNDER SADDLE. THE HORSE BEST SUITED FOR BOTH THESE PURPOSES TO BE AWARDED FIRST PRIZE.

1st, Joy Bell, ch. m., 16, 6 yrs. Exhibitor, L. Meredith, London, Ont.
2nd, Strathcona, ch. g., 16.2, 6 yrs. Exhibitor, W. Buckle, Guelph, Ont.
3rd Rufus, ch. g., 16, 8 yrs. Exhibitor, Hume Blake, Toronto.

MARE OR GELDING OVER 14 HANDS 2 INCHES, AND NOT EXCEEDING 15 HANDS 2 INCHES.

1st, Leading Lady, ch m., 15.2. Exhibitor, Miss Pepper, Toronto.
2nd, Bandbox, b. m., 15 1½, 6 yrs. Exhibitor, L. Meredith, London, Ont.
3rd, Bobs, b. g., 15½, 5 yrs. Exhibitor, H. R. White, Agent, Toronto.

MARE OR GELDING, OVER 15 HANDS 2 INCHES, UP TO CARRYING 160 POUNDS.

1st, Strathcona, ch.g., 16.2, 6 years. Exhibitor, W. Buckle, Guelph, Ont.
2nd, Rufus, ch.g., 16, 8 years. Exhibitor, Hume Blake, Toronto.
3rd, Athlete, b.g., 15.3, 7 years. Exhibitor, A. Yeager, Simcoe.

MARE OR GELDING, OVER 15 HANDS 2 INCHES, UP TO CARRYING 200 POUNDS.

1st, Senator, ch.g., 16 2. Exhibitor, G. Pepper, Toronto.
2nd, Golden, ch.g., 16.1. Exhibitor, Dr. Andrew Smith, Toronto.
3rd, Westminster Belle, ch.m., 16 1, 6 years. Exhibitor, A. Beck, London, Ont.

LADY'S SADDLE HORSE, NOT UNDER 14 HANDS, 3 INCHES.

1st, Leading Lady, ch.m., 15.2. Exhibitor, Miss Pepper, Toronto.
2nd, Rufus, ch.g., 16, 8 years. Exhibitor, Hume Blake.
3rd, Lady Reel, b m., 16, 5 years. Exhibitor, A. Beck, London.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR HORSES RIDDEN BY LADIES. HORSES OWNED BY DEALERS NOT ELIGIBLE. MUST HAVE BEEN HUNTED FOR ONE SEASON, AND BE UP TO CARRYING 150 POUNDS TO HOUNDS. CONFORMATION AND QUALITY TO COUNT 25 PER CENT.; MANNERS, 25 PER CENT.; PERFORMANCE OVER COUNTRY FENCES, 50 PER CENT.

1st, Headlight, b.g.. 15.3, 5 years. Exhibitor, R. Bond, agent, Toronto.

CHAMPION SADDLE HORSE.

1st, Leading Lady, ch.m., 15.2. Exhibitor, Miss Pepper, Toronto.

HUNTERS AND JUMPERS.

QUALIFIED HUNTERS, HEAVYWEIGHT, UP TO CARRYING 180 POUNDS. CONFORMATION AND QUALITY TO COUNT 60 PER CENT.; PERFORMANCES OVER FENCES 40 PER CENT. TO CARRY AT LEAST 168 POUNDS.

1st, Westminster Belle, ch.m., 16.1, 6 years. Exhibitor, A. Beck, London, Ont.
2nd, Lady Hampton, b.m., 16, 5 years. Exhibitor, A. Beck, London, Ont.
3rd, Veto, b.g., 16.1½, aged. Exhibitor, G. A. Peters, M.D., Toronto.

QUALIFIED HUNTERS, LIGHTWEIGHT, UP TO CARRYING 150 POUNDS TO HOUNDS. CONFORMATION AND QUALITY TO COUNT 60 PER CENT.; PERFORMANCES OVER FENCES 40 PER CENT. TO CARRY AT LEAST 150 POUNDS.

1st, My Fellow, ch.g., 16, 6 years. A. Beck, London, Ont.
2nd, Vulta, b.g., 16, 6 years. Exhibitor, A. Beck, London, Ont.
3rd, Rufus, ch.g, 16, 8 years. Exhibitor, Hume Blake, Toronto.

GREEN HUNTERS, HEAVYWEIGHT, UP TO CARRYING 180 POUNDS TO HOUNDS. CONFORMATION AND QUALITY TO COUNT 60 PER CENT.; PERFORMANCES OVER FENCES 40 PER CENT. TO CARRY AT LEAST 168 POUNDS.

1st, Lord Ranelagh, b.g., 16.1, 5 years. Exhibitor, A. Beck, London.
2nd, Terredor, br.g., 16, 5 years. Exhibitor, A. Beck, London.
3rd, John Collins, b.g. Exhibitor, G. Pepper, Toronto.

GREEN HUNTERS, LIGHTWEIGHT, UP TO CARRYING 150 POUNDS TO HOUNDS. CONFORMATION AND QUALITY TO COUNT 60 PER CENT; PERFORMANCES OVER FENCES 40 PER CENT. TO CARRY AT LEAST 150 POUNDS.

1st, Athlete, b.g., 15.3, 7 years. Exhibitor, A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.
2nd, Glenmore, b.g , 15.2. Exhibitor, G. Pepper, Toronto, Ont.
3rd, Your Fellow, b.g., 15.3. Exhibitor, G. Pepper, Toronto.

JUMPING. OPEN TO ALL. PERFORMANCES OVER FENCES ONLY TO COUNT.

1st, Veto, b.g., 16.1½, aged. Exhibitor, G. A. Peters, M.D., Toronto.
2nd, Pearl, b.m., 15.3. Exhibitor, G. Pepper, Toronto.
3rd, Your Fellow, b.g., 15.3. Exhibitor, G. Pepper, Toronto.

BEST PERFORMANCE OVER 6 JUMPS—2 AT 4 FEET, 2 AT 4 FEET 6 INCHES AND 2 AT 5 FEET. CARRYING NOT LESS THAN 140 POUNDS.

1st, Pearl, b m., 15.3. Exhibitor, G. Pepper, Toronto.
2nd, John Collins, b.g., 16.1½. Exhibitor, G. Pepper, Toronto.
3rd, Lord Ranelagh, br.g., 16.1, 5 years. Exhibitor, A. Beck, London, Ont.

CORINTHIAN CLASS. OPEN TO HUNTERS. HORSES MUST BE RIDDEN BY MEMBERS OF SOME RECOGNIZED HUNT. CONFORMATION AND QUALITY TO COUNT 25 PER CENT.; PERFORMANCES OVER FENCES 75 PER CENT.

1st, Athlete, b.g., 15.3, 7 years. Exhibitor, A Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.
2nd, Veto, b.g., 16.1½, aged. Exhibitor, G. A. Peters, M.D., Toronto.
3rd, Pearl, b.m., 15.3. Exhibitor, G. Pepper, Toronto.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR HORSES OWNED AND RIDDEN BY MEMBERS OF SOME RECOGNIZED HUNT. CONFORMATION AND QUALITY TO COUNT 25 PER CENT.; PERFORMANCES OVER FENCES 75 PER CENT.

1st, Lord Ranelagh, b.g., 16.1, 5 years. A. Beck, London, Ont.

HIGH JUMP.

1st, Lord Ranelagh, b.g., 16.1, 5 years. Exhibitor, A. Beck, London, Ont.
2nd. Glenmore, b.g., 15.2. Exhibitor, G. Pepper, Toronto.
3rd, My Fellow, b.g., 16. Exhibitor, G. Pepper, Toronto.

CHAMPION HUNTER CLASS.

1st, Athlete, b.g., 15.3, 7 years. Exhibitor, A. Yeager, Simcoe, Ont.

ROADSTERS, STANDARD OR NON-STANDARD.

JUDGES: H. Hamlin, Buffalo, N.Y.; M. H. Ten Eyck, Hamilton.

MARE OR GELDING, UNDER 15.3.

1st, Hotspur, b.g., 15.2¾, 4 years. Exhibitor, W. T. Merry, Toronto.
2nd, Frank, br.g., 15.2, 7 years. Exhibitor, J. C. Dietrich, Galt, Ont.

MARE OR GELDING, 15.3 AND OVER.

1st, Klondike, br.g., 16, 5 years. Exhibitor, J. C. Dietrich, Galt, Ont.
2nd, Golden Rod, ch.g., 16, 6 years. Exhibitor, P. Maher, Toronto.

PAIR OF MARES OR GELDINGS.

1st, Frank, br.g, 15.2, 7 years; Lucy, br.m., 15.2, 7 years. Exhibitor, J. C. Dietrich, Galt.
2nd, Vicker, b.g., 15.1½, 4 years; Victor, b.g., 15.2, 4 years. Exhibitor, Miss K. Wilkes, Blair, Ont.

PONIES.

PONY IN HARNESS, 14 HANDS AND UNDER.

1st, Bates, b.g., 14. Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.
2nd, Top, b.g., 12.2, 6 years. Exhibitor, Thos. Gall, Toronto.

JUMPING CLASS—FOR PONIES UNDER 14.1.

1st, Creta, blk.m. Exhibitor, Robert Davies, Toronto.
2nd, Tony, roan g., aged. Exhibitor, Judson Jenkins, Todmorden.

PONY BROOD MARES, OTHER THAN SHETLANDS, NOT EXCEEDING 14 HANDS, IN FOAL TO THOROUGHBRED STALLION OR WITH FOAL AT FOOT.

1st, Topsy, b.m., 11.2, 6 years. Exhibitor, Wm. Mackenzie, Toronto.
2nd, Kitty, b.m. Exhibitor, E. T. Campbell, Toronto.

SPECIAL CLASSES.

JUDGES: G. B. Hulme, New York; H. Hamlin, Buffalo, N.Y.; Gen. Field, Buffalo, N.Y.

BEST AND BEST APPOINTED PAIR OF HORSES, TO BE SHOWN TO LANDAU. BEST AND BEST APPOINTED PAIR OF HORSES, TO BE SHOWN TO VICTORIA. SINGLE HORSE, TO BE SHOWN TO BROUGHAM. EACH EXHIBITOR MUST SHOW IN ALL THREE OF THE ABOVE EVENTS. HORSES AND CARRIAGES MUST BE THE BONA FIDE PROPERTY OF THE EXHIBITOR AT TIME OF ENTRY. HORSES TO COUNT 60 PER CENT.; CARRIAGE AND APPOINTMENTS 40 PER CENT.

1st, Exhibitor, P. Maher, Toronto.
2nd, Exhibitor, P. Maher, Toronto.

MARE OR GELDING TO BE SHOWN IN SINGLE HARNESS AND DELIVERY WAGGON, ACTUALLY AS USED IN LOCAL DELIVERIES. HORSE TO COUNT 50 PER CENT., WAGGON AND EQUIPMENT 50 PER CENT. HORSE TO HAVE BEEN OWNED AND ACTUALLY USED IN DELIVERY BY EXHIBITOR TWO MONTHS BEFORE DATE OF EXHIBITION.

1st, Daisy, gr.m., 15.3, 6 years. Exhibitors, Robt. Simpson Co., Toronto.
2nd, Major, b.g., 16, 6 years. Exhibitor, M. Rawlinson, Toronto.

MARE OR GELDING TO BE SHOWN IN SINGLE HARNESS AND BUTCHER'S CART, AS USED IN LOCAL DELIVERIES. HORSE TO COUNT 50 PER CENT., CART AND EQUIPMENT 50 PER CENT. HORSE TO HAVE BEEN OWNED AND ACTUALLY USED BY EXHIBITOR AT TIME OF ENTRY.

1st, Ladysmith, ch.m., 15.2, 6 years. Exhibitor, J. W. Holman, Toronto.
2nd, Nelly Mack, b.m., 15.2, 6 years. Exhibitor, Geo. Meech, Toronto.

BEST PERFORMANCE OF PROFESSIONAL PRIVATE COACHMAN, IN LIVERY, WITH PAIR AND CARRIAGE TO LANNAU, BROUGHAM OR HEAVY VICTORIA.

1st, Robt. Jones, coachman for L. Reinhardt, Toronto.
2nd, Henry Arlow, coachman for E. Y. Eaton, Toronto.
3rd, Walter S. Douglas, coachman for W. D. Beardmore, Toronto.

SPORTING TANDEM.

WHEELER TO BE OVER 15.2 HANDS. TO BE SHOWN FIRST AS A TANDEM; THEN THE LEADER TO BE SADDLED IN THE RING, AND SHOWN OVER THE REGULATION JUMPS BY THE DRIVER. TANDEM TO COUNT 50 PER CENT. PERFORMANCE OVER JUMPS, 40 PER CENT. APPOINTMENTS, 10 PER CENT. TO BE RIDDEN AND DRIVEN BY AMATEURS.

1st, Westminster Belle, ch.m.. 16.1, 6 years; Vulta, b.g., 16, 6 years. Exhibitor, A. Beck, London, Ont,
2nd, Veto, b.g., 16.1½, aged; Vashti, ch.m., aged; Exhibitor, G. A. Peters, M.D., Toronto.

LADIES' SINGLE TURN-OUT, TO BE OWNED AND DRIVEN BY AMATEURS (NOT NECESSARILY OWNERS). HORSES TO COUNT 60 PER CENT, APPOINTMENTS, 40 PER CENT. PRESENTED BY MR. G. B. HULME, NEW YORK.

1st, Monte Christo, ch.g., 15.3, 7 years. Exhibitor, S. F. McKinnon, Toronto. Driver, Miss Haines, Toronto.

PRIZES PRESENTED BY CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

HORSES SUITABLE FOR ARTILLERY PURPOSES. OWNED AND BRED IN CANADA. FOUR-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARDS, 15.2 TO 16 HANDS, UP TO CARRYING 225 LBS., WEIGHT 1,100 TO 1,350 LBS. SHOWN ON THE LINE.

1st, Cassandra—83—br.m. Exhibitor, R. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, Ont.
2nd, Jubilee Queen, br.m., 16.1, 5 years. Exhibitors, Willis Bros., Pine Grove, Ont.
3rd, Viola, br.m., 16, 7 years Exhibitors, Doane Bros., Toronto.

HORSES SUITABLE FOR CAVALRY PURPOSES, OWNED AND BRED IN CANADA. FOUR YEAR OLDS AND UPWARDS, 15.2 HANDS AND OVER, UP TO CARRYING AT LEAST 225 LBS., WEIGHT ABOUT 1,100 TO 1,250. SHOWN UNDER SADDLE.

1st, My Fellow, b.g., 16. Exhibitor, G. Pepper, Toronto.
2nd, Lady Hampton, b m., 16, 5 years. Exhibitor, A. Beck, London, Ont.
3rd, Lord Byron, c.g., 15.3, 5 years. Exhibitor, L. Meredith, London, Ont.

HORSES SUITABLE FOR MOUNTED INFANTRY, OWNED AND BRED IN CANADA. FOUR YEAR OLDS AND UPWARDS, 14.2 TO 15.2 HANDS, UP TO CARRYING 200 LBS., WEIGHT 950 TO 1,200 LBS. SHOWN UNDER SADDLE.

1st, Hero, b.g., 15.2, 5 years. Exhibitor, Chas Head, Guelph.
2nd, Harry, ch. g., 15.2, 5 years. Exhibitor, Sam. Martin, Wexford, Ont.
3rd, Bandbox, b m., 15.1½, 6 years. Exhibitor, L. Meredith, London, Ont,

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE HON. THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

AND

THE NEPIGON PULP PAPER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO;
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS.
1900.

AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT made in duplicate this 18th day of April, A.D. 1900,

BETWEEN

Her Majesty, represented by the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario, hereinafter styled "the Government," of the first part;

AND

John Flett, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, merchant; Paul Weidner, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, pulp manufacturer; James Whalen, of the Town of Port Arthur, lumberman, and Newton Wesley Rowell, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, solicitor, who intend to form a joint stock company under The Ontario Companies' Act, to be called "The Nepigon Pulp, Paper and Manufacturing Company, Limited," and hereinafter called "The Company," of the second part.

Whereas in and by a certain agreement, dated the 25th day of April, A.D. 1895, made between Her Majesty, represented by the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario, of the first part, and George Clavet, of the Town of Port Arthur, merchant; James Whalen, of the Town of Port Arthur merchant, and Thomas Lyle Bray, of Woolsley, Assiniboia, manufacturer, of the second part, and approved by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, on the 30th day of March, A.D. 1896, it was recited as follows:

"Whereas the said parties of the second part are desirous of erecting a "mill for the manufacture of pulp and woodenware and to con- "struct a water power to drive the same, and other buildings in "connection therewith upon the river Nepigon, in the District of "Algoma, or such other river or stream in the said district, and at "such place as may be agreed upon between the parties of the sec- "ond part or their assigns and the said Commissioner of Crown "Lands; and

"Whereas it is the intention of the said parties of the second part to "procure the incorporation of a company under the laws of this "province for the purpose of constructing the said mill and other "buildings connected therewith and engaging in the manufacture "of pulp and woodenware; and

"Whereas it is the intention of the said parties of the second part to "assign their interest in the agreement to be entered into herein "to such company as soon as the same shall have been duly incor- "porated under the laws of the Province of Ontario; and

"Whereas the said parties of the second part are desirous of obtaining "the right to cut from and upon Crown Lands pulp and other "woods necessary for their use in carrying on their enterprise and "in manufacturing pulp and woodenware as aforesaid at the said "mill."

And whereas owing to the difficulties which have arisen in selecting and obtaining possession of a site upon which to construct and develop the water power contemplated by the said agreement, the said parties of the second part thereto have been unable to proceed with the erection of the said mill and works provided for in the said agreement;

And whereas it is the intention of the said company to construct a dam and develop a water power on the river Nepigon, in the District of Thunder Bay,

near its mouth, to be used for the purposes hereinafter set forth, and to erect and operate in connection with the said water power, and at or near the same a mill or mills for the manufacture of pulp and paper, and to expend a considerable amount of capital in connection therewith and in the operation thereof and from time to time to extend the same;

And whereas the company is desirous of obtaining from the Government of the Province of Ontario the right to cut from and upon certain Crown lands of the Province such pulp and other wood as is necessary for its uses in the carrying on of the said enterprises and in manufacturing pulp and paper in their said mill or mills and any additions to or extensions of the same which the company may construct;

And whereas this agreement is entered into for the purpose of ensuring the performance by the company of its obligations as hereinafter defined and of securing to the company a continuous supply of wood for the purpose of its business upon the terms and subject to the conditions and stipulations hereinafter contained:

And whereas in order to carry the said undertaking into effect the parties above named being the parties hereto of the second part propose to form a joint stock company under the provisions of the Ontario Companies' Act for the purpose of acquiring the said water power and of taking over and acquiring this agreement and all the benefits and advantages appertaining thereto and of assuming the obligations hereby incurred by the said parties and of carrying on and operating the said undertaking, which company they propose shall be called The Nepigon Pulp, Paper and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Now therefore this indenture witnesseth and it is agreed by and between the company and the Government as follows, that is to say:

1. The parties hereto of the second part shall forthwith proceed to form a joint stock company under the provisions of The Ontario Companies' Act with a capital stock sufficient to carry out the obligations entered into herein, of which company the said parties shall all be members.

2. Immediately after the incorporation and organization of the said joint stock company the said parties hereto of the second part shall convey to it any and all interest which they may have in the said water power above described together with this agreement and all benefit and advantage to be derived therefrom, upon such terms as may be agreed upon.

3. The joint stock company so to be incorporated shall assumed all the liabilities and engagements which are assumed and entered into herein by the parties hereto of the second part, and their personal liability to the Government except the agreement to expend the first seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) as hereinafter set forth shall cease and determine when such liabilities and engagements have been assumed by such joint stock company.

4. The company shall with all convenient despatch proceed with the construction of the said water power and of a pulp and paper mill in connection with the said water power and will thoroughly equip the same so that the expenditure of the company in the construction and equipment of the said water power and of a pulp and paper mill and of such other buildings and constructions as are necessary to the undertaking will be at least the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, ($75,000) exclusive of original cost of acquiring the water power aforesaid, and will operate the same so that the daily output of the said mill in pulp and paper will amount to at least thirty tons and so that at least one hundred hands on an average will be kept employed in connection therewith for at least ten months in each and every year.

5. The said sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) shall be expended for the said purposes within eighteen months from the date hereof, and the company shall make an additional expenditure for like purposes within four years from the date hereof of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000) so as to increase the capacity of the said mill or mills sufficiently to keep employed in and about such business thereafter during the remainder of the twenty-one years one hundred hands additional for at least ten months in each and every year, it being distinctly understood that the erection of such mill and the establishment of such industry form part of the consideration of the agreement for the price of the pulpwood, and that the cutting of the wood for the use of the mill may begin as soon as and when thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) shall have been expended on the construction of the said water power and the erection of the mill and the equipment thereof.

6. In consideration of the said expenditure and of the contracts and engagements entered into on the part of the company the Government will grant to the company for use in their said business the right for a period of twenty-one years from the date hereof to cut and remove spruce, poplar or whitewood, and banksian or jackpine, 6 inches and upwards in diameter, to enable the company to work the said pulp and paper mills, and any extensions thereof to their full capacity from the time when the company commences cutting under this contract, from those portions of the lands of the Crown on which the said woods or any of them may be found and which may be at any time unoccupied, unlocated or unsold, along the river Nepigon, in the District of Thunder Bay, and along the tributaries of the said river and lake Nepigon, for a distance extending back five miles from the shores thereof, respectively, for the rates and prices hereinafter set forth and provided and subject to such reasonable terms, conditions and regulations as to the cutting, measuring, removing and driving of the same as may from time to time be imposed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and subject also, as is hereinafter set forth and contained.

7. Subject to the approval of the Department of Crown Lands the company may select and delimit or set out forty square miles of unoccupied and unlicensed public lands from the said territory upon which is to be found the woods aforesaid, but in such a way that merely patches of land covered specially by spruce shall not be particularly selected.

8. The Government will from time to time as occasion may require grant permits to the company to cut elsewhere within the said territory than on the said forty miles at places to be agreed upon between the company and the Government, or the agent appointed by the Government for that purpose, so many cords of the said woods as may be necessary to keep the mills running less the amount which may be taken from the said forty miles which latter shall not be less in any one year than the one twenty-first part of the entire quantity required for the year for the use of the said mills, and the rates and prices payable in respect of the cutting on the territory outside the said forty miles shall be the same as the rates and prices in respect of the cutting on such reservation.

9. The company shall pay forty cents per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet for spruce and ten cents per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet for the other woods above mentioned, or such other prices as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for such woods, but in no case shall the price so to be fixed be at higher figures than the price at which the general public shall be permitted to cut on other portions of the Crown domain or than others similarly situated shall be permitted to cut.

10. The Crown may revoke the right, license or permit to cut whenever the company shall fail to comply with the terms of this agreement.

11. It is distinctly understood and agreed that only the right to cut wood as aforesaid is sold to the company and not the soil or any part thereof, nor is any interest in the soil so sold except in so far as may be necessary to cut and remove the woods as aforesaid and the wood when so cut shall (subject to the payment of the price thereof) become the absolute property of the company except as hereinafter provided

12. This agreement is not to impede or retard settlement or mining operations and nothing herein contained shall limit or affect the right of the Department of Crown Lands to sell, locate, lease or otherwise dispose of lands in the aforesaid forty mile limit or elsewhere within the territory hereinbefore referred to for settlement, mining or other purposes, but the same shall be as free for such disposal as if this agreement had not been made, and where any lands are so sold located, leased or otherwise disposed of the rights of the purchasers, locatees, lessees or other parties entitled to the said lands in and to the timber thereon shall be the same as if this agreement had not been made. Where a sale is made of land not cleared within the said forty mile limit and the wood on the land passes to the settler or purchaser, an equal amount of wood for pulp at another point or place shall be furnished to the company by the Government, if desired

13. Nothing herein contained or to be done hereunder or by virtue hereof shall entitle the company to a monopoly in the use of the said river or its tributaries or of the said lake, but the same shall be and continue open for the use of the public in accordance with the law in that behalf. But in view of the character of the industry to be established and the undertaking to enlarge the same in the near future it is understood that the Government will not grant, sell to or confer upon any other person or persons, corporation or corporations, the right to cut pulpwood within the territory hereinbefore referred to for the purpose of export before being manufactured into pulp or the right to cut pulpwood within or upon the said territory, the granting of which rights would in the opinion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the time being have the effect of so far lessening or diminishing the supply of pulpwood in the said territory during the period covered by this agreement and which under this agreement would be available for the making of pulp by the company as to prejudicially interfere with the company during that period in obtaining all the pulpwood necessary for supplying the said mills and any extensions thereof that may be made in the meantime, or extensions which may be under construction and bona fide in process of completion; but should it appear to the satisfaction of the said Commissioner that there is upon the territory hereinbefore referred to a greater quantity of pulpwood than will be required to supply the company's mills actually in operation or under construction and bona fide in process of completion as aforesaid for and during the said period of twenty-one years, the Government shall be at liberty to grant to any other person or persons, corporation or corporations, the right to cut such quantity or quantities of pulpwood on the territory hereinbefore referred to or the right to cut pulpwood on and over such portion or portions of such territory as in the opinion of the said Commissioner will not prejudicially diminish the company's necessary supply as aforesaid.

14. It is distinctly understood and agreed that nothing herein contained shall without the consent in writing of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario be deemed to confer any right to cut or remove any timber from any territory or areas already under license or permit from the Crown or which may hereafter be placed under license or permit for the cutting of pine timber during the time such licenses or permit are in force or until after the pine timber is cut therefrom, nor shall any cutting take place under this agreement in or in the immediate proximity of territory covered with green merchantable pine avail-

able for lumbering purposes or which may be considered by the Government to be pine-bearing lands.

If, however, the wood in other parts of the available territory has been exhausted or is insufficient for the requirements of the company's mills the company may cut in the vicinity of such pine-bearing lands upon such terms and conditions as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Government and the company, or if they cannot come to an agreement then upon such terms conditions and regulations as may from time to time be made or imposed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or by the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the purpose of affording ample protection to the standing pine. Nothing in this paragraph contained shall be taken to confer upon the company the right to cut and remove timber which is covered by license or permit from the Crown during the time the said license or permit is in force except with the consent of the holder or holders thereof.

15. Provided, however, and it is understood and agreed that the company shall not be entitled to cut wood of any kind on the said territory or on any part thereof for the purposes of export in the wood nor for sale to other persons for export in the wood but that there shall be no limitation other than as to the export and size of wood of the right of the company to cut or remove pulpwood from the forty square miles hereinbefore referred to after the same shall have been delimited and set apart.

16. It is hereby further agreed that nothing in this agreement contained shall prevent the Government from selling the right to any person or persons to cut the pine trees or other kinds of wood not covered by this agreement on any part of the territory hereinbefore mentioned which has not already been placed under license, and to grant timber licenses in respect thereof under the statutes and regulations in that behalf, and in no case shall the company be entitled to cut the pine trees other than banksian pine unless under special permit or license from the Government or the Commissioner of Crown Lands. And further that no part of the said forty miles shall be composed of pine-bearing lands unless where expressly permitted by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

17. Nothing herein contained shall require the Government to provide any particular quantity of wood, as the Government in no case guarantees quantities nor does anything more than grant the right to cut such wood as aforesaid within the territory hereinbefore referred to, and nothing herein contained shall require the company to purchase any particular quantity of wood or to pay for any wood not actually cut upon the said territory, but it is clearly understood and agreed that so long as the supply of wood upon the said territory is sufficient to supply the mills of the company herein referred to the company will take its supply of wood therefrom.

18. It is also hereby declared that the intention of these presents is that the said company shall at all times during the term of twenty-one years from the date hereof obtain a sufficient supply of pulpwood for the operations of their pulp and paper mills so far as the same can be found available within the territory hereinbefore referred to, and so far as the same can be obtained consistently with the terms of this agreement.

19. If the company shall not within eighteen months from the date hereof expend at least the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) in constructing the said water power and in erecting the said pulp and paper mill and other necessary buildings and constructions as aforesaid, and in the construction and equipment thereof, and in preparing for the operation of the same, and shall not within four years from the date hereof make an additional expenditure for like purposes of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars ($125,000) so as to in-

crease the capacity of the said mill or mills as aforesaid, this agreement shall become null and void and of no effect in so far as the whole territory is concerned.

20. Settlement shall be made with the Government at the close of each season of navigation for the price of the wood cut up to that time, and a correct account of all wood cut by the company shall be kept in the books of the company in such a manner as the regulations made or to be made shall provide, to which the officers of the Crown shall at all times be entitled to access, and returns shall from time to time be made under oath by the company to the Crown of the quantities cut, or as regulations aforesaid may require.

21. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 19, it is agreed that in the event of the failure on the part of the company to erect the said pulp and paper mill and plant and to expend the moneys thereon hereinbefore stated or in default of the said company keeping the same running after the erection thereof, and keeping the required number of men employed as aforesaid the Government may refuse to permit the continuance of the cutting of the said wood.

22. The company covenants with Her Majesty that it shall and will not at any time or in any place, deposit, empty, run or turn into or permit to be placed, deposited, emptied, run or turned into any river, stream or other waters whatsoever, refuse, saw-dust, chemicals or matter of other kind which will have the effect of destroying, harming or driving away the fish in such river, stream or water.

23. No pulpwood, logs, timber or other material not in boats or on scows shall be floated or driven or allowed to be floated or driven down or to accumulate in the said river Nepigon above Camp Alexander, between the 15th days of June and November in each and every year, and the floating or driving of pulpwood, logs, timber or other material down the said river shall be subject to such further and other regulations as may hereafter from time to time be provided by the Department of Crown Lands.

24. It is understood and agreed that all the pulpwood cut by or for the company upon the territory hereinbefore referred to shall be manufactured into pulp or paper in the said mill or mills to be erected by the company at or near the mouth of the said river Nepigon, or in any additions to or extensions of the same which the company may construct.

25. Whenever the expression " the company " shall occur in this agreement it shall be understood to include the heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of the parties hereto of the second part, and the successors and assigns of the joint stock company so to be formed.

26. This agreement is provisional only until approved by resolution of the Legislative Assembly.

In witness whereof the Commissioner of Crown Lands has hereunto set his hand and seal and the parties of the second part have signed, sealed and delivered the same on the day and year first above written

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
THOS. W. GIBSON.

E. J. DAVIS, (Seal)
Commissioner.
JOHN FLETT, (Seal)
PAUL WEIDNER, (Seal)
JAMES WHALEN, (Seal)
Per N. W. Rowell his Atty.
N. W. ROWELL, (Seal)

REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE

FOR THE YEAR

1899

AND THE STATEMENT OF THE BURSAR

SHOWING THE

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO
WARWICK BRO'S & RUTTER, PRINTERS
1900

To the Honorable Richard Harcourt,

Minister of Education,

Toronto.

Sir,—The trustees of Upper Canada College beg to submit herewith the Report of the Principal for the years 1898-99, and also the Statement of the Bursar showing the Receipts and Disbursements for the same period.

GEORGE I. DENISON,
Chairman.

Toronto, February, 1900.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,

DEER PARK P. O., ONT.,

February, 1900.

To the Honourable the Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario:

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the condition of Upper Canada College for the year 1899:

At the beginning of the school year in 1898, the increased fee of $300 per year for boarders and $75.00 for day boys was put into operation for new pupils alone. No objection was made by any applicant to this increase, which added for the year about $4,000 to the revenue of the school.

In September, 1899, the increased fee was made operative for the whole school.

I am glad to say that this important change has been effected, not only without objection made by any parent of old pupils, but with a larger entry of new pupils than we have had in any other year since I came to the school, or, I believe, in any year during its previous history.

With the present attendance of pupils, the additional annual revenue accruing to the college from this increase of fees will be between $10,000 and $12,000. This additional revenue places the college upon a fairly satisfactory basis, so far as ordinary working expenses are concerned. In view of the moderate surplus, which was the result of the working for the year 1898, and the assurance that with the increased fees there would be a considerable increased surplus for 1899, I felt justified in recommending to the Board of Trustees a much needed increase in the salaries of the masters and many other members of the college staff.

I have to thank the Minister of Education and the Government for their prompt confirmation in most cases of the recommendations made by the Board of Trustees in this behalf. To secure thoroughly efficient men, it will, in my opinion, be necessary to aim from time to time at a steady increase to the salaries paid to masters. The large inducements offered in other fields of work made it more difficult every year to retain men of high capacity in the teaching profession.

During the early part of the year an important step was made in the completion of one end of the hospital building which has been erected upon the grounds. Since the completion of this east end the hospital has been in frequent use, has proved a great safeguard to the college, and in one case has enabled us to carry a boy through a very critical case of typhoid fever.

At the time of writing this report it is enabling the school to pass through an epidemic of measles with a minimum of anxiety; no less than thirteen patients being provided for in the completed wing.

Contracts have now been given for the completion of the west end of the hospital, and it is hoped that in a few weeks this part also will be ready for use.

A permanent caretaker has been appointed, and we shall soon be able to feel that we are adequately equipped to deal with any ordinary outbreak of illness.

Since the opening of the September term of 1899, there have been enrolled on the school register 313 pupils, of these 157 have been entered as boarders and 156 as day boys. For various reasons, and especially this season on account of illness, about twenty-five of these pupils have dropped out since the beginning of the school year, leaving in present attendance 288. It will be seen that the marked increase which has taken place in the number of pupils during the last four years has been maintained during 1899.

The pupils enrolled since the beginning of the present school year are divided as follows in respect of forms :

Form.	*No. in Form.*	*Form.*	*No. in Form*
VI.	13	IIIB.	34
V.	33	IIA.	31
IVA.	20	IIB.	32
IVB.	23	IA.	19
Senior English.	23	IB.	19
Junior English.	24	Prep.	12
IIIA.	30		

This enrollment represents as large a number as should be taken into the school until our class-room capacity is enlarged.

In the results of the work of the last year or two I find strong confirmation of the belief which I have more than once expressed that there is now a distinct opportunity to build up a really great public school on the basis furnished by Upper Canada College.

There is manifestly a rapidly increasing demand for a school of this class. Our boys come from almost all parts of Canada, and I have lately received applications from places as widely remote as Newfoundland, Jamaica and Honolulu.

For the further expansion of the school, masters' houses have become a necessity. Any increase in numbers will also necessitate addition to the class-room space, which in some particulars is even now far from satisfactory. During the winter months great difficulty is experienced in furnishing the large number of boys resident in college with necessary means of exercise and recreation. More covered space for games and gymnastics is especially needed in a climate such as that which prevails in Toronto in the winter.

For the buildings needed to provide for the further expansion of the school a considerable sum of money will be required. My own opinion is that the money needed for building up a great school of this character should be derived either from private sources or from such profits as can be secured from carrying on the work. I have made very strong representations both publicly and privately in regard to the needs of the college. Considerable sums have, during the past year, been contributed from private sources to the college funds, and I have now reason to believe that under certain conditions a sum of $50,000 to $100,000 would be guaranteed by thoroughly responsible men for the construction necessary for further development. I would very earnestly recommend to the Minister of Education and to the Government of Ontario any plans which may be laid before them looking to this end.

During the year a considerable sum of money has been spent in placing the college buildings in a better state of repair, and about $200 has been spent in improving the playing grounds. An arrangement has lately been made so that the electric light is furnished in the corridors throughout the whole night, thus doing away with the necessity of using oil lamps.

The educational work of the college has gone on in the usual routine with a very fair measure of success. A large number of boys leave us every year to enter the University, the Royal Military College, the medical schools, the schools of science, and other special institutions, as well as banks and places of business, and the part which the college takes in equipping the boys of the country for the struggle of life is very considerable.

The college staff has suffered a loss by the resignation in June last of one of its able and successful members, Mr. S. B. Leacock, M.A. Mr. Leacock, after several years of service as Senior Modern Language Master, withdrew in order to carry on his University studies, and so prepare himself for higher work. His place has been taken by Mr. A. A. Macdonald, M.A., previously Second Classical Master, while Mr. W. A. R. Kerr, B.A., of the University of Toronto, has been appointed as Assistant Master in Modern Languages. I consider Mr. Kerr a distinct acquisition to the staff.

I wish to pay the warmest tribute to the zeal of the teaching and household staff, on whose continued energy and conscientious performance of duty the success of a large school must always chiefly depend.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Sd.) GEORGE R. PARKIN,
Principal.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Salaries.

G. R. Parkin, Principal	$3,000 00
G. B. Sparling, 1st Mathematical Master	1,600 00
W. S. Jackson, 1st Classical Master	1,550 00
S. B. Leacock, 1st Modern Language Master	1,200 00
A. A. Macdonald, 2nd Classical Master	1 100 00
D. Hull, Ex. Sc. Master	91 66
E. R. Peacock, 1st English Master	1,075 02
J. L. Somerville, Science "	983 34
G. W. Johnson, Commercial "	800 00
J. A. T. Lloyd, Assistant "	700 00
R. Holmes, Drawing "	500 00
C. F. Mills, Assistant "	671 01
A. W. Playfair, Preparatory Form Master	675 01
W. L. Grant, Assistant Master	666 66
F. C. Walker, " "	483 34
A. M. Wilshire, " "	165 00
F. J. A. Morris, " "	100 00
W. J. Andros, " "	29 00
A. L. Cochrane, Gymnastic Instructor	465 00

Official Staff.

A. Morphy, Bursar	$800 00
Dr. Thorburn, Physician	400 00
Mrs. A. White, Matron	386 26
Mrs. L. L. Papps, Assistant Matron	180 00
G. Frost, Janitor	500 00
George Simmons, Assistant Janitor	244 50
E. Rhodes, Gardener	444 34
S. Gaston, Assistant Gardener	167 66
W. J. Hands, Engineer	850 00
P. Sweeney, Day Fireman	439 98
H. H. Woods, Night Fireman	439 98
Wm. Blunt, Assistant Engineer	57 00
W. Frost, Laborer	62 00
G. Luscombe, Laborer	7 50
E. Rhodes, Jr., Assistant Gardener	19 00
W. Holmes, Drill Sergeant	18 80
F. Guscott, Assistant Gardener	68 46
J. Lugger, Laborer	28 12
Miss Payne, Stenographer	289 00
	$21,261 64

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Wages, Steward's Department.

The Bursar, wages, servants	$2,458 45

SCHEDULE No. 3.

Pensions.

John Martland, Instalments allowance	$1,000 00
Wm. Wedd, " "	400 00
	$1,400 00

SCHEDULE No. 4.

General Repairs.

National Supply Co., supplies, etc	$16 60
A. R. Williams Mfg. Co., "	131 60
Canadian General Electric Co., supplies, etc	40 41
Ontario Engine Co., "	13 55
W. C. Wilson, "	61 24
W. A. Johnson Co., "	3 65
Steward & Wood, painting, etc	133 16
M. Hinchleff "	24 75
W. J. Bolus, "	199 55
Central Prison, general repairs	99 79
J. B. Snider, "	4 00
Galvanic Battery Works, general repairs	28 45
Jas Morrison B. Works, "	7 10
W. Stevens, "	13 23
J. S. Hall, "	10 00
K. G. Allison, plumbing	68 71
C. H. Edwards, lumber	61 56
Broke Mfg. Co., "	101 48
T. G. Ryan castings gymnasium	5 40
G. Rudlen, plastering	25 15
Le Page Door Check Co	12 00
D. K. McLaren, belting	14 25
C. J. T. Aggett, repairs	60 03
T. Eaton Co., "	15 79
W. Marson, "	21 70
Menzie, Turner & Co., repairs	2 52
	$1,175 37

SCHEDULE No. 5.

Fuel.

The Conger Coal Co., coal, etc	$ 9 36
Elias Rogers Co "	1,469 39
	$1,478 75

SCHEDULE No. 6.

Water.

Water Works Department, accounts		$510 60
Less received from Deer Park Sanatorium	$94 75	
" Mrs. Baldwin	30 65	125 70
		$384 90

SCHEDULE No. 7.

Hardware.

Aikenhead Hardware Co., hardware		$113 28
Rice Lewis & Son,	"	54 10
Le Page Mfg. Co.,	"	11 00
T. S. Ryan,	"	7 40
		$185 78

SCHEDULE No. 8.

Bedding and Linen.

John Macdonald & Co., linen, etc		$141 75
J. Catton & Son,	"	30 94
		$172 69

SCHEDULE No. 9.

Crockery.

J. Irving, crockery, etc	$175 67

SCHEDULE No. 10.

Drugs and Medicines.

W. S. Robinson, drugs, etc	$76 05

SCHEDULE No. 11.

Printing and Stationery.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter, printing, etc		52 50
Rowsell & Hutchison,	"	206 72
Copp, Clark Co.,	"	38 68
Map & School Supply Co.,	"	6 00
Tract Society,	"	13 50
Rolph, Smith & Co.,	"	13 50
Alexander & Cable,	"	10 00
C. E. Archibald,	"	10 65
Tyrrell & Co.,	"	8 00
Toronto University,	"	1 59
		$361 14

SCHEDULE No. 12.

Prizes and Scholarships.

C. W. Irwin, prizes	$32 99
H. Frowde, "	194 67
Scholarships, allowed against fees	100 00
	$327 66

Schedule No. 13.

Petty Cash Disbursements.

A. Morphy, disbursements	$150 00
G. R. Parkin, "	69 48
	$219 48

Schedule No. 25.

Furniture.

Miss F. Dupont	$ 18 15
I. T. Russell	15 75
Central Prison	166 00
C. Rogers, Son & Co	105 00
	$305 80

Schedule No. 26.

Interest.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, interest on overdraft	$195 44

Schedule No. 27.

Laundry.

Parisian Steam Laundry	$920 66

Schedule No. 28.

Interest on Investments.

Toronto G. Trusts Co		$570 00
St. James Square Church		515 59
I. W. Humphrey		175 55
Interest accrued due		
Toronto G. Trusts Co	$190 00	
I. W. Humphrey	33 75	
St. James Square Church	100 00	323 75
Bank of Commerce		1 07
		$1,585 96

Schedule No. 29.

Sundry Items.

Canadian Bank of Commerce, cheque outstanding since 1894	$ 7 50
Retiring fund, unclaimed balance	8 06
	$ 15 56

Schedule No. 30.

Mason Medals.

By balance brought forward, 30th June, 1898	$ 15 00
" dividends, Canada P. Loan & Savings Co	30 00
	$ 45 00
To A. Elliott, medals	33 50
	$ 11 50

Schedule No. 31.

Improvement Fund.

To Army and Navy Stores	$48 85	1898.	
" Dr. A. Ham	250 00	June 30, By balance brought forward	$128 79
" Boake Mfg. Co	66 38	Nov. 15 " donation, R. Parker	100 00
" T. S. Ryan	2 70	" " " Lee	17 76
" J. Cotterill	7 66	Dec. 22 " " W. J. McFarland.	100 00
" Halls & Sons	37 45	1899.	
" W. C. Wilson	25 85	Mar. 31 " " W. Christie	300 00
" I. T. Russill	27 50	June 30 " " H. C. Hammond..	100 00
" W. Frost	5 00	" " " W. Hendrie	250 00
" Pease Furniture Co	26 00		
" I. Lugger	29 13		
" W. Marson	21 49		
" I. Daniels	14 75		
" Edwards & Co	9 38		
" Grainger Bros	14 72		
" W. Prowse	104 30		
" Transferred to "Lodge acct."	128 79		
" Balance forward	176 60		
	$996 55		$996 55
		1899.	
		June 30, By balance	$176 60

Schedule No. 32.

Private Endowment Fund.

1898.		1898.	
Aug. 31, To Dr. Parkin	250 00	July 4, By T. G. T. Co	750 00
Nov. 30, " "	250 00	Sept. 13, " "	500 00
1899.		Dec. 31, " "	390 00
Mar. 31, " "	250 00		
May 31, " "	250 00		
June 30, To balance	640 00		
	$1,640 00		$1,640 00
		1899.	
		June 30, By balance	$640 00

Schedule No. 33.

Receipts and Expenditure.—Lodge Building.

To W. Halls & Son	564 20	1899.	
" Simons & Rae	77 75	Mar. 31, By donation W. Christie	200 00
" T. McIlwan	539 64	" " Improvement Fund	128 79
" Horge & Sons	80 00	June 30, " balance	1,301 80
" I. T. Aggett	150 00		
" Wheeler & Bain	90 00		
" W. J. Bolus	69 00		
" Pease Furnace Co	60 00		
	$1,630 59		$1,630 59
1899.			
June 30, To balance	$1,301 80		

Schedule No. 34.

Receipts and Expenditure.—Hospital Building.

To Symons & Rae	222 25	1898.	
" Halls & Son	1,080 45	Nov. 15, By W. H. Beatty	$2,000 00
" T. McIlwan	1,450 00	" " T. Eaton	500 00
" G. S. Townsley	559 00	" " H. Cawthra	250 00
" Don Valley Pressed Brick Works	39 84	1899.	
" W. J. Bolus	205 00	June 30, " Balance	2,148 91
" Wheeler & Bain	255 00		
" Hoidge & Sons	249 00		
" I. T. Aggett	502 00		
" Pease Furnace Co	200 00		
" T. G. Rice Co	10 00		
" Menzie Turner Co	17 05		
" Gurney Foundry Co	46 40		
" Rice Lewis & Son	62 00		
	$4,898 91		$4,898 91
1899.			
June 30, To balance	$2,148 91		

(Sgd.) Arnold Morphy,
Bursar.

30th June, 1899

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Revenue Account for Financial Year ending 30th June, 1899.

Receipts.

Day Pupils' Fees		$ 9,620 19
Resident Pupils' Fees		34,393 98
Interest, as per Schedule No. 28		1,585 96
Prizes and Scholarships.		
Donation by G. W. Beardmore	$150 00	
" Hon. G. W. Allen	10 00	
" G. Montague Harris	10 00	
" W. R. Brock	30 00	
" O. A. Howland	8 00	
" Old Boys' Associatio	50 00	
		258 00
Sundry items, as per Schedule No. 29		15 56
		$45,873 69

Disbursements.

Salaries, as per Schedule	No.	1	$ 21,261 64
Wages, Steward's Dept	"	2	2,458 45
Pensions	"	3	1,400 00
General repairs	"	4	1,175 37
Fuel	"	5	1,478 75
Water	"	6	384 90
Hardware	"	7	185 78
Bedding and linen	"	8	172 69
Crockery	"	9	175 67
Drugs and medicine	"	10	76 05
Printing and stationery	"	11	361 14
Prizes and scholarships	"	12	327 66
Petty cash disbursements	"	13	219

Disbursements.—Continued.

Horse feed, etc	No. 14	$139 59
Steward's Dept., residence supplies	" 15	8,036 42
Repairs, stoves, etc	" 16	25 00
Coal oil	" 17	97 00
Telephones	" 18	80 00
Grounds	" 19	120 14
Advertising	" 20	327 61
Reading room	" 21	93 25
Miscellaneous	" 22	1,363 83
Cab hire	" 23	33 00
Pew rent	" 24	70 00
Refunds acct. fees		90 50
Insurance		815 18
Furniture	" 25	305 80
Interest	" 26	195 44
Laundry	" 27	920 66
		$42 392 32
Balance carried forward		3,481 37
		$45,873 69

[Sgd.] ARNOLD MORPHY,
Bursar.

30th June, 1899.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Statement Shewing Liabilities and Assets as on 30th June, 1899.

Liabilities.

Bank of Commerce "Trustees Acct"		
Balance as per Bank pass book	$2,757 43	
Add outstanding cheques	99 99	
		$2,857 42
Mason Medals, as per Schedule No. 30		11 50
Improvement fund, " 31		176 60
Private Endowment fund, as per Schedule No. 32		640 00
Capital Account.		
Balance brought forward from 30th June, 1898	$36,858 24	
Deduct payment to J. D. Courtney acct. Geo. Dickson	555 00	
	$36,303 24	
Add surplus brought from Revenue acct. for 12 mos. ending 30th June, 1899	3,481 37	
		39,784 61
		$43,470 13

Assets.

Endowment fund investments as follows:—		
J. W. Humphrey, loan acct	$ 4,500 00	
Trustees St. James Square Presbyterian Church	15,000 00	
Toronto General Trusts Co	19,000 00	
		$38,500 00
Capital Expenditure on Buildings:		
Lodge Building, as per Schedule No. 33	$ 1,301 80	
Hospital Building, " 34	2,148 91	
		3,450 71
Outstanding Accounts:		
School Fees owing	1,145 67	
Old Boys' Association	50 00	
		1,195 67
Interest due and accrued		32.375 00
		$43,470 13

[Sgd.] ARNOLD MORPHY,
Bursar.

30th JUNE, 1899.

SCHEDULE No. 14.

Horsefeed, etc.

R. H. Beatty, horsefeed	$79 61
T. A. Crow, shoeing	9 25
G. Albery, sundries	4 00
G. Gaston, "	4 75
T. S. Ryan, "	4 95
W. Mulholland, "	25 03
F. Piper, "	5 50
P. Brennan "	4 00
H. Cooper, "	2 50
	$139 59

SCHEDULE No. 15.

Steward's Department, Residence Supplies.

J. Norwich, meat	$2,761 06
W. Leesing "	314 48
W. Davies Co., ham, etc.	3 82
Swan Bros., groceries	1,456 90
Eby, Blain & Co., "	959 49
W. Weston, bread	488 39
H. Webb & Co, bread	57 23
W. Gorman, milk	23 75
W. Armstrong, milk	815 48
F. Simpson, fish, fruit, etc	460 03
S. Wiltshire, "	46 25
H. G. Bescoby, "	4 00
F. Armstrong, "	35 93
John Taylor & Co., soap	133 38

SCHEDULE No. 15.—*Continued.*

S H. Farr, soap	$8 00
West Chemical Co., disinfectants	3 00
George Cowan, apples	16 90
W. F Clubine, "	67 85
W. T. Strong & Co., baking powder	25 00
A. McPherson, cake	113 22
Lawson Milling Co., flour	64 50
G. T. R. Co	10 45
J. S. Hall, sundries	53 99
W. Acey, potatoes	23 40
Lake Simcoe Ice Co., ice	15 13
Belle Ewart Ice Co., ice	57 19
E. Rhodes, turkeys	9 10
Meyer Bros., laundry material	8 50
	$8,036 42

SCHEDULE No. 16.

Repairs, Stoves, etc.

Gurney Foundry Co	$ 25 00

SCHEDULE No. 17.

Coal Oil.

I. S. Hall, coal oil	$ 97 70

SCHEDULE No. 18.

Telephone.

Bell Telephone Co	$ 80 00

SCHEDULE No. 19.

Grounds.

I. Daniels, work and improvements	$ 21 00
Grainger Bros., "	22 01
Wm. Gorman, "	2 00
Wallace & Fraser, "	11 70
F. Piper, "	10 00
G. Luscombe, "	3 60
W. Rennie, "	10 60
L. Woods, "	5 70
Edwards & Co., "	33 53
	$120 14

SCHEDULE No. 20.

Advertising.

Mail and Empire	$124 86
Globe	103 45
World	46 00
Evening Telegram	7 30
Sheppard Pub. Co	16 00
W. A. Mackenzie	5 00
A. A. Macdonald	25 00
	$327 61

SCHEDULE No. 21.

Reading Room.

H. A. Wilson Co	$ 64 10
G. W. Morang	2 50
Globe	5 75
Mail	8 00
Sun Printing Co	2 15
The Leader Co	3 75
Westminster Co	2 00
Revell Co	2 00
World	3 00
	$ 93 25

SCHEDULE No. 22.

Miscellaneous.

W. J. Hands, engine fittings	$ 50 00
Canadian G. Electric Co, supplies	53 29
Gurney Foundry, kitchen range	200 00
Brown Bros., supplies	3 75
W. C. Wilson Co., supplies	6 00
W. A. Johnson Co., "	3 50
J. Morrison Co., "	31 35
Simons & Rae, architect's fees	15 00
C. P. R. Tel. Co	10 90
G. N. W	7 32
Miss A. Boulton, nursing	61 00
W. C. Wilson Co., repairs	273 14
C. E. Archibald, type machine	50 00
G. Frost, rent allowance	108 00
Firstbrook Bros., sawdust	2 25
Hillock & Co., building	177 38
W. T. Boyd, solicitor's fees	34 73
T. S. Plate Co., plating	12 47
Mason & Risch, tuning pianos, etc	79 00
Booth & Son, painting	7 50
A. H. Howard, engrossing	10 00
Mrs. W. A. Thompson, acct. board	55 65
City Treasurer, rent of drain	51 60
Fire Extinguisher Co	75 00
	$1,378 83
Less offal receipts	15 00
	$1,363 83

SCHEDULE No. 23.

Cab Hire.

T. Townsend	$ 33 00

SCHEDULE No. 24.

Pew Rent.

Christ Church	$ 40 00
Presbyterian Church	30 00

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